Раздел 3. ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ГРАММАТИКЕ И ЛЕКСИКЕ

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **20—28**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **20—28**.*

20 Battle of Waterloo _____ on June 18, 1815. The French army had 72,000 troops while British forces combined with German, Dutch, Belgian forces, had 68,000 troops. It _____ hard before the Battle of Waterloo started. Napoleon decided to wait for _____ time to let the area dry a little. So, he _____ his army to attack until midday. This delay allowed the Prussian army to reach the battleground. The coalition troops' number increased from 68,000 to 98,000 troops. The French army had to retreat. The losses were the _____. French forces suffered 33,000 casualties (including _____ of war, wounded and dead) and coalition forces suffered 22,000 casualties. This turned the fate of Napoleon. Because of his age (he was in his 40s), his ill health, he made some mistakes while he _____ the army. Battle of Waterloo was the end of Napoleon's military _____. On 22 June 1815, Napoleon was dethroned. He _____ to Saint Helena Island in the South Atlantic Ocean.

21 RAIN

22 MUCH

23 NOT COMMAND

24 GREAT

25 PRISONER

26 LEAD

27 EXPEDITION

28 SEND

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **29—34**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **29—34**.*

The symbol of Wales is a red dragon, which also appears on the flag of the country. The dragon was a popular symbol in the ancient world. The Romans and the Saxons often used it. The image of a dragon _____ symbolized power in ancient times. It became the national symbol of Wales only in the 15th century when Henry VII decided to depict the image of the dragon on the flag of his army.

29 TRADITION

The leek and the daffodil are also important Welsh symbols. One _____ legend connects the leek to Saint David, the patron saint of Wales, who helped to defeat the pagan Saxons in a _____ battle. That battle took place in a field of leeks. It is more possible that leeks were adopted as a national symbol because of their _____ to the Welsh diet, particularly during Lent when meat was not allowed. Another, less famous Welsh symbol consists of three ostrich plumes and the motto "Ich Dien" (translation: "I serve") from the Battle of Crecy, France, in 1346. It was _____ borrowed from the motto of the King of Bohemia, who led the cavalry attack against the _____.

30 FAME

31 VICTORY

32 IMPORTANT

33 PROBABLE

34 ENGLAND

LIVEWORKSHEETS