



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

1. Surrounded by sacred woods
2. Impossible to climb in the cold season
3. More than one summit
4. Offering a well-equipped climb
5. Climbing with experienced helpers
6. Possible health problems
7. Dangers from natural disasters
8. Preferred by solo climbers

- A.** Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world and probably the best known. It is part of the Himalaya range on the Nepal-Tibet border. It attracts experienced mountaineers as well as beginners to complete a successful climb. The route to the summit takes from 10 to 12 hours. The mountain, while not posing substantial technical climbing difficulty on the standard route, still has many dangers, such as altitude sickness, due to the lack of oxygen.
- B.** K2 is the second highest mountain in the world after Mount Everest. K2 is known as the Savage Mountain due to the difficulty of ascent and has the second highest climber fatality rate among the 8000-meter peaks. This is the reason why K2 has never been climbed in winter. Standing over 3,000 metres above the glacial valley bottoms, it is famous for its relief. K2 is a consistently steep pyramid, dropping in almost all directions.
- C.** Kangchenjunga is the third highest mountain in the world. It has an enormous mass with numerous satellite peaks along its ridges. The word 'Kangchenjunga' means 'The Five Treasures of Snows', as it contains five peaks, four of them over 8,450 metres. The huge massif of Kangchenjunga is supported by great ridges forming a giant 'X'. These ridges contain majestic peaks between six and eight thousand metres.
- D.** Lhotse is the fourth highest mountain in the world and is connected to Everest via the South Col. Lhotse has been the scene of many failed attempts and some notable fatalities. Only an expert team of guides and Sherpa can make the ascent possible. Sherpa are local people, who are regarded as elite mountaineers and experts in the Himalayas. They are valuable to explorers because they have a genetic adaptation to living in high altitudes.
- E.** Manaslu is the eighth highest mountain in the world. Its name means 'Mountain of the Spirit'. Manaslu's long ridges and valley glaciers offer feasible approaches from all directions and culminate in a peak that towers steeply above the surrounding landscape and is visible from a far. Full of untouched forests, the Manaslu Valley is fantastic. Tourists called it the Garden of Eden because of Buddhist prohibitions on hunting.
- F.** Nanga Parbat, which is the ninth highest mountain in the world, is a truly awesome spectacle. The name means 'Naked Mountain' in Hindi. Known as the 'Killer Mountain', Nanga Parbat was one of the deadliest for climbers. The route was dangerously prone to avalanche and exposed to bad weather. March is the riskiest of all months. Winters transitioning into summers cause numerous avalanches on Nanga Parbat.
- G.** Shishapangma is one of the easiest eight-thousanders to climb due to its location entirely within Tibet. Organized climbing is cautious and careful, with excellent leadership, 'walkie-talkie' radios, satellite telephones, the best oxygen bottles and apparatus available. For trekkers' comfort, there are also yak caravans carrying heavy things, tasty food, individual tents for each member, and a full kitchen in basecamp.

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.

My Stage

My family moved to Rockaway, New Jersey in the summer of 1978. It was there that my dreams of stardom began.

I was nine years old. Heather Lambrix lived next door, and she and I became best friends. I thought she was so lucky **A** _____. She took tap and jazz and got to wear cool costumes with bright sequences and makeup and perform on stage. I went to all of her recitals and **B** _____.

My living room and sometimes the garage were my stage. I belonged to a cast of four, which consisted of Heather, my two younger sisters, Lisa and Faith, and I. Since I was the oldest and the bossiest, I was the director. Heather came with her own costumes **C** _____. We choreographed most of our dance numbers as we went along. Poor Faith ... we would throw her around **D** _____. She was only about four or five ... and so agile. We danced around in our bathing suits to audiocassettes and records from all the Broadway musicals. We'd put a small piece of plywood on the living room carpet, **E** _____. And I would imitate her in my sneakers on the linoleum in the hall. I was a dancer in the making.

My dad eventually converted a part of our basement into a small theater. He hung two "spotlights" and a sheet for a curtain. We performed dance numbers to tunes like "One" and "The Music and the Mirror" from A Chorus Line. I sang all the songs from Annie. I loved to sing, **F** _____. I just loved to sing. So I belted out songs like "Tomorrow", "Maybe" and "What I Did For Love." I knew then, this is what I wanted to do with my life.

1. so Heather could do her tap routine
2. like she was a rag doll
3. and I designed the rest
4. because she got to go to dance lessons
5. and I was star struck
6. whether I was good at it or not
7. wished I, too, could be on stage

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.

American Sign Language

Hearing loss is a partial or total inability to hear. It affects about a billion people on earth. Around a hundred million of these are completely deaf and require special ways of communicating. One of these ways is sign language. Sign language is a language that uses hand gestures that are modified by facial expressions. Hand gestures are mainly used for words, while most grammar comes from facial expressions. American Sign Language or ASL is a language used by the Deaf community in the USA.

ASL is surrounded by a lot of myths and misconceptions. One of the most common myths is that it is simply a visual code for English and not a real language. In fact, ASL and English are two completely separate languages, each with their own grammar. Although ASL does sometimes use fingerspelling, when each letter of a word is spelled out by a particular gesture, it is mostly used for names. Another popular misconception is that ASL is a universal language understood by all signers in the world. Actually, there are hundreds of sign languages, all naturally developed by the Deaf communities in different countries.

It is interesting that ASL is specific to the USA, while other Englishspeaking countries, such as the UK or Australia have their own sign languages. In a way, due to its history, ASL is closer to French Sign Language than it is to British Sign Language.

The origins of ASL can be traced back to a couple of influences. In the 1600s the first regional sign languages naturally developed in the American colonies. They appeared in places like Martha's Vineyard, where a large number of deaf people happened to be part of the community.

Another major influence was French Sign Language. In 1817 Laurent Clerc, a deaf teacher from France, and Thomas Gallaudet, a hearing American educator, founded the first American school for the deaf in Hartford, Connecticut. The blending of regional sign language and French Sign Language formed the basis of ASL today.

In the 19th century ASL flourished through Deaf schools, which had great success utilizing a combination of ASL and written English. However, a change in Deaf education occurred in 1880 that is still affecting the Deaf community today. In the 2nd International Congress on Deaf Education that met in Milan and where no deaf people were allowed to participate in the discussion of sign language, the majority voted in favor of oral education for all deaf children. This meant teaching them to read lips and imitate speech. It was believed that the exaggerated facial expressions, which include movements of eyes, eyebrows, mouth, tongue and lips and are part of any sign language, were unpleasant to hearing people and could even horrify them. In addition, sign languages were thought to have no grammar.

In the following 40 years over 80% of the Deaf schools in the USA, as well as in many other countries, switched to an oral method of instruction. This became known as "the dark ages for Deaf education in America". The number of deaf teachers in the schools dropped significantly, as they were considered inferior, unable to teach the children speech. Students were not allowed to use ASL during the lessons. Fortunately, the children in these schools still used ASL between and after classes to exchange information and just talk to each other. The effectiveness of the oral approach remained a contentious issue for the next century and a half, with a resurgence of ASL in the 1960s.

12. Sign language like ASL is ____

- 1) a visual representation of a language.
- 2) a natural language in its own right.
- 3) an artificially developed system of signs.
- 4) a system of spelling words by hand gestures.

13. The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is that ____

- 1) hearing people have a hard time understanding how sign languages work.
- 2) some particular aspects of sign languages are more important than others.
- 3) fingerspelling is the main principle that all sign languages are based on.
- 4) sign language understood by all people in the world should be developed.

14. According to the article, those who know ASL can communicate with deaf people from ____

- 1) all around the world.
- 2) English-speaking countries.
- 3) the United States of America.
- 4) French-speaking countries.

15. Deaf education in the USA began about ____

- 1) 400 years ago.
- 2) 300 years ago.
- 3) 200 years ago.
- 4) 100 years ago.

16. According to the article, the decisions of the 2nd International Congress on Deaf Education ____

- 1) were made with the intention to promote Deaf culture.
- 2) led to further development of sign languages worldwide.
- 3) enriched use of sign language with lip-reading and speech.
- 4) discouraged use of sign languages in deaf communities.

17. "The dark ages for Deaf education in America" began in ____

- 1) 1817.
- 2) 1880.
- 3) 1920.
- 4) 1960.

18. Which of the following does the author of the article NOT mention as a negative result of the Congress in Milan?

- 1) Fewer deaf teachers teaching children in Deaf schools.
- 2) More schools teaching deaf children to imitate speech.
- 3) Children using sign language for personal interaction.
- 4) A ban on using sign language during lessons in schools.