



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

- 1. A little journey goes a long way!
- 2. The train that left the station
- 3. A new generation contest winner
- 4. Famous characters

- 5. Good for the environment
- 6. Loved but lost
- 7. Also important
- 8. Old but still going strong

A. The Industrial Revolution is often associated with the invention of a steam engine, locomotives and trains. It is also known that in the 1840s most European countries were going through a 'Railway Mania' phase, when the first railways connecting big cities enabled passengers to move at a fast speed and much more comfortably than before. In this grand scale of things, it is easy to forget the little brother of the railway – the tram – that actually appeared first and faithfully served passengers within the limits of towns and cities.

B. The electric tram system in the early 1900s was gaining more and more popularity in the state of New York and around it. Not only did trams serve passengers inside towns and cities, but often took them to more distant suburbs and outskirts. Sometimes to go from one town to another all one had to do was to change from a tram belonging to one town's tram system to the one from the other. At some point it was even possible to go from New York to Chicago by trams, changing them multiple times on the way.

C. The horse-drawn tram passenger system Konka (from the Russian word *kon'* for *horse*) started working in Moscow in 1872, nine years later than in St. Petersburg. Even though powered by horses, these trams used railways – which made them functional in any weather, their routes permanent, and schedules regular. In cities it was a lot safer and cleaner to use animal power for trams, rather than steam locomotives as in trains, considering that locomotives often suffered from boiler explosions, while burning coal added to the city air pollution.

D. The first electric tram route was opened in Moscow in 1899. Electric trams were faster than horse-drawn, and owners of Konka started losing money to their competitors. Electric trams were city-owned, and the Moscow government soon bought Konka to gradually transform it into a tram system, while using the same railways. This way people who used to work for Konka didn't lose their jobs but learned how to use the new technology. Konka was used in Moscow until 1912, when it was completely replaced by electric trams.

E. The first electric tram was built in the town of Kolomna only 100 km from Moscow. And the first circular route in Moscow was opened in 1911 under the letter "A" instead of a number. It encompassed the Boulevard Ring and a couple of embankments along the way. Muscovites soon started calling it *Annushka*, giving it a diminutive form of a girl's name. Even though *Annushka*'s route has been changed many times during its lifetime, it still exists, being the only tram line in the very center of Moscow, having survived for over 110 years!

F. Another circular tram route, this time along the Garden Ring, was opened in 1912 under the letter "B". At that time the Boulevard Ring was known as "Ring A", while the Garden Ring was called "Ring B". Similar to tram "A", the route received an endearing name from the Muscovites – *Bukashka*. When a trolley bus replaced the tram on this route in 1937, it inherited the name as well. In 2017, to the great sadness of Muscovites, *Bukashka* trolley buses were replaced by buses.

G. There are two major novels in world literature that feature trams as an important part of the plot. Bulgakov's *Master and Margarita* is one of them, with the tram's dramatic if not tragic mission in the opening pages of the book. James Joyce's *Ulysses* is the other. The tramway system in Dublin reached the peak in its development around 1904 – the year described in the famous novel. Joyce wanted 'to give a picture of Dublin so complete' ... that 'it could be reconstructed out of' his book, if necessary, and the tram system is not an exception.

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
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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**.

La Salle

When Europeans first arrived in North America, they had no idea what the land looked like or how big it was. For this reason, explorers travelled across the continent in all directions **A**_____ and discover what resources were available. One of the most famous of these European explorers was René-Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, **B**_____.

La Salle was born in France in 1643, but his desire for adventure took him west across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1666, La Salle settled in the eastern part of Canada, **C**_____, and established himself as a fur trader. During his first years in North America, La Salle explored areas closer to his home, but by 1678 he was ready for a substantial journey. La Salle prepared his ship, called Le Griffon, **D**_____.

By the time La Salle returned, he had explored Lake Erie, Lake Huron, and Lake Michigan. He also established forts for France along the way.

La Salle's next adventure, **E**_____, was a trip down the Mississippi River. Although the river had been used for centuries by the indigenous people of the area, La Salle became the first European to travel its entire length. Aided by Native American guides, La Salle canoed south until reaching the Mississippi Delta, the area where the river empties into the Gulf of Mexico. To honor his home country, La Salle named the region Louisiana after King Louis XIV of France.

In 1683, La Salle returned to France and was named viceroy of North America **F**_____.

1. in recognition of his accomplishments
2. to sail around the Great Lakes
3. controlled by France at that time
4. trying to map the territory
5. and the one he might be best known for
6. because of bad conditions during the journey
7. more simply known as La Salle

| A | B | C | D | E | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |

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

Friendship in a Social-Networked World

“What is a friend? A single soul dwelling in two bodies.” This quote is attributed to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle who wrote extensively about the notion and importance of true friendship as a determinant of *meaningful* living. Aristotle’s view on this matter stands in sharp contrast to what we all experience these days in various social networks. While witnessing all the publicly exposed feelings ranging from heart emojis to hate texts shared between “friends” one cannot help wondering what the definition of “friend” is in this kind of social networking context.

The notion of “friend”, of course, is used rather loosely in the online world. However, the question arises: what is happening to true friendship? Is it dying away? Or are the various social media platforms simply redefining or transforming our modern-day notion of friendship? How might the social media advances influence the nature of friendships between people and the human quest for meaning?

A recent article by Mark Vernon, a research fellow at Birkbeck College in London, addressed the issue of the social media’s influence and concluded, “Just as our daily lives are becoming more technologically connected, we’re losing our more meaningful relationships. Yes, we’re losing our friends.” In other words, the joys of real human contact are being replaced by *shallow* friendships, that is, “social connections” rather than the kinds of true friendships described by Aristotle. In our post-modern society, there is evidence while we have plenty of acquaintances, more and more of us have few individuals to whom we can turn and share our authentic selves, our deep intimacies.

Moreover, according to research published in the *American Sociological Review*, the average American has only two close friends and some twenty-five percent don’t have any friends! We are **effectively** living *alone* in the midst of a socially-networked world! Now how ironic is that?

In his classical work *Ethics*, Aristotle also offered ageless wisdom: “The desire for friendship comes quickly. Friendship does not.” It takes time and effort to build true friendships; relationships through which you are able and willing to disclose your authentic self – close thoughts, intimate feelings, and sensitive vulnerabilities including fears. While a social connection on a social network may be only a click away, cultivating a true friendship is not that easy or straightforward if you believe in and take Aristotle’s advice.

In today’s busy, fast-paced world, many people are more likely to tell their hopes and troubles to bartenders, taxi drivers, hair stylists, and therapists than they are to the people who are regularly in their lives. Many people seem to have drifted away from true friendships and a sense of “community” and are now living very private, even lonely, lives. It’s time to resurrect the meaning and value of authentic relationships with others. It’s time to refocus on and allow friendships to flourish in *meaningful* ways, both in our personal and work lives. “A friend is another self.”

Aristotle also told us. True friendships are not simply a manifestation of what is being called “social connectivity” in social networking parlance. No, true friendships are the key to a flourishing, meaningful life, well-being, and a truly connected society and world.

12. According to the article, the way the word ‘friend’ is used in social networks ____

- 1) corresponds to its common dictionary meaning.
- 2) has created a new meaning of the word ‘friend’.
- 3) illustrates Aristotle’s understanding of friendship.
- 4) is the opposite of Aristotle’s ideas on friendship.

Ответ:

13. According to the article, advance of electronic technology ____

- 1) results in knowing more people but losing close friends.
- 2) helps us find true friends and start new deep relationships.
- 3) gives one a chance to share problems with more people.
- 4) helps people to better understand their own personalities.

Ответ:

14. The word **effectively** in the 5th paragraph is closest in meaning to ____

- 1) with a result.
- 2) successfully.
- 3) in actual fact.
- 4) for an effect.

Ответ:

15. According to the article, social networking makes people ____

- 1) sociable.
- 2) popular.
- 3) lonely.
- 4) ironic.

Ответ:

16. According to the article, today people tend to share their problems with ____

- 1) members of their families.
- 2) friends on social networks.
- 3) their colleagues at work.
- 4) people they hardly know.

Ответ:

17. There are 3 quotes from Aristotle used in the text. Which of the following ideas is NOT expressed in them?

- 1) Friends come quickly when help is needed.
- 2) Friends are two spiritually similar people.
- 3) It is easy and natural to want to have a friend.
- 4) Making a true friend requires time and work.

Ответ:

18. The goal of the author of the article is to ____

- 1) analyze Aristotle’s ideas about friends.
- 2) convince readers to have true friends again.
- 3) analyze the principles of social networks.
- 4) convince readers to use social networks less.

Ответ: