**Установите соответствие и впишите ответ.**

*Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов **A–F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1–7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.*

1. What is the capital of the Falkland Islands?
2. Where can you learn about the islands' history?
3. What is the emblem of the Falkland Islands?
4. What do the local people do for a living?
5. What energy resources are used on the islands?
6. What is the educational policy of the Falkland Islands?
7. What was the result of the conflict between Argentina and the UK?

**A.** About 250 miles off the coast of South America lie the Falkland Islands, a British overseas territory. About 3,000 people live on the islands. Like most isolated communities around the world, they are always pleased to welcome tourists. The people of the Falkland Islands mostly work in sheep farming and fishing.

**B.** Everything outside Stanley, known locally as *Camp,* is home to numerous farms and settlements spread across the islands. In fact,over three quarters of the population live in Stanley. Although one of the smallest capitals in the world, Stanley provides a variety of supermarkets, excellent restaurants and hotels, a swimming pool, gym and golf course.

**C.** Open whenever tour ships are in the port, the Falkland Islands Museum contains artifacts from everyday life, natural history samples and a fine collection relating to the islands' shipwrecks. Outdoor exhibition sites include the Reclus Hut, originally made in Stanley, then shipped to Antarctica and set up there in 1956. Forty years later the famous house was brought back.

**D.** There are only about 380 children of school age living on the islands. For them, there is a primary and a secondary school in Stanley and three small settlement schools on large farms. Other rural pupils are taught by 'travelling' teachers. Schooling is free and compulsory for children between five and sixteen years of age. The government pays for older students to attend colleges, usually in the UK.

**E.** The Falkland Islands government is taking advantage of cheap wind power. Since 1996, the government has been investing in the development of alternative sources of energy and can already enjoy the results. The Islands have experimented with other forms of energy, including hydro-electric and solar power. However, these forms cannot match the effectiveness of wind power yet.

**F.** The Falklands War was fought in 1982 between Argentina and the United Kingdom. It started with the Argentine invasion and occupation of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia. The war lasted 74 days and ended with an Argentine defeat. However, Argentina still has not fully given up its claim to the territory of the islands.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.**

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений* ***13–19*** *соответствуют содержанию текста (****1 – True****), какие не соответствуют (****2 – False****) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (****3 – Not stated****). Запишите в поле ответа цифру* ***1****,* ***2*** *или* ***3****, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

**Running the Thames**

Three friends Alan, Tom and Martin decided to run 184 miles along the most famous British river – from the beginning of the Thames down to its mouth, where the river runs into the sea.

Their preparations for the marathon didn't take long and they set out. It was not easy to find the place marked on the map as the official source of the river Thames. In reality, it was an old stone under a big tree. Surprisingly, there was practically no water at the source, just a small pit. However, at the end of the first day they came to a narrow stream running under a wooden bridge.

The runners were lucky with the weather; it was cool and bright for the whole week. Soft winds blew and the sun shone. In spite of the weather, the start of the marathon was not very promising. On the first day, Martin accidentally fell over a tree root and hurt his foot. In addition to that, Alan said he had damaged his rucksack during their preparation. However, the friends went on running.

They passed lovely houses and some wonderful nature. The Thames had grown from a small river into a strong stream. Hypnotised by the view of the river, Tom missed the path and fell into the mud. Cold and angry, he was a real trouble the first day. In the evening, the runners reached the point where the river became possible to navigate. The friends were so tired that they stopped at a cheap hotel for food, drink and sleep.

The second day they ran along arched stone bridges and through forty-five river locks, each one having its own history. The runners stopped at the first lock to take a photo by the 19th century statue of *Old Father Thames.* The other locks and the bridges, dating from the 13th century, could have told much about British royal families, writers and inventors, battles and victories. So the runners spent the second day exploring the locks and the old bridges and taking photos.

The next few days Alan, Tom and Martin ran through quiet and peaceful places in Oxfordshire. The calm river occupied all their thoughts and they left their troubles behind them. They spent nights at small Bed-and-Breakfasts with unusual foreign guests who were discovering the old British towns, castles and churches.

Closer to London the Thames changed its character. It became wide and busy with numerous boats and ships. The banks were full of grand houses with green lawns, street markets and modern walkways.

On the seventh day the runners followed the river as it cut the capital in two. The friends made their way past famous London sights such as *The Tower*, *The London Eye* and *Greenwich.*

Finally the friends got to *The Thames Barrier*, where the river ran into the sea. The marathon was over.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

**Задание №1. Выберите правильный ответ.**

There was a natural mark which indicated the start of the river Thames.

1) True
2) False
3) Not stated

**Задание №2. Выберите правильный ответ.**

During the marathon the weather was fine.

1) True
2) False
3) Not stated

**Задание №3. Выберите правильный ответ.**

After the accident with Martin's leg, Tom carried his rucksack.

1) True
2) False
3) Not stated

**Задание №4. Выберите правильный ответ.**

During the marathon the friends spent all their nights in the tent.

1) True
2) False
3) Not stated

**Задание №5. Выберите правильный ответ.**

There were a lot of tourists near the statue of *Old Father Thames*.

1) True
2) False
3) Not stated

**Задание №6. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Near London the Thames was closed to navigation.

1) True
2) False
3) Not stated

**Задание №7. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The marathon route went through London.

1) True
2) False
3) Not stated

LIVEWORKSHEETS