**Банк заданий, 10 класс**

**для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации**

***1. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из списка.***

People often say that Facebook friends aren't real friends. But Rob met his Polish girlfriend online, and they 1)\_\_\_\_ together for three years. He says this 2)\_\_\_\_\_ that the internet is a powerful tool. "I'm reuniting with friends, and in the process, I  3)\_\_\_\_

 a lot about myself. Now I make friends with people I 4)\_\_\_  before this. Everyone  5)\_\_\_\_\_ great so far; I generally spend a day with them and they 6)\_\_\_\_\_\_

 what to do."

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C | D |

1. Are have been are being were

2.proves is proving proved -

3. learn learnt 'm learning am being learnt

4. wasn't meeting don't meet haven't met didn't meet

5. is were was has been

6. are choosing were choosing have chosen choose

***2. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из списка.***

Singer Katie Melua 1)\_\_\_\_  from Georgia, in Eastern Europe. She 2)\_\_ n the UK for five years with her father, who is a doctor. At the age of fifteen, she won a talent competition on a British television channel. She got into the music industry through the Brit School, which 3)\_\_ a performing art school The songs she 4)\_are a mixture of blues and jazz, and people who 5)\_\_\_her songwriting include music legends like Bob Dylan and Joni Mitchell. Katie believes that getting to make a debut album is the biggest opportunity she 6)\_\_\_\_  so far. She 7)\_\_\_ to release a new album this month, which has got fantastic reviews from music critics around Europe.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C | D |

1. comes is coming has come came

2..lived has been living lives is living

3.is has been is being was

4.is singing sings has sung is being sung

5.were inspiring inspire are inspiring have been inspiring

6.has is having has had had

7.is planning has planned planned has been planning

***3. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из списка.***

Erin Henderson 1)\_\_has been creating music since she was five. Although her name may be unfamiliar to you, people around the world recognize her voice. She 2)\_\_\_seven albums and she 3)\_\_has been preparing\_to release her eighth album, Family of Man, this week. Her unique style carefully combines elements of African and European music. She began recording her new album in a studio, but in the end, she recorded most of the songs in an empty swimming pool. As you listen to the album, you'll hear birds in the background, and, in one song, a plane 4)\_\_Before she started work on Family of Man, Henderson had taken some time off from songwriting to travel to the Far East. Her travels 5)\_\_ her music for the better. As you listen to Family of Man, you'll realize how many changes she 6)\_\_\_\_in her music. Now, she 7)\_\_\_fewer instruments, which focuses the listener on her voice.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C | D |

1. creates has created created has been creating

2. was releasing is releasing has released releases

3. prepared is preparing has prepared has been preparing

4. is flying flew flies has been flying

5. influenced influence have influenced were influencing

6. has made made makes was making

7. has used uses has been  using is being used

***4. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из списка.***

It's a beautiful day. Eva doesn't feel like 1)\_\_\_ it at the library. She goes to the park instead. She keeps2)\_\_\_ herself she'll work better the next day. Todd planned 3)\_\_\_   an appointment with the dentist, but he decided 4)\_\_\_  another week. Procrastinating – 5)\_\_\_ until tomorrow things you need  6\_\_\_  today is a universal problem. College students are famous for 7)\_\_\_, but we all do sometimes. What causes people  to put off important tasks? Read what the expert say.  
Unpleasant tasks. It's not always fun  to do  a lot of things on our To Do lists.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A | B | C | D |

1.spend spending to spend spent

2.to tell tell telling being told

3.making to make to have made make

4.to wait wait waiting to be waited

5.to put of being put off put off putting off

6.being done do to do doing

7.procrastinate procrastinating to procrastinate being procrastinated

***5. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из списка.***

Like many students, Eva is a procrastinator. She keeps 1)\_\_\_\_ her school work. When she studies, she often stops 2)\_\_\_\_

for a walk in the park. She wants to improve her study habits, but she isn't sure

how. Eva decided 3)\_\_\_  a list of things she needs 4)\_\_\_  every day. She always

remembers 5)\_\_  her list, but she often forgets 6)\_\_\_  it. It's very frustrating. Last night Eva remembered 7)\_\_  an article in the school newspaper about a support group for procrastinators. She thinks 8)\_\_\_  in a group is a good idea. She likes 8)\_\_\_  ideas with other students.

1. to put off put off putting off being put

2.go to go going to have gone

3.to have made make making to make

4.to do doing do to be doing

5.making to make make to be made

6.read to be read to read reading

7.to read reading read to have read

8.be to be being to have been

9.to have shared share to share sharing

***6..*Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из выпадающего списка.**

Like many students, Eva is a procrastinator. She keeps 1)\_\_\_\_ her school work. When she studies, she often stops 2)\_\_\_\_

for a walk in the park. She wants to improve her study habits, but she isn't sure

how. Eva decided 3)\_\_\_  a list of things she needs 4)\_\_\_  every day. She always

remembers 5)\_\_  her list, but she often forgets 6)\_\_\_  it. It's very frustrating. Last

night Eva remembered 7)\_\_  an article in the school newspaper about a support

 group for procrastinators. She thinks  to be in a group is a good idea. She likes sharing ideas with other students.

1. to put off put off putting off being put

2.go to go going to have gone

3.to have made make making to make

4.to do doing do to be doing

5.making to make make to be made

6.read to be read to read reading

7.to read reading read to have read

**7.Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её выпадающего списка**

For months I was thinking about 1)\_\_\_ having gone

 to a support group for procrastinators, but I  kept 2\_\_\_\_! Last night I finally

decided 3)\_\_\_ and I'm glad I did. I'm not alone! There were a lot of people there with the same problems as me. I expected 4)\_\_\_\_  a few of them at a school party last year. I really enjoyed 5)\_\_\_\_  to Todd and before I left I promised 6)\_\_\_ again.  
I have a math test tomorrow, so really should stop 7)\_\_\_\_  now and start 8)\_\_\_\_. . See, I've already learned something from 9)\_\_\_\_  in this group!

1.go going to go having gone

2.put off to put off putting off to have put off

3.to go going to have gone go

4.being be to have been to be

5.to meet meet meeting to have met

5.talking to talk talk to have talked

6.to have come come coming to come

7.to write writing to have written write

8.studing to study study to be studied

9.to be be being having been

**8.Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её выпадающего списка**

The problems are very complicated! If everyone 1)\_\_\_  into the country, large parts of the countryside will disappear! People 2)\_\_\_  cities and big towns to escape from urban problems; but more and more, they 3)\_\_  heir problems with them. On warm summer days, and cold winter days, air pollution 4)\_\_\_  be a big problem in large parts of the south of England, not just in London. Traffic jams 5)\_\_\_\_ now often a part of life, even in the country; crime has become a serious problem in rural areas. Perhaps there is hope for the future. Soon Britain's population 6)\_\_\_\_ . From about the year 2020, it will perhaps start to fall. In 100 year's time, there will be less people in Britain than today - perhaps two million less. No doubt there7)\_\_\_\_ less pollution too; oil and petrol will probably be rare by then.ably be rare by then.

1.is moving will move moves moved

2.leave left will leave would leave

3.were bringing are brought are bringing had been bringing

4.must should had to can

5.is are were had been

6.are stop rising will stop rise will stop rising will stop to rising

7.is will be would be were

**9.Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её выпадающего списка**

The first cards are usually put up on the mantelpiece above the fire in the lounge; then as more come in, any available flat surface is put to use: bookshelves, the top of the TV, windowsills or the top of any cupboard. In some houses, cards 1)\_\_\_ on ribbons on the wall, either vertically or in long arcs across the wall. If the living room fills up, more cards are hung or placed in other rooms and in the hall. By Christmas time, the main rooms in almost any house 2)\_\_\_  with cards of all shapes and sizes. While cheap Christmas cards 3)\_\_\_\_  from any supermarket, cards have recently become a major source of income for all sorts of charities. Many people like to feel that they are doing 4)\_\_\_\_  good by buying Christmas cards, and charities like Oxfam, WWF, Cancer Research and Greenpeace now

5)\_\_\_\_  millions of cards each Christmas. As for the subjects of Christmas cards, the range 6)\_\_\_\_  enormous. At one time, two principal themes predominated: the Christmas story, with pictures of the nativity and biblical scenes; and "traditional Christmas", with imaginary scenes of Christmas as it 7)\_\_\_\_\_  in the past (but rarely was!), with lots of clean snow on the ground, burning wood fires, horses and carriages and well-fed happy-looking people. Today, while the traditional themes are still popular, there is no limit to the variety of pictures on cards.

1.are hung hung hang has been hung

2.festooned were festooned are festooning are festooned

3.can be bought can bought can buy can being bought

4.anything something anytime sometime

5.sold are sold sell were selling

6.be is are were

7.may be might have been can be can have been

**10.Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её выпадающего списка**

Today doctors !)\_\_\_ how dangerous processed foods like margarine 2)\_\_\_ be. In countries such as the US and Canada there 3)\_\_\_  new government restrictions on food production. Food and beverage makers 4)\_\_\_\_  attach a Nutrition Fact label to their products. These list daily recommendations and detail all the ingredients in a product, including trans fats if they 5)\_\_\_\_ . In 2007, New York City banned trans fats from all restaurants, and according to recent studies this  6)\_\_\_\_  hundreds of heart attacks and strokes. Even fast food chains such as McDonalds 7)\_\_\_\_  to change their recipes as people become more health-conscious.

1/knew have known know are knowing

2.should can are able to had to

3.be were will be are

4.can should had to must

5.are used will be used be used use

6.has prevented had prevented was prevented have been prevented

7/were being faced would be forced are being forced are forcing

***1. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние.***

University students often complain of being A)\_\_\_. In England, they take out a B)\_\_\_\_ from the bank but many of them are still C)\_\_\_\_They can't afford to go out to

 expensive restaurants, but eat in cheap student cafes instead. Often they need to

get part-time jobs in order to pay the D)\_\_\_ When the student days are over, many are relieved to find that they can finally get a job and start to receive an E)\_\_\_ to help them pay off their debts.

1. afford 5.income

2. loan 6.hard up

3. bills 7.overdrawn

4. limit

***2. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние.***

What is beauty? Is it in the faces you see on magazine covers? And why is it valued so A)\_\_\_ in our society? Shouldn't we value B)\_\_\_\_ far more than looks? Our modern idea of what is C)\_\_\_ is often the product of clever computer techniques which can D)\_\_\_\_  hair, get rid of extra weight from the body and remove lines and spots from the face to create a more attractive image. But this isn't natural beauty. People come in all shapes, sizes and colours. Real people are not computer E)\_\_\_.

1.personality 5. beautiful

2.totally 6. definition

3.lengthen 7. highly

4.creations

***3. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние.***

It is no secret that the oceans play one of the most important A)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the functioning of the biosphere. The oceans produce 70% of all oxygen on earth. This occurs as a result of plankton photosynthesis. The ocean also substantially determines the climate and the weather on land. The world ocean, with its oceans, closed and semi-closed seas, is the most important source of life-support system on the planet. It is not only about food, but also about a variety of resources, such as gas, oil and energy.

At the moment, the pollution of the world's oceans has reached a critical point. Especially dangerous is oil and radioactive contamination. The countries of the world are actively working to create legal protection mechanisms and B)\_\_\_\_\_\_. The main causes of the deterioration of the oceans are:

• Localization of large agglomerations in coastal areas. Incredibly, more than 60% of all major C)\_\_\_\_\_ are located on the shores of the seas and oceans. Since ancient times, this was due to the convenience of the development of cross-cultural interaction and trade. However, even now the cities on the coast continue to attract people from all over the world.

• D)\_\_\_\_\_\_ of ocean waters by household and industrial garbage. The issue of recycling is more acute than ever. Unfortunately, garbage from landfills often falls into the water and the oceans. As a result, the lives of millions of marine life are at risk.

• Pollution by harmful and toxic substances, as a E)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of municipal water runoff and spills of oil.

• Large-scale and uncontrolled fishing.

• The deterioration of the coasts due to the systematic contamination.

1. result 5. reduce

2. international 6. cities

3. roles 7. oil

4. pollution

***4. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние.***

Cass works in a bookshop. Like all the staff in the shop, she is friendly and A)\_\_\_\_ But Cass is a little different. Her hair changes colour from week to week! Sometimes it's orange, sometimes it's blue, and sometimes it's green. However, when Cass changes from one bright colour to another, her co-workers and regular customers hardly. But Cass is a little different. Her hair changes colour from week to week! Sometimes it's orange, sometimes it's blue, and sometimes it's green. However, when Cass changes from one bright colour to another, her co-workers and regular customers hardly B)\_\_\_\_ \_.  People are used to extreme\_hair fashion these days. Not so long ago, unusual hairstyle could shock people and even make them angry. When the Beatles became famous in the 1960s, older people found their long, untidy hair very C)\_\_. Long hair on men was a sign of D)\_\_. In the US, billboards were put up saying, "Keep America Beautiful: Get a Haircut"

The hippies of the same era expressed their E)\_\_\_\_with the rules and customs of the time by growing their hair even longer. Then, the punks came along with their spiky hair or shaven heads. Today, people don't follow fashions as closely as they did in previous times. The short haircut that you give yourself at home is just as fashionable as the carefully styled cut from the hairdresser.

1. disturbing 5.dissatisfaction

2. hardworking 6. extreme

3. shaven 7. notice

4. rebellion

***5. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние.***

If you have been to the British Museum in London, you will be А)\_

with the Elgin Marbles. They are one of the Museum's В)\_\_\_exhibits. The Elgin Marbles mainly come from the Parthenon in Athens. For that reason, they are also referred to as the Parthenon Marbles. They are a C)\_\_\_

of sculptures, considered by many artists and critics to be the finest examples of Ancient.Greek art. They were made between 447 and 432 BC, when the Parthenon was rebuilt after it had been D\_\_\_\_ by the Persians. The collection  E)\_\_\_\_ of several statues and fragments of statues from the Parthenon. There are also a few piece that come from the other temples on the Acropolis.collection.

1 .collection 5. destroyed

2. consists 6. necessary

3. key 7. includes

4. familiar

***6. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние.***

Celebrity is all about standing out from the crowd, so do something out of the A)\_\_

and you'll grab your piece of fame. A daring B\_\_\_\_\_  is a guaranteed crowd puller the more dangerous the better. The legendary Charles Blondin started it all off 150 years ago when he stung a C)\_\_across the Niagara Falls, and in front of a crowd of 10000D)\_\_ spectators made his way across the waters from the Canadian to the American side. After his success, Blondin crossed the Falls many more times in a variety of ways:E)\_\_\_\_, in chairs, on a bicycle, and once, pushing a man in a wheelbarrow

1.breathless 6. grab

2.stunt 7. success

3.tightrope

4.ordinary

5.blindfolded

***7.Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние.***

Small towns and villages are becoming more and more popular; people have more A)\_\_\_  and most houses have gardens. But problems are growing. Lots of people want to live in the country and work in the city; so more and more people travel long B)\_\_\_\_  each day, to go to work. Of course they don't use buses (they are too slow) or trains (they don't stop in the country); they use cars. And C\_\_\_  they live in the country, they want to use supermarkets and good fast roads, but they do not want to see them or hear them. Besides, lots of young people say that life in the country is boring: there is not enough to do, there are not enough activities and D)\_\_\_\_ . Little villages now have traffic problems in the morning, just like big cities! And they are getting E)\_\_\_\_

1.although

2.worse

3.excitements

4.heavy

5.distances

6.space

7.hazardous

***8. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние.***

City life is cool; but is country life cooler? A)\_\_\_ yes. More and more people in Britain want to live in the country, and this is causing more and more problems in some B)\_\_\_\_ areas. The C)\_\_\_\_  of British cities has been falling for years. Cities like Liverpool and Glasgow have lost about 30% of their population in 30 years. But Britain's population is still growing. Where are the people going? Answer: to the country. The English countryside has a classic image. People imagine that life in the country is slow and D)\_\_\_\_  ; that there are no traffic

E)\_\_\_ , no F)\_\_\_

1.cheap

2.pollution

3.rural

4.population

5.apparently

6.calm

7.organic

8.jams

***9. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние***

The tradition of Christmas cards began in Britain in 1843, just after the A)\_\_\_  of the first national postal service, the "penny post", which started in 1840. Today, almost 200 years later, Christmas cards – sometimes known as New Year cards – are a tradition all over the world, and not only in Christian countries. And B)\_\_\_

more and more people send e-cards and Christmas selfies to their friends and family and even to all their "friends" on Facebook, virtual cards are not the same as C)\_\_\_\_  traditional Christmas cards. You can't hang an e-card on the wall, and you can't decorate a room with rows of e-cards.

Thanks to phones and tablets, we can do lots of things better than we could do them before. But sending and receiving Christmas cards is still best done by

D)\_\_\_\_ , using a real card and a real E)\_\_\_

1.envelope

2.old-fashioned

3.introduction

4.surprising

5.while

6."snail mail"

7.benefits

***10. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние***

Christmas cards are a big tradition in the English-speaking world. In 2017, people in Britain sent and received about 900 million cards. That's an A)\_\_\_  of about twelve cards for every person, from tiny babies to the oldest grandparents. The number of cards that are sent around Britain causes an annual

B)\_\_\_\_  for the postal service. Each year, the postal service has to C)\_\_\_ to help with the extra mail, and postal sorting offices are stretched to their maximum capacity and sometimes beyond it. In 1994, the service handled about 1.6 billion cards! – about 25 cards per person in Great Britain, including children. In spite of

D)\_\_\_\_  telling people to "Post Early for Christmas", few people get round to sending off their cards before December 10th; and from that point on, the postal service slows down.

1.advertisements

2.staff

3.average

4.demand

5.headache

6.originally

7.take on

**Тексты**

**№1**

**A.**  
The residents of the southern United States are particularly warm to visitors, ready to welcome them to their homes and to the South in general. Food places an important role in the traditions of southern hospitality. A cake or other delicacy is often brought to the door of a new neighbor as a means of introduction. When a serious illness occurs, neighbors, friends, and church members generally bring food to that family as a form of support and encouragement.

**B.**  
Destination spas exist for those who only can take a short term trip, but still want to develop healthy habits. Guests reside and participate in the program at a destination spa instead of just visiting it for a treatment or pure vacation. Typically over a seven-day stay, such facilities provide a program that includes spa services, physical fitness activities, wellness education, healthy cuisine and special interest programming.

**C.**  
When people travel, stay in a hotel, eat out, or go to the movies, they rarely think that they are experiencing many-sided, vast and very diverse hospitality industry. The tourism industry is very challenging for those who work there, as they should be able to meet a wide variety of needs and to be flexible enough to anticipate them. The right person to help us feel at home likes working with the public, and enjoys solving puzzles.

**D.**

Ten years ago, with the help of friends and family, Veit Kühne founded Hospitality Club as a general-purpose Internet-based hospitality exchange organization. Now, it is one of the largest hospitality networks with members in 226 countries. This is a completely free organization, which involves no money. The core activity is the exchange of accommodation, when hosts offer their guests the possibility to stay free at their homes.

**E**.  
To the ancient Greeks and Romans, hospitality was a divine right. The host was expected to make sure the needs of his guests were seen to. In the contemporary West, hospitality is rarely associated with generously provided care and kindness to whoever is in need or strangers. Now it is only a service that includes hotels, casinos, and resorts, which offer comfort and guidance to strangers, but only as part of a business relationship.

**F.**  
A bed and breakfast is a type of overnight accommodation with breakfast offered in someone's private home. This type of service was established in Europe many years ago and its roots lie a long way back in history when monasteries provided bed and breakfasts for travelers. But the term appeared in the UK only after World War II, when numerous foreigners needed a place to stay and local people opened their homes and started serving breakfast to those overnight guests.

**G.**  
Hostels are nothing more than budget oriented, sociable accommodation where guests can rent a bed, and share a bathroom, lounge and sometimes a kitchen. But somehow there are misconceptions that a hostel is a kind of homeless shelter, a dangerous place where young people can face potential threat. This does not reflect the high quality and level of professionalism in many modern hostels.

**№2**

**A.**

Entering the English language in the late nineteenth century, the word safari meant a trip to Africa for a big-game hunt. Today the term refers to a trip taken not to hunt, but to observe and photograph the animals and other wildlife. This activity had become so popular that it has originated a certain style of fashion. It includes khaki clothing, belted bush jackets, helmets and animal skin prints, like leopard's skin, for example.

**B.**

The purpose of ecological tourism is to educate the traveler, provide funds for conservation and promote respect for different cultures and human rights. The participants of ecotourism want the environment to stay relatively untouched by human intervention, so that coming generations can experience it fully. That is why ecotourism appeals to ecologically and socially conscious individuals, who don't mind volunteering.

**C.**

People who like seeing dangerous places, such as mountains, jungles and deserts, participating in dangerous events, and experiencing extreme sport definitely appreciate extreme tourism or shock tourism. This type of tourism is based on two key factors. The first one is an addiction to adrenaline caused by an element of risk. And another one is the opportunity to show a high degree of engagement and professionalism.

**D.**

Culinary tourism is something you can enjoy if you like good food and want each of your dishes to be a unique and memorable experience. But culinary tourism also considers food to be a vital component of traditions and history of any country, region or city. The tourists believe that by experiencing each other's foods people can learn something new about each other's lives.

**E.**

Space tourism used to mean ordinary members of the public buying tickets to travel to space and back. That is why many people find this idea revolutionary. But over the past few years a growing volume of work has been done on the subject, and it's clear that commercial space tourism is a realistic target for business today. Market research has shown that many people in the developed countries would like to take a trip to space if it were possible.

**F.**

The sports tourism industry has earned an international reputation because it is open to everyone: amateurs, fans, and professional athletes with their trainers and coaches who come for a range of activities from training camps through friendship games to international championship competitions. Sport tourism combines the opportunity for athletes and sports people to benefit from sports activities with a relaxing and enjoyable vacation.

**G.**

To go to Tunisia to explore the place where the film Star Wars was made or to New Zealand after The Lord of the Rings is very easy for those who practice pop-culture tourism and like to travel to locations featured in literature, films, music, or any other form of popular entertainment. But pop-culture tourism is not only about going to popular destinations. In some respects it is very similar to a pilgrimage, only the places are new, for example Elvis Presley's

**№3**

**A**.

The Salem Witch Museum brings you back to Salem of 1692 for a dramatic overview of the Witch Trials, including stage sets with life-size figures, lighting and a narration. There is also a possibility to go on a candlelight tour to four selected homes. The museum is open all year round and closed on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day. Salem is also famous for its Haunted Happenings, a 24-day Halloween festival.

**B**.

The Discover Sea Shipwreck Museum opened its doors in 1995, and has one of the largest collections of shipwreck and recovered artifacts in the Mid-Atlantic. It contains about 10,000 artifacts from local and worldwide locations, including an intact blown-glass hourglass from a 200-year-old shipwreck, which is also the world's deepest wooden wreck at the heart of the Bermuda Triangle.

**C**.

The Seashore Trolley Museum is the oldest and largest electric railway museum in the world. It was founded in 1939 with one open trolley car, No. 31 from the Biddeford & Saco Railroad Company. The Seashore Trolley Museum contains over 250 transit vehicles, mostly trolleys, from the United States, Canada and abroad. Visitors can even take a trip along the Maine countryside aboard a restored early-1900s electric streetcar.

**D**.

American Hop Museum is dedicated to the brewing industry and located in the heart of the Yakima Valley's hop fields, which gather the best harvest for producing beer. It chronicles the American hop industry from the New England colonies to its expansion into California and the Pacific Northwest, and includes historical equipment, photos and artifacts that pay tribute to hop, the everlasting vine that is still an integral part of the brewing industry.

**E**.

The Money Museum in Colorado Springs is America's largest museum dedicated to numismatics (the study of collecting coins and metals). The collection contains over 250,000 items from the earliest invention of money to modern day, with items including paper money, coins, tokens, medals, and traditional money from all over the world. Highlights include the 1804 dollar, the 1913 V Nickel, the 1866 no motto series, a comprehensive collection of American gold coins, and experimental pattern coins and paper money.

**F**.

The Kenneth G. Fiske Museum of Musical Instruments in California has one of the most diverse collections of musical instruments in the United States. This museum is home to over 1,400 American, European and ethnic instruments from the 17th–20th centuries. Selections from all parts of the world also include keyboards, brass, woodwind, stringed, percussion, mechanical and electronic instruments. Other highlights are rare pieces from the violin and viola families, reed organs and instruments from the Orient and Tibet.

**G**.

The Hammer Museum in Alaska is the world's first museum dedicated to hammers. The Museum provides a view of the past through the use of man's first tool. You will find over 1500 hammers on display, ranging from ancient times to the present. The museum does not have any paid staff, and it is run by volunteers. This quaint and quirky museum is an interesting and informative stop for the whole family

**№4**

**A.**

Born in 1743, Thomas Jefferson helped shape the new American nation and also shaped some of the country's most famous buildings. The twentieth century architects who designed the circular Jefferson Memorial in Washington D.C. drew inspiration from Thomas Jefferson's architectural ideas. And from where did Jefferson get his ideas? The Pantheon in Rome! This building with its classical portico became a model that influenced Western architecture for 2,000 years.

**B.**

Postmodern architecture evolved from the modernist movement, yet contradicts many of the modernist ideas. Combining new ideas with traditional forms, postmodernist buildings may startle, surprise, and even amuse. Familiar shapes and details are used in unexpected ways. Philip Johnson's AT&T Headquarters is often cited as an example of postmodernism. Like many buildings in the international style, this skyscraper has a classical facade.

**C.**

The Industrial Revolution in Europe brought about a new trend: the use of metals instead of wood and stone in construction. Built in 1889, the Eiffel Tower is perhaps the most famous example of this new use for metal. For 40 years, the Eiffel Tower measured the tallest in the world. The metal lattice-work, formed with very pure structural iron, makes the tower both extremely light and able to withstand tremendous wind forces.

**D.**

By the early 1800s, Belfast had become a major port at the beating heart of the region's industry. The launching of the Titanic from the shipways was attended by an estimated 100,000 people, showing how important this event was for Belfast. Many more impressive ships would leave the yard in the coming years before the decline of the shipbuilding industry began in the 1950s, but the Titanic marked the zenith of the great shipbuilding era in Belfast.

**E.**

Thomas Andrews was the chief naval architect at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast during the early 1900s. He brought the idea of 'Olympic class' ocean liners to life. The most famous of these was Titanic, which he joined on its first voyage. His actions when the ship sank on 15 April 1912 are believed to have saved many lives, but at the cost of his own. In his home town of Comber, the life of Thomas Andrews is commemorated by the Memorial Hall, opened in 1915.

**F.**

An e-book or "electronic book" is available digitally downloaded, and accessed through a device such as a computer, a smart phone or, popularly, a portable e-book reader. In 1971, Michael Hart began storing vast contents of libraries in electronic formats. Hart named his efforts Project Gutenberg, after the inventor of the printing press. Libraries were early adopters of the technology. But it took nearly thirty years for the idea of the e-book to take firm hold with the consumer.

**G.**

The Frankfurt Book Fair is held in October of each year. It usually hosts more than 7,300 exhibitors from 100 countries ranging from Albania to Zimbabwe. For the American book publishing industry, the Frankfurt Book Fair is predominantly a trade fair, that is, a professional meeting place for publishers, editors, librarians, book subsidiary rights managers, booksellers, film producers, authors and many others who are involved in the creation and

**№5**

**A.**

The Mona Lisa, also known as La Giaconda, became world famous after it was stolen from the Louvre in 1911. The painting was missing for two years before police traced the theft to Italian painter, Vincenzo Peruggia, who stole the work to return it to its country of origin. The Louvre Museum in Paris built a separate room to house the Mona Lisa, giving up to five million visitors a year the chance to see the painting.

**B.**

The tradition of telling stories with a series of sequential images has been a part of Japanese culture long before Superman comic strips. The earliest examples of pre-manga artwork that influenced the development of modern Japanese comics are commonly attributed to Toba Sojo, an 11th-century painter-priest with an odd sense of humor. Toba's animal paintings satirized life in the Buddhist priesthood by drawing priests as rabbits or monkeys engaged in silly activities.

**C.**

When the story in which Holmes died was published in a popular magazine in 1893, the British reading public was outraged. More than 20,000 people cancelled their subscriptions. The demand for Holmes stories was so great that Conan Doyle brought the great detective back to life by explaining that no one had actually seen Holmes go down the Reichenbach Falls. The public, glad to have new tales, bought the explanation.

**D.**

Caviar refers to the salted eggs of the fish species, sturgeon. At the beginning of the 19th century, the United States was one of the greatest producers of caviar in the world. Because of overfishing, commercial sturgeon harvesting was banned. Today, mostly through farm-raised varieties, caviar production has returned in America. Some American caviar is very high in quality and has been compared favorably to wild Caspian caviar.

**E.**

T.S. Eliot wrote in his poem, "The Waste Land," that April was the "cruelest month". He was living in England at the time, and the weather there can be dreadfully rainy and cold during spring. But from a cook's point of view, April is anything but cruel. The month brings us some of the freshest, most wonderful foods. Consider the first ripe strawberries, asparagus, artichokes, tiny peas, and so much more.

**F.**

When the eruption of Vesuvius started on the morning of 24 August, 79 AD, it caught the local population completely unprepared. The catastrophic magnitude of the eruption was connected with the long period of inactivity that preceded it. The longer the intervals between one eruption and another, the greater the explosion will be. Luckily, the frequent but low-level activity of Vesuvius in recent centuries has relieved the build-up of pressure in the magma chamber.

**G.**

Iron Age Britain can only be understood from the archaeological evidence. There are few spectacular ruins from Iron Age Britain. Unlike in Classical Greece or Ancient Egypt, in Iron Age Britain there was no construction of major cities, palaces, temples or pyramids. Rather, it was an essentially rural world of farms and villages, which had no economic or religious need to build palaces, cities, major tombs or ceremonial sites.

№6

A.  
The mountains of Scotland (we call them the Highlands) are а wild and beautiful part of Europe. A golden eagle flies over the mountains. A deer walks through the silence of the forest. Salmon and trout swim in the clean, pure water of the rivers. Some say that not only fish swim in the deep water of Loch Ness. Speak to the people living by the Loch. Each person has a story of the monster, and some have photographs.

B.  
Tresco is a beautiful island with no cars, crowds or noise – just flowers, birds, long sandy beaches and the Tresco Abbey Garden. John and Wendy Pyatt welcome you to the Island Hotel, famous for delicious food, comfort and brilliant service. You will appreciate superb accommodation, free saunas and the indoor swimming pool.

C.  
The Camel and Wildlife Safari is a unique mixture of the traditional and modern. Kenya's countryside suits the Safari purposes exceptionally well. Tourists will have a chance to explore the bush country near Samburu, to travel on a camel back or to sleep out under the stars. Modern safari vehicles are always available for those who prefer comfort.

D.  
Arrival can be the hardest part of a trip. It is late, you are road-weary, and everything is new and strange. You need an affordable place to sleep, something to eat and drink, and probably a way to get around. But in general, it's a wonderful trip, full of wonderful and unusual places. Whether it is the first stop on a trip or the fifth city visited, every traveller feels a little overwhelmed stepping onto a new street in a new city.

E.  
No zoo has enough money to provide basic habitats or environments for all the species they keep. Most animals are put in a totally artificial environment, isolated from everything they would meet in their natural habitat. Many will agree that this isolation is harmful to the most of zoo inhabitants, it can even amount to cruelty.

F.  
A new London Zoo Project is a ten year project to secure the future for the Zoo and for many endangered animals. The plan has been devised by both animal and business experts to provide world-leading accommodation for all our animals, to more fully engage and inform people about conservation issues, to redesign certain aspects of Zoo layout.

G.  
Leave-no-trace camping is an increasingly popular approach to travel in wilderness areas. As the term suggests, the goal is for the camper to leave as little impact as possible on the place he is visiting. One of its mottos is "Take nothing but pictures. Leave nothing but footprints." Its simplest and most fundamental rule is: pack it in, pack it out, but it goes beyond that.

№7

A.

Charles Darwin's five-year voyage on H.M.S. Beagle has become legendary and greatly influenced his masterwork, the book *On the Origin of Species*. Darwin didn't actually formulate his theory of evolution while sailing around the world aboard the Royal Navy ship. But the exotic plants and animals he encountered challenged his thinking and led him to consider scientific evidence in new ways.

B.

The 19th century was a remarkable time for exploration. Vast portions of the globe, such as the interior of Africa, were mapped by explorers and adventurers. It was the time when David Livingstone became convinced of his mission to reach new peoples in Africa and introduce them to Christianity, as well as free them from slavery.

C.

Louis Pasteur's various investigations convinced him of the rightness of his germ theory of disease, which holds that germs attack the body from outside. Many felt that such tiny organisms as germs could not possibly kill larger ones such as humans. But Pasteur extended this theory to explain the causes of many diseases – including cholera, TB and smallpox – and their prevention by vaccination.

D.

Frederick Law Olmsted, the architect who designed New York City's Central Park, called the Yosemite Valley "the greatest glory of nature". Californians convinced one of their representatives, Senator John Conness, to do something about its protection. In May 1864, Conness introduced legislation to bring the Yosemite Valley under the control of the state of California. President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill into law.

E.

The Maya thrived for nearly 2,000 years. Without the use of cartwheel or metal tools, they built massive stone structures. They were accomplished scientists. They tracked a solar year of 365 days, and one of the few surviving ancient Maya books contains the tables of eclipses. From observatories, like the one at Chichen Itza, they tracked the progress of the war star, Mars.

F.

Bali has been a surfing hotspot since the early 20th century and continues to attract surfers from all over the world. The island's small size and unique geography provide wonderful surfing conditions, in all seasons, for surfers of any level of experience. Inexperienced surfers might like to try Kuta's kind waves, while more able surfers will try Nusa Dua's powerful waves.

G.

Base jumping is an extreme sport, one which only very adventurous travellers enjoy. Some base jumpers leap off bridges, others off buildings, and the most extreme off cliffs in Norway. Once a year, base jumpers in the US get to leap off the New River Bridge in West Virginia. During the annual Bridge Day, hundreds of jumpers can go off the bridge legally. Thousands of spectators show up to watch.

**№8**

**A.**

Distance education or e-learning offers several advantages. Students participating in e-learning programs are often able to set their own schedules and work at their own pace. The learning experience can be supported by multimedia such as videos, interactive websites, and real-time conferencing with experts from anywhere in the world. Additionally, e-learning programs are less expensive than traditional ones.

**B.**

Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm did not expect to create a children's collection of fairy tales. Instead, they wanted to preserve Germany's oral tradition by collecting different stories. Not until several editions of their collection were published did the brothers realize that children were to be a major audience. Once the Brothers Grimm saw this new public, they tried to refine and soften their tales, which had originated centuries earlier as folklore.

**C.**

The five Potter books have sold 250 million copies worldwide in 55 languages, including Latin and Ancient Greek. In *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, J.K. Rowlings uses spells and charms that are largely based on Latin. But one of the most serious spells, Avada Kedavra, may be a variant of "abracadabra". In the Harry Potter series, it is a spell that causes death. Harry Potter is the only one known to have survived it.

**D.**

Critics of the Harry Potter books point out that the main characters who are supposed to be "good" are consistently and regularly portrayed as breaking all manner of ethical rules like those against lying, cheating, and stealing. They also regularly break school rules against behavior like going out at night, using magic in the Muggle world, and so forth.

**E.**

On Christmas Eve of 1968, NASA astronaut William Anders, while orbiting the moon with the Apollo 8 mission, took a photograph that provided a foundation for the modern green movement. His photo shows a small, blue planet Earth peeking over the horizon of the Moon. The image of a small planet, alone in a vast ocean of space, showed billions of people the fragility of our planet and the importance of preserving and protecting Earth.

**F.**

There are many indoor air pollutants that can be harmful. Indoor air can be up to 100 times more polluted than outdoor air. Organic compounds from some paints, carpets, synthetic fabrics and adhesives are a known health hazard, contributing to the disease known as Sick Building Syndrome. Proper technology can help — open windows to let fresh air in and bad air out.

**G.**

Some people, especially in rural areas, burn their trash in pits or barrels. It seems an easy way to get rid of your garbage, but the smoke it creates has a lot of really unhealthy toxic chemicals. Burning things like foam cups, plastics, and colored and bleached paper in backyards or even fireplaces causes toxic smoke that can spread throughout the neighborhood.

**№9**

**A.**

Carnival is the most famous holiday in Brazil and has become a world-famous annual celebration. It is celebrated in towns and villages throughout Brazil for almost a week 40 days before Easter, which is usually in February, the hottest month in the Southern Hemisphere. Officially, it starts on Saturday and finishes on Fat Tuesday with the beginning of Lent on Ash Wednesday, during which some Christians give up something that they enjoy.

**B.**

The most colourful events take place in the Carnival World Capital, Rio de Janeiro. It was the original place where, in 1723, Portuguese immigrants went out onto the streets soaking each other with buckets of water and throwing mud and food, often ending up in street brawls and riots. The concept kept changing throughout the 1800s with more organized parades, where the Emperor with a group of aristocrats joined in masks with luxurious costumes and music.

**C.**

Now the parade varies from state to state. It is a mixture of arts. The music played during Rio Carnival is samba — a unique Brazilian music originating from Rio. It's also a dance form that was invented by the poor Afro-Brazilians as a type of ritual music. The word "samba" meant to pray to the spirits of the ancestors and the gods of the African Pantheon. As a noun, it could mean a complaint or a cry.

**D.**

Even today, the most involved groups in Rio Carnival are the poorest, the so-called "favelas", where houses are made of cardboard or other metal remains, and there is often no water, electricity or sewage system. However, the favelas' residents always join in the festivities and actually make the Carnival, which really means a lot to them. Because, for once during the year, they get to go out and have as much fun as they can.

**E.**

Residents of the favelas are often members of local samba schools and are deeply involved with the performance and costumes of their groups. Each neighborhood in Rio has its favorite Carnival street band. There are more than 300 of them in Rio nowadays, and each year this number increases. Each band has its place or street for its parade and the big ones usually close the streets to the traffic.

**F.**

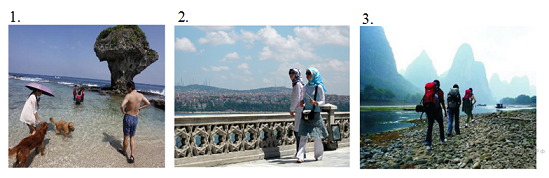
Rio de Janeiro is usually divided into three zones. The so-called Zona Sul is by far the most pleasant place to stay in Rio, as it is by the sea and is the most civilized part of the city. Districts Copacabana and Ipanema together form a big stage offering a carnival happening at every corner. Leblon, being a bit more upscale, is also an excellent location.

**G.**

Except the industries, malls and the carnival-related workers, the country stops completely for almost a week and festivities are intense, day and night. If you plan to go to watch the Carnival, you should organize your trip well in advance. The best hotels, especially in the Zona Sul, are booked up early, so it's a good idea to make a reservation at least 3 or 4 months in advance.

**WRITING**

***1.Выберите фотографию и опишите ее (12-15 предложений). Вопросы помогут вам:***



• where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

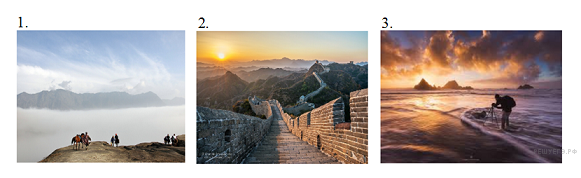
• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

Start with: **“I’d like to describe photo №…”**

***2.Выберите фотографию и опишите ее (12-15 предложений). Вопросы помогут вам:***



• where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

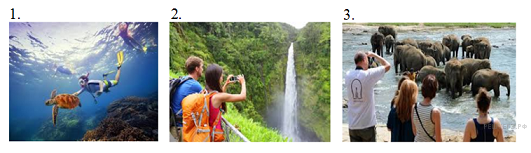
• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

Start with: **“I’d like to describe photo №…”**

***3.Выберите фотографию и опишите ее (12-15 предложений). Вопросы помогут вам:***



• where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

Start with: **“I’d like to describe photo №…”**

***4.Выберите фотографию и опишите ее (12-15 предложений). Вопросы помогут вам:***



You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

• where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

Start with: **“I’d like to describe photo №…”**

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

5. ***Выберите фотографию и опишите ее (12-15 предложений). Вопросы помогут вам:***



• where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

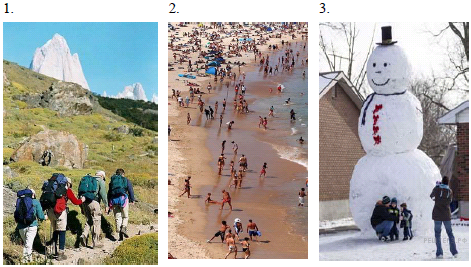
• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

Start with: **“I’d like to describe photo №…”**

6. ***Выберите фотографию и опишите ее (12-15 предложений). Вопросы помогут вам:***



 • where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

Start with: **“I’d like to describe photo №…”**

7. ***Выберите фотографию и опишите ее (12-15 предложений). Вопросы помогут вам:***



 • where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

Start with: **“I’d like to describe photo №…”**

 8.***Выберите фотографию и опишите ее (12-15 предложений). Вопросы помогут вам:***



  • where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

Start with: **“I’d like to describe photo №…”**

9. ***Выберите фотографию и опишите ее (12-15 предложений). Вопросы помогут вам:***



• where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

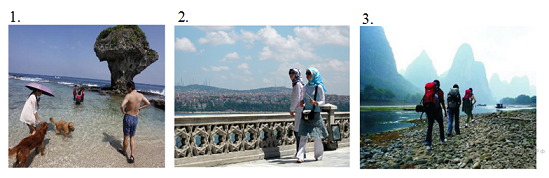
• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

Start with: **“I’d like to describe photo №…”**

10. ***Выберите фотографию и опишите ее (12-15 предложений). Вопросы помогут вам:***



• where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend

Start with: **“I’d like to describe photo №…”**