1. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Lindsay Wildlife Museum

Lindsay Wildlife Museum is a unique natural history and environmental education centre where visitors can listen to the cry of a red-tailed hawk, go eye-to-eye with a grey fox and watch a bald eagle eat lunch. More than fifty species of native California animals are on exhibit here.

Thousands of school children learn about the natural environment in their classrooms **A** _____ of the museum. Nature- and science- oriented classes and trips are offered for adults and children. More than 600 volunteers help to feed and care for wild animals, **B** _____. Volunteers are active in the museum's work, contributing **C** _____.

The museum was founded by a local businessman, Alexander Lindsay. Sandy, as friends knew him, started teaching neighborhood children about nature in the early 1950s. Initially housed in an elementary school, the museum began offering school-aged children summer classes, **D** _____.

After nearly a decade of the museum operation, it became apparent **E** _____. With a new 5,000 square-foot home, the museum could now develop and display a permanent collection of live, native wildlife and natural history objects. People came to the museum for help with wild animals **F** _____ urban growth. In response, a formal wildlife rehabilitation programme — the first of its kind in the United States of America — began in 1970.

1. that a permanent, year-round site was necessary
2. as well as field trips focused on the natural world
3. many hours of service to wildlife care and fundraising
4. that had been injured or orphaned because of intense
5. that needed public attention and a new building
6. as well as teach children and adults about nature
7. through education programmes and on-site tours

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

2. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

America's fun place on America's main street

If any city were considered a part of every citizen in the United States, it would be Washington, DC. To many, the Old Post Office Pavilion serves **A** _____. If you are in the area, be a part of it all by visiting us — or **B** _____. Doing so will keep you aware of the latest musical events, great happenings and international dining, to say the least.

Originally built in 1899, the Old Post Office Pavilion embodied the modern spirit **C** _____. Today, our architecture and spirit of innovation continues to evolve and thrive. And, thanks to forward-thinking people, you can now stroll through the Old Post Office Pavilion and experience both **D** _____ with international food, eclectic shopping and musical events. All designed to entertain lunch, mid-day and after work audiences all week long.

A highlight of the Old Post Office Pavilion is its 315-foot Clock Tower. Offering a breath-taking view of the city, National Park Service Rangers give free Clock Tower tours every day! Individuals and large tour groups are all welcome. The Old Post Office Clock Tower also proudly houses the official United States Bells of Congress, a gift from England **E** _____. The Washington Ringing Society sounds the Bells of Congress every Thursday evening and on special occasions.

Visit the Old Post Office Pavilion, right on Pennsylvania Avenue between the White House and the Capitol. It is a great opportunity **F** _____, this is a landmark not to be missed no matter your age.

1. that are offered to the visitors
2. its glamorous past and fun-filled present
3. as a landmark reminder of wonderful experiences
4. by joining our e-community
5. that was sweeping the country
6. celebrating the end of the Revolutionary War
7. to learn more about American history

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

3. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Number of teenagers with Saturday job drops

The number of teenagers with Saturday jobs has dropped. Young people do not acquire any experience for their CVs — a crucial step towards getting full-time work. The proportion of teenagers combining part-time jobs with school or college has slumped from 40% in the 1990s to around 20% now, according to the UK Commission for Employment and Skills (UKCES), a government agency. Latest figures show that only **A** _____ in 1997.

The trend is not just recession-related, but the result of an increasing expectation **B** _____ well as a falling number of Saturday jobs, according to the report. Many of the jobs that young people do, such as bar work, are in long-term decline, and are forecast to decline further over the next decade.

"Recruiters place significant emphasis on experience **C** _____," the report says. Word of mouth is the most common way to get a job, **D** _____ young people are unable to build up informal contacts, it adds.

Ms. Todd, a commissioner at the UKCES, said: "There's more emphasis on doing well at school, young people are finding less time to do what they would have done a few years ago." "I think it's also the changing structure of the labour market. Retail is still a big employer, **E** _____. As a consequence, we need to think about how we get young people the work experience they need."

A new initiative to send employees into state schools to talk about their careers was also launched recently. The scheme, Inspiring the Future, is meant to give state schoolchildren access to the kind of careers advice that private schools offer. The deputy prime minister said: "The power of making connections **F** _____ and can be life-changing."

1. that it was researching the system of funding education after 16
2. 260,000 teenagers have a Saturday job compared with 435,000
3. but young people are leaving education increasingly less experienced
4. that inspire young people is immeasurable
5. but an increasing shortage of work experience means
6. that young people should stay on at school, as
7. but a lot more of it is being done online

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

4. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Lots of fun in Cardiff

As you would expect of a capital city, Cardiff offers a huge choice of exciting sport and entertainment throughout the year.

Every March the city celebrates St. David, Wales' patron saint, with parades and music. August sees the International Festival of Street Entertainment, with the heart of the city **A** _____. Family fun days in the parks and at the waterfront are part of this sensational summer scene. Brass and military bands are often to be seen on Cardiff s streets. Between May and October the world's only seagoing paddle steamer cruises from Cardiff's seaside resort.

In autumn the fun continues with Cardiff s Festival of the Arts **B** _____. Music is at the centre of the festival, with international stars **C** _____. Christmas in Cardiff is full of colour and festivities. The truly spectacular Christmas illuminations have earned Cardiff the title of "Christmas City". And there is entertainment for all the family, **D** _____.

There is always something happening in Cardiff. The BBC National Orchestra of Wales and Welsh National Opera can both be heard here. Cardiff previews many London "West End" shows **E** _____.

The city's range of accommodation facilities is truly impressive, **F** _____. And with a city as compact as Cardiff there are places to stay in all price brackets.

1. from international names to family-run guest houses
2. joining some of Wales' most talented musicians
3. having their summer holidays in Cardiff
4. that usually attract hundreds of theatre lovers
5. which features music, film, literature and graphics
6. from pantomimes to Christmas tree celebrations
7. beating with dance and theatrical performances

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

5. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Changing image

For more than 200 years Madame Tussaud's has been attracting tourists from all over the world and it remains just as popular as it ever was. There are many reasons for this enduring success, but at the heart of it all is good, old-fashioned curiosity.

Madame Tussaud's original concept has entered a brand new era of interactive entertainment **A** _____. Today's visitors are sent on a breathtaking journey in black cabs through hundreds of years of the past. They have a unique chance to see the great legends of history, **B** _____ of politics.

Much of the figure construction technique follows the traditional pattern, beginning whenever possible with the subject **C** _____ and personal characteristics. The surprising likeliness of the wax portraits also owes much to many stars **D** _____, either by providing their stage clothes, or simply giving useful advice.

The museum continues constantly to add figures **E** _____ popularity. The attraction also continues to expand globally with established international branches in New York, Hong Kong, Amsterdam and many other cities. And they all have the same rich mix of interaction, authenticity and local appeal.

The museum provides a stimulating and educational environment for schoolchildren. Its specialists are working together with practicing teachers and educational advisors to create different programmes of activities, **F** _____.

1. as well as resources on art, technology and drama
2. as well as the idols of popular music and the icons
3. who is sitting to determine exact measurements
4. ranging from special effects to fully animated figures
5. ranging from all kinds of souvenirs to sports equipment
6. that reflect contemporary public opinion and celebrity
7. who are eager to help in any possible way they can

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

6. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Saturday jobs: memories of weekend working

Research has shown a sharp fall in the number of teenagers who do Saturday jobs. It seems such a shame — my Saturday job as a kitchen porter was something of a rite of passage. I'll never forget long hours **A** _____, scouring grease off huge saucepans and griddles. Working atmosphere there helped me grow a thicker skin, develop quicker banter and, most importantly, taught me the value of hard work. It also resulted in a steady supply of cash, **B** _____. I'm not the only one who has strong memories of weekend work. DJ Trevor Nelson said everyone should be able to have a Saturday job: "It taught me a lot, **C** _____."

The link between the type of Saturday job a celebrity performed and their later career is sometimes obvious. Dragon's Den star and businessman Peter Jones, for example, showed early promise by starting his own business. "I passed my Lawn Tennis Association coaching exam, **D** _____," he explains. "At the start I was coaching other kids, **E** _____, for which I could charge £25–30 an hour. While my friends on milk rounds were getting £35 a week, I was doing five hours on a Saturday and earning four times as much."

Skier Chemmy Alcott got a job working for the Good Ski Guide, on the advertising side. "It became clear to me what my personal value to companies could be. It led directly to me finding my head sponsor ... and it

As part of its response to the Saturday job statistics, the UK Commission for Employment and Skills said a
lack of early work opportunities makes it harder for young people to acquire experience for their CVs.

1. and things would be different if everyone was given the chance
2. which let me know he approved of me
3. and I persuaded my local club to let me use a court on Saturdays
4. which I needed to become a professional skier
5. which I would happily spend as I liked
6. that I spent in the kitchen of a busy country pub in East Sussex
7. but soon I got adults wanting to book lessons

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

7. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Orient Express

In the early 1860s, trains were the preferred way to travel. They weren't particularly comfortable, however, until American engineer George Mortimer Pullman decided to make trains more luxurious.

By the late 1860s, trains furnished not only sleeping cars, but kitchen and dining facilities, where **A** _____. This was innovative for the time, and was aimed to encourage people **B** _____. The first of these Pullman trains in England ran from London to Brighton and used electricity for illumination.

In 1881, another railway entrepreneur, George Nagelmacker, introduced the use of a restaurant car onboard, and the first Orient Express train service was begun. Running from Paris to Romania the route included Strasbourg, Vienna, Budapest and Bucharest.

Thanks to the 12 mile Simplon Tunnel, **C** _____, the Orient Express expanded, including a route to Istanbul, and the legendary romance of the Orient Express was in full swing.

Everyone in the social register, including royalty, chose to travel on the wheels of that luxury hotel **D** _____ in wealthy surroundings. Legends, stories, and intrigue surrounded those trips to exotic places, and those famous people **E** _____.

Unfortunately, during World War II this luxury travel was closed for the most part, and later, after the war, **F** _____ to start it again. Within the next few years airplane travel became popular, and train passenger service declined.

1. elegant meals were served to passengers
2. to use trains for long distance travel and vacations
3. who rode the train
4. who wrote about it
5. which connected Switzerland and Italy
6. that served dishes and wines
7. there was no money

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

8. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Arizona's world class cruise

Spectacular Canyon Lake is situated in the heart of the Superstition Mountains in Arizona, giving home to the Dolly Steamboat. The Dolly Steamboat, **A** _____, now cruises the secluded inner waterways of this beautiful lake. It is worth exploring this favourite destination of President Theodore Roosevelt who declared, "The Apache Trail and surrounding area combines the grandeur of the Alps, the glory of the Rockies, the magnificence of the Grand Canyon and then adds something **B** _____." You will marvel as you travel up to the national forest, which provides the most inspiring and beautiful panorama **C** _____. Every trip brings new discoveries of rock formations, geological history, and the flora and fauna distinct to the deserts of Arizona.

Once aboard the Dolly Steamboat, you may view the majestic desert big horn sheep, bald eagles and a host bird of other wildlife, waterfowl, **D** _____. Experience the unique sound harmony that is created by the waters of Canyon Lake. Stretch out and relax at one of the tables or stand next to the railings on the deck. There is plenty of leg room on the Dolly. You will get a unique chance to listen to the captain **E** _____.

All the passengers are treated with outstanding service and personal attention to every need. Feel free to ask questions, move about and mingle with the crew. So enjoy an unforgettable vacation cruise and see **F** _____ ,like a ride on Arizona's Dolly Steamboat.

1. that nature has ever created in the wild
2. that none of the others have
3. hovering over the magnificent lake
4. who retells the legends of the mysterious past
5. for yourself why there is nothing quite
6. who pays much attention to children's safety
7. continuing a tradition of cruising since 1925

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

9. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

A Young Mayor

This is a very unusual case, but as you will see, unusual doesn't mean impossible.

An 18-year-old school girl has become the youngest mayor of a British town in history. Amanda Bracebridge, **A** _____, won leadership of Clun village council in a dramatic election last night. The tiny village only has 122 voters and Amanda won the election by just two votes from the only other candidate, 69-year-old Fred Gardner of the Conservative party. Amanda, **B** _____, was an independent candidate. She was surprised by her success, **C** _____. "My election promise was to make sure **D** _____," she told us. She was referring to the plans from a large company to buy up farmland and build flats there. "We live in one of the most beautiful villages in Shropshire and I want to make sure it stays that way."

Amanda, who is in her last year at nearby Bishop's Castle High School, **E** _____ and her exams which she takes in two months. "It's going to be a pretty busy few months," she said. "But when the exams are over I will be able to concentrate completely on helping my village".

Amanda had plans to go to university but is now going to start a year later **F** _____. "I've talked to Leeds University and they say my place will wait for me". And what is she going to study? Politics? "No, actually, I am going to do sociology and economics".

1. who is not a member of any political party
2. that our village would be protected from outside interests
3. but it was not a total shock to her
4. being a politics student at the university
5. so she can do her job as mayor properly
6. who is only just old enough to vote herself
7. will have to find time for her work as mayor

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

10. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Is there enough to say?

They only appeared about ten years ago but already they are everywhere, everyone's got one. They are the wonder of the modern age — mobile phones, or cell phones, **A** _____. Apparently, mobile phones are now used by about 2.5 billion people worldwide, and about one billion new mobile phones are sold every year worldwide. Go back to 1997, and only 100 million were sold. As we can see, the mobile phone business **B**_____.

And the developments keep on coming. Once we could only make phone calls; now mobile phones **C** _____ and do many other useful things. Once we had to hold our mobile phones in our hand; now we can use throat microphones. What next? We are told that soon, tiny microphones will be implanted into our lips. We'll be able to dial numbers just by saying them.

But surely we need to ask ourselves: What's good about this? OK, we can talk to other people almost all the time now — but is that so great? Watch and listen to people when a plane has landed. Anxious **D** _____, dial a number, and then: "It's me, I'm here. I'll be there in twenty minutes." Is this communication? Is this what all these years of technology have brought us to?

In the early days of communication there were letters. When they arrived at your house, you knew they had been delivered by a man **E** _____.

In those days, people would think very hard before they wrote a letter. You had to have a good reason to write — communication was serious. Now it's not — people phone each other **F** _____. Once the phone was a way for people far away from each other to talk — now it's just an excuse to talk.

1. has been developed very quickly
2. not understand why they are doing it for
3. as Americans call them
4. riding halfway across the country on a horse
5. just because they can
6. can also be used to take and send photos
7. fingers immediately switch on the mobile phone

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Archaeology done underwater

Nautical archaeology is the science of finding, collecting, preserving, and studying human objects that have become lost or buried under water. It is a fairly modern field of study since it depends on having the technology to be able to remain underwater for some time to do real work. Whether it is conducted in freshwater or in the sea, A _____, nautical archaeology is another way of learning more about the human past.

Although some use the words nautical archaeology to mean a specialized branch of underwater archaeology, B _____, most consider the term to mean the same as the words underwater archaeology or marine archaeology. All of these interchangeable terms mean simply C _____.

Once real trade began, it is safe to say D _____ was probably transported over water at some point in time. By studying submerged objects, we can learn more about past human cultures. In fact, studying ancient artifacts is the only way to learn anything about human societies E _____. Being able to examine the actual objects made and used by ancient people not only adds to the written records they left behind, but allows us to get much closer to the reality of what life was like when they lived. Also, if we pay close attention to how the objects were made and used, we begin to get a more realistic picture of F _____.

1. that existed long before the invention of writing
2. that nearly every object made by humans
3. what those people were really like
4. which is concerned only with ships and the history of seafaring
5. that it is the study of archaeology done underwater
6. and whether it finds sunken ships or old cities
7. and what was discovered underwater

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

12. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Beaches of Portugal

Covering more than 850 km, the Portuguese coast boasts such a large number of fine, white sandy beaches that it is almost impossible to keep count. All bathed by the Atlantic Ocean and all different, their beauty is hard to describe, so there is nothing better A _____.

The most famous are in the Algarve. With three thousand hours of sun per year and warm waters, there are beaches to suit every taste and many dreamlike resorts. The choices are many, from sandy stretches extending as far as the eye can see B _____, the trade image of the region. They are always accompanied by a calm clear sea, C _____.

In Costa da Caparica, the beaches are particularly dear to Lisbonites D _____ for sun and sea bathing. There are deserted beaches here too, of a wild beauty, E _____ nature. In the centre, tourists will find very wide sandy stretches, to which traditional fishing adds a picturesque touch. And further north, the colder waters and the invigorating sea are tempered by the welcoming atmosphere and the clean air of the mountains and the forests.

Despite all their differences, all beaches share one thing — quality. They are safe and offer a wide range of support and recreational services, F _____. And a large number of Portuguese beaches are granted the European blue flag every year, a distinction that is a sign of their excellent conditions.

1. where one can enjoy close contact with

3. than to discover them once for oneself
4. who has never been to this wonderful city
5. which is ideal for various water sports
6. to the smaller coves, sheltered by huge cliffs
7. who have different options around the capital

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

13. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Peter and Paul Fortress

The Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg, located on small Hare Island, is the historic core of the city. The history of St. Petersburg begins with the history of the fortress.

Since 1700 Russia had been fighting the Northern War against Sweden. By 1703 the lands by the Neva River were conquered. To protect them from the attacks of the Swedes it was necessary to build a strong outpost here. The fortress was founded on Hare Island 16 (27) May, 1703 by joint plan of Peter I and French engineer Joseph-Gaspard Lambert de Guerin. This day is well known A _____.

The fortress stretches from west to east with six bastions B _____. The Peter's Gate on the east side, C_____, has remained since the time of Peter I. The Peter and Paul Cathedral, D _____ emperors and the monument of Russian baroque, was completed after the death of the emperor, in 1733. The weathervane as a golden angel with a cross, E _____, is one of the main symbols of the city. On the opposite side of the cathedral, there is the Mint building, constructed in the time of Paul I by architect A. Porto. Coinage was moved to the fortress F _____ in the time of Peter I. The Peter and Paul Fortress has never directly participated in any fighting. From the very beginning of its existence it was used as a political prison. Since 1924 the Peter and Paul Fortress has been a part of the Museum of the History of St. Petersburg.

1. as the day of the birth of St. Petersburg
2. which was designed by D. Trezzini
3. which was the burial place of Russian
4. and reminding of the rich history of the city
5. as the most protected part of the city
6. which is located on the spire of the cathedral
7. that are located at the corners

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

14. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Unique nature of Kamchatka

Kamchatka is a peninsula located in the north-eastern part of Russia. It is surrounded with the Okhotskoye Sea, the Beringovo Sea and the Pacific Ocean. This region has a very unique environment A _____ one is looking for picturesque views, unforgettable travels and unity with nature.

Kamchatka is famous for its volcanoes, B _____. Volcanoes are represented on Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, the most eastern city in the northern hemisphere, coat of arms as well. There are more than 300 volcanoes
in Kamchatka, from 28 up to 36 of them are active, or potentially active. Kamchatka volcanoes are included in the list of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

The region is also known C _____ — rivers and lakes. Many Kamchatka rivers spring from mountain tops and glaciers, that is why they are very clean, and it is wonderful for those D _____. In general, there are up to 14 thousand rivers and streams, 100 thousand lakes and 414 glaciers in Kamchatka.

Kamchatka is a home to the Valley of Geysers, E _____ geysers in the world, after Icelandic geyser fields. It is not easily accessible, as long as it is too unique to be opened for tourists all the time. The Valley of Geysers' ecosystem is very vulnerable, F _____ and regulate the visiting. In fact, the larger part of Kamchatka is preserved. There are many nature reserves and nature parks in Kamchatka.

1. which are depicted on most souvenirs there
2. so it is necessary to monitor it all the time
3. who love fishing, including Kamchatka bears
4. which has the second largest concentration of
5. to be a place of many water sources
6. to be a popular nature reserve and health resort
7. that makes it a place to visit when

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

15. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Santa Claus

The man we know as Santa Claus has a history all to his own. Today, he is thought of mainly as the jolly man in red, but his story **A**_____ the 3rd century to a monk named St. Nicholas. It is believed that Nicholas was born sometime around 280 AD in modern-day Turkey. Much admired for his kindness, St. Nicholas **B**_____. It is said that he gave away all of his inherited wealth and traveled the countryside helping the poor and sick. Over the course of many years, Nicholas's popularity spread and he became known as the protector of children and sailors. His feast day **C**_____ his death, December 6. This was traditionally considered a lucky day to make large purchases or to get married. By the Renaissance, St. Nicholas was the most popular saint in Europe.

St. Nicholas first **D**_____ at the end of the 18th century. The name Santa Claus evolved from a Dutch shortened form of Sint Nikolaas. As his popularity grew, Sinter Klaas was described as everything from a jocker with a blue three-cornered hat, red waistcoat, and yellow stockings to a man wearing a broad-brimmed hat and a huge pair of Flemish trousers.

In the 19th centuries big stores **E**_____ using images of the newly-popular Santa Claus. In 1841, thousands of children visited a Philadelphia shop to see a life-size Santa Claus model. It **F**_____ before stores began to attract children, and their parents, with the lure of a peek at the "real-life" Santa Claus with his famous white beard and red gown.

1. began to advertise Christmas shopping
2. became the subject of many legends
3. began dressing up unemployed men in
4. is celebrated on the anniversary of
5. was only a matter of time
6. stretches all the way back to
7. appeared in American popular culture

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

16. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

State History Museum

The State History Museum is the largest historical museum in Russia. It is situated at the northern end of Red Square in the heart of Moscow. What once was the Principal Medicine Store now houses a huge collection A _____ the Stone Age. It was founded in 1872 and opened to the public in 1883. The museum is housed in a neo-Russian style building, B _____. It is one of the most prominent buildings in Red Square. Each room is in the style of a different period or region. The walls in some rooms are decorated in the style of Russian churches.

The impressive collection of the State History Museum includes relics of prehistoric tribes C _____ present-day Russia. The exhibits about medieval Russia are excellent. Several rooms of this period cover the Mongol invasions D _____.

The 2nd floor is dedicated to the Imperial period. The exhibits include personal items of the royal family members, furniture and decoration from the palace interiors. There are also various pieces of artworks and documents from the era. Specific rooms are dedicated to the reigns of various tsars. An unexpected highlight is an exhibition E _____ by examining the growing network of roads and how people travelled in the past. The State History Museum has also the country's largest coin collection, the 6th-century manuscripts and artworks F _____ during their reign.

1. and the consolidation of the Russian state
2. and cave paintings of prehistoric times
3. which is an attraction in its own right
4. addressing the expansion of the Russian Empire
5. that were collected by the Romanov dynasty
6. covering Russian history since the time of
7. that once inhabited the big territory of

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

17. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Gorky Park

Gorky Park in Moscow is one of the best recreational places. Moscow's main city escape is not a conventional expanse of nature preserved inside the urban jungle. It is not a fun fair either, A _____. Its official name says it all — Gorky's Central Park of Culture and Leisure. That is exactly what it provides: culture and leisure in all shapes and forms. It especially attracts those B _____. However, people who prefer peaceful places can sail boats or catamaran or take a walk to Neskuchny Garden, located nearby. Here one can always find a quiet place.

The first recreational park of Russia was opened on the 12th of August 1928. It was designed by avant-garde architect Konstantin Melnikov. There were exhibition pavilions, tennis courts, a decorative pool and attractions for kids. There was not such a place C _____. The park was given the name of famous Soviet writer Maxim Gorky in 1932. Since then it has been called Gorky Park.

Nowadays, Gorky Park is the central park of Moscow D _____ 20 thousand people on weekdays and more than 100 thousand on weekends and holidays. Since 2011 Gorky Park has become the first world-class amusement park in Russia with space for rest, sport, dancing and games outside. The park offers free entrance, wi-fi coverage, as well E _____. It is a perfect place for an active holiday, with many things to do. Gorky Park now serves F _____, a point of attraction for youth and families.

1. as newly designed recreational zones
2. though the park used to be one
3. who enjoys cultural events and shows
4. as a true centre of city life
5. as this park in the world at the time
6. and is attended by more than
7. who like fun and entertainment

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

18. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Aurora

The cruiser *Aurora* is a museum in St. Petersburg. It is a former Russian naval ship that has played an important part in the country's history.

The *Aurora* was built between 1897 and 1900 at the Admiralty shipyard in St. Petersburg. The cruiser was one of the largest ships of its time. After its construction was complete, the *Aurora* took its place as part of the Russian 2nd Squadron in the Pacific Ocean. In May 1905, it took part in the Battle of Tsushima and was one of just a few Russian ships A _____. After the battle in the Baltic, it returned to St. Petersburg B _____.

The ship served during World War I. When it returned to St. Petersburg in 1916 for major repairs, the city was on the edge of revolution C _____ the 1917 February Revolution. Soon the *Aurora* was to play a huge part in the October revolution. The ship is famous for firing the shot D _____ the Winter Palace.

Once again in 1922, the *Aurora* served as a training ship. During World War II, the ship's guns were removed to use for land defense. Unfortunately, being left defenseless it was sunk in Leningrad harbour to keep it from E _____. The ship was brought back to the surface in 1944 and later, after extensive repairs, it was permanently anchored at the harbour and became a museum in 1957.

The *Aurora* is now maintained by cadets from the nearby Nakhimov Navy School. Admission is free to the public, F _____ a small fee.

2. and became a cadet training ship
3. that survived the intense naval battle
4. falling into the hands of the Germans
5. that signaled the prepared attack on
6. and many crew members joined
7. protecting the territory of the harbour

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

19. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Going green

Green buildings. Green energy. Green cleaning. Once upon a time, green was just another colour in your crayon box. It was also a word A _____. In recent years, "green" has become the universal word for all environmentally friendly things.

The happy hum of a washing machine, B _____ are some of the soothing sounds of home. And there are times when these appliances are running all at once at your place. But as C _____ pollution. The more energy your home consumes, the harder power plants have to work, and the more pollution enters the environment.

As a resident of a fragile planet, you do want to do your part to help the environment. So you recycle, you use D _____ and you never let the water run while you're brushing your teeth. But as you do your part to protect the environment, it's important E _____ can also improve your health. For example, reducing carbon dioxide emissions can be achieved in many ways, and can benefit your health. By deciding to use your bike or walk to work, you benefit both F _____. You reduce your fossil fuel consumption and increase leisure-time physical activity and connect with others. So, don't hesitate and go green whenever you can.

1. biking, walking or working from home
2. to keep in mind that living green
3. public transportation whenever you can
4. your health and the local environment
5. the neighbour used to describe your garden
6. your electricity usage goes up, so does the air
7. clothes dryer, dishwasher and refrigerator

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

20. 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 предложений, в таблицу.

Kenya

Kenya — the name is almost synonymous with the word "safari." Few other places on the planet evoke such a spirit of adventure and romance. The diversity of things to do in Kenya dazzles all who visit it, A _____. In those sunny lands, ancient tribes, such as the Maasai, Kikuyu, and Samburu, retain their traditional customs, B _____.

Crowned by Mount Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest peak, Amboseli National Reserve is one of Kenya's most popular tourist parks. The reserve is one of the best places in Africa C _____. Other wildlife commonly spotted in the park includes big cats, such as lion and cheetah, as well as giraffes, impalas, gazelles, D _____. Nature lovers can explore five different habitats there, ranging from the dried-up bed of Lake Amboseli to wetlands, savannah, and woodlands.

Kenya is stunning. Beyond the world-famous safari parks lies a collection of coastal treasures. Tourists can snorkel and dive fish-rich coral reefs, relax on pearly beaches, experience the melting pot of cultures and cuisines, E _____. Tourists can also climb the snow-covered peaks of Mount Kenya and fish for trout in crystal-clear streams. To experience the romance of Kenya's colourful colonial history, it is advised to head to Nairobi. That bustling capital is the gateway F _____.

1. to view large herds of elephants up close
2. living in relative harmony with the natural world
3. to one of the world's exciting travel destinations
4. and viewing the country's wildlife tops the list
5. and explore tropical islands frozen in history
6. resting on trees or hunting their prey in the wild
7. and more than 600 species of different birds

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

21. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Decathlon

The decathlon is one of the most iconic events in sports. The name comes from the Greek words deca, meaning "ten," and athlon, meaning "contest," **A** _____. First introduced to the Olympic Games in 1912, the decathlon honors ancient Greek athletes who competed in the original Olympic Games. Many of those early games focused on running, jumping, and throwing events, **B** _____.

The decathlon, **C** _____, includes ten separate track and field events, with five events scheduled for each day. The 100-meter dash kicks off the decathlon, requiring explosive speed as athletes sprint a distance roughly the length of a football field in mere seconds. Events like the long jump and high jump give athletes three attempts to achieve their best scores. The shot put demands immense power as competitors throw a heavy, 16-pound metal ball as far as possible. This event is followed by the 400-meter run, **D** _____.

Day two opens with the 110-meter hurdles, where athletes must jump over ten barriers, **E** _____, while maintaining top speed. Next is the discus throw, in which athletes throw a four-pound metal disc.

One of the most challenging events is the pole vault, which requires an athlete to sprint and use a pole to vault over a high bar without knocking it down. The decathlon concludes with the javelin throw and the 1500-meter run, **F** _____ after days of intense physical effort.

1. which are now classified as track and field
2. where endurance is critical
3. which wraps up the first day
4. giving them the title of 'the world's greatest athlete"
5. each three-and-a-half feet tall
6. which fittingly describes this competition of ten events
7. which is a two-day contest

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

22. *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 предложений, в таблицу.*

Babies can lip-read languages

Can you distinguish between spoken English and French? Most people can. But can you tell the difference between an English and a French speaker just **A** _____? It seems like a difficult task for an adult, but it's a very easy one for a baby at just a few months of age.

Scientists proved that **B** _____. In these clips, speakers were reading out the same sentence in one of the two languages. The babies were shown different videos **C** _____. The same speakers were reading out new sentences, some in English and some in French.

When the languages of the new sentences matched those of the old ones, the infants didn't react unusually. But they spent more time looking at the monitors **D** _____. This is a classic test for child psychologists, and it means that the infants saw something that drew their attention. They noticed the language change.

Scientists found that the babies have this ability at 4 and 6 months of age, **E** _____. Other studies show that around the same time, babies stop hearing differences in sounds from other languages.

At first, babies are good at noticing details in many languages, **F** _____, they focus only on the one they hear most — usually their native language. To check this, the researchers tested babies who knew two languages. Sure enough, bilingual 8-month-olds could still tell English and French apart by watching lips.

1. by looking at the movements of their lips
2. but if they don't keep hearing other languages
3. when they finally got used to those speakers
4. by showing 36 English babies silent video clips
5. when the language was switched to another
6. but lose it when they are eight months old
7. but the study shows that everyone uses lip-reading

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						