**Задания по чтению для 11 класса**

**Тема 1. Повседневная жизнь семьи. Межличностные отношения в семье, с друзьями и знакомыми. Конфликтные ситуации, их предупреждение и разрешение**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

**1.  Just in time 2.  Just in case 3.  Eventful life 4.  A curious case 5.  Reduced Expectations 6.  Royal brother 7.  Royal ancestor 8.  Double trouble**

**A.** I am a mother of identical, mirror-image boys  — David and John. No one but me can tell them apart. I am constantly amazed at how close they are. Once when they were babies David was ill, but it was John who began crying wildly. I tried to calm John first since nothing was wrong with him. But he only cried louder. Finally I gave some medicine to David  — who really was unwell. As soon as John sensed his brother felt better, he immediately settled to sleep.

**B.** The 12 year old was playing near the Platte River in North Bend, Nebraska. The river was high and as the boy stepped in, the current pushed his legs away. He floated off, spinning in the powerful current. At the last possible moment before the rapids, his yells were heard by his dog. It jumped in, reached the boy and towed him ashore. Another second and the boy would have been swept away to certain death.

**C.** Armgaard Karl Graves, referred to in press reports as ‘the Glasgow Spy’, was convicted in Scotland under the Official Secrets Act (1911) for spying on the British Navy. He spent years successfully creating an identity as an Australian doctor and in Scotland even conducted important clinical experiments. But he was eventually caught by a suspicious post office worker as he sent and received post under a variety of assumed names

**D.** Zsa Zsa Gabor was born in Budapest on February 6th, 1917. Now in her 90s she has had a long and varied life. She was a beauty queen and singer before becoming a famous screen actress. She was married 8 times but only had one child with second husband, Conrad Hilton. Her last marriage to Frederic von Anhalt gave her the honorary title Prinzessin von Anhalt.

**E.** “Who do you think you are” is one of my favourite TV programs. Each episode researches the family history of a celebrity, back into the mists of time. In the UK there are good records of births, marriages and deaths going back hundreds of-years. One of the best episodes was on Boris Johnson, the Mayor of London. He was thrilled when he discovered he was directly related to King George II.

**F.** Paris Hilton is a famous socialite, media personality, actress, model and singer. In 2007 her grandfather Barron Hilton pledged 97% of his estate  — a value of more than 2 billion US dollars  — to a charitable foundation. Many now believe that Paris and the other grandchildren have had their potential inheritance sharply reduced. Others have commented that this news was unlikely to change her future life style.

**G.** Andy always travels well equipped for any potential possibility. He has a sewing repair kit and a small medical kit with aspirin. These are, I suppose, perfectly sensible. But what about a ball of string, tape measure, masking tape, Swiss army penknife, disposable cutlery, disinfectant, dry bags and an inflatable back rest? Andy says you never know what might happen and it’s always best to be prepared.

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**Тема 2 Внешность и характеристика человека, литературного персонаж**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

1.  Naturally different

2.  Big age difference

3.  Different opinions

4.  Different ambitions

5.  Small differences

6.  No difference at all

7.  Different rules

8.  Learning to be different

**A.** John and James are identical twins but they don’t go to the same school. Their parents felt this would help them develop individual tastes, interests and styles-but the boys at first hated the idea. Now they are really happy at their schools but occasionally they swap places just for fun! The brothers are best friends but they now agree that their parents were probably correct.

**B.** Anna and Beth are twin sisters but they are most unlike each other. Technically they are “non-identical” twins. Anna is blonde and Beth is a brunette. Anna is noisy, energetic and always crashing around to hip hop and rap. Beth is much quieter and likes listening to classical music and reading. Anna eats anything and Beth is a vegetarian. But they are, absolutely, the closest and best of friends.

**C.** The Perkins children, Sally and John, both study hard every evening after college and most weekends. Sally studies French, history and Art. She plans to go to university in Paris and wants to either work in a museum or an art sale room. John studies the Russian language, business studies and maths. He wants to study in St. Petersburg and to set up his own import business. I am sure both will succeed.

**D.** Greg’s dad believes that there is no original, exciting new music being written and performed today. Greg strongly disagrees and can name several new bands and singers that are both completely original and really popular. But his Dad is a professional musician and was quite successful when he was young. He argues that nearly every successful song now is simply a reworked version of an older one.

**E.** In the UK you can legally do different things depending on your age. You can vote for a new government at 18 but at 17 you cannot drink a beer. At 16 you can marry and become a parent but you cannot drive to your wedding or make a traditional toast! Meanwhile lots of bars and clubs are open only to people above 21 which means, married, voting, car driving parents could still be too young to enter.

**F.** Serious stamp collectors are men and women who appreciate details. To the casual observer, the oldest postage stamps in the world  — the Victorian “Penny Blacks”  — all look identical. Millions were made but only a few of them are truly valuable. A serious collector knows this and the ability to find tiny variations in the paper, ink or code used helps them to find the “Penny Black’s” that are rare and valuable.

**G.** Dina Ruiz has Japanese and black ancestry on her father’s side of the family and English, Welsh and German on her mother’s. She was born in California and married her husband, actor Clint Eastwood, in Las Vegas. When she first met Eastwood, she was 28 and he was 63. She is most famous as a TV news “anchor” and is Chair of The California Museum for History, Women and the Arts.

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**Тема 3 Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: режим труда и отдыха, спорт, сбалансированное питание, посещение врача. Отказ от вредных привычек.**

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. В ответ запишите цифры, в порядке, соответствующем буквам. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1.  Who supports the runners?

2.  How it started?

3.  How to be sure of the winners?

4.  What to wear for a marathon?

5.  What it is like to run a marathon?

6.  How to get ready for a marathon?

7.  Who runs just for fun?

8.  Can the landscape help?

**A.** Many cities in the United States hold marathons. The city of Chicago, Illinois, has its marathon once a year. The running area in Chicago is almost absolutely flat. The scenery is amazingly beautiful. This fact has helped some runners set some of the world’s fastest times there. Many of them hope to go back again.

**B.** Some people know that they have no chance of winning but they participate anyway. They are not officially registered for the race  — they just start running with the crowd. These runners are called “bandits.” Many of them finish the race hours after the serious runners but they are happy to cross the finish line anyway.

**C.** An important battle took place in Marathon in Greece more than two thousand years ago. Greece’s army won the battle. A Greek runner was sent to Athens to announce the victory. The man ran for about 40 km at top speed. He announced his message. Then he fell to the ground and died. In memory of the great runner a marathon was included in the Olympic Games.

**D.** Recently, a British writer and journalist, Mario Roter, ran in a marathon. He thought it would be fun to write an article about what people felt during the race. Later he said that running forty-two kilometers was no fun. Many people agree that there is no pleasure in running a marathon, but afterwards it feels great to know that you have done it.

**E.** People usually start training for a marathon in early spring. They run often and gradually increase the length of their runs from eight to twelve and even to twenty kilometers. At this point it is necessary to build up the needed strength. In the months before the race, the average participant runs a total of more than eight hundred kilometers.

**F.** Usually there are lots of runners. The line of people stretches back hundreds of meters. As the winners are awarded prize money it is important to avoid cheating. In order to track all the participants, special chips are used. When the participants register for the marathon, they get their identification number and computer chips. The chips are activated at the start of the race and keep time.

**G.** A marathon is usually a big public event. In the city where the marathon is held hundreds of people give their time and effort to make the race possible. The city police block traffic on the main roads. Some runners thank the officers as they run by. Every few kilometers there are volunteers who offer water to the runners. Lots of people cheer.

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**Тема 4 Школьное образование, школьная жизнь. Переписка с зарубежными сверстниками. Взаимоотношения в школе. Проблемы и решения. Подготовка к выпускным экзаменам. Выбор профессии. Альтернативы в продолжении образования.**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

1.  Education: the Way to the Top

2.  From Agony to Love

3.  Teaching to Learn

4.  Learning That Never Stops

5.  Things Worth Learning

6.  The Right Word Can Bring Changes

7.  What My Father Taught Me

8.  The Power of Numbers

**A.** Education has the power to transform a person’s life. I am the living example of this. When I was on the streets, I thought I was not good at anything but I wrote a poem, and it got published. I went back to school to learn. I have learned the benefit of research and reading, of debate and listening. One day soon a group of fresh-faced college students will call me professor.

**B.** Language has the capacity to change the world and the way we live in it. People are often afraid to call things by their direct names, use taboos not to notice dangerous tendencies. Freedom begins with naming things. This has to happen in spite of political climates, careers being won or lost, and the fear of being criticized. After Helen Caldicott used the word ‘nuclear arms race’ an anti-nuclear movement appeared.

**C.** I never wanted to be a teacher. Yet years later, I find myself teaching high school English. I consider my job to be one of the most important aspects of my life, still I do not teach for the love of teaching. I am a teacher because I love to learn, and I have come to realize that the best way to learn is to teach.

**D.** One day my sister and I got one and the same homework. My sister finished the task in 2 minutes and went off to play. But I could not do it, so I went into my sister’s room and quickly copied her work. But there was one small problem: my father caught me. He didn’t punish me, but explained that cheating makes people feel helpless. And then I was left feeling guilty for cheating.

**E.** Lifelong learning does not mean spending all my time reading. It is equally important to get the habit of asking such questions as ‘what don’t I know about this topic, or subject?’, ‘what can I learn from this moment or person?’, and ‘what more do I need to learn?’ regardless of where I am, who I am talking to, or what I am doing.

**F.** Math has always been something that I am good at. Mathematics attracts me because of its stability. It has logic; it is dependable and never changes. There might be some additions to the area of mathematics, but once mathematics is created, it is set in stone. We would not be able to check emails or play videogames without the computer solving complex algorithms.

**G.** When my high school English teacher asked us to read Shakespeare, I thought it was boring and too difficult. I agonized over the syntax  — I had never read anything like this. But now I am a Shakespeare professor, and enjoy teaching Hamlet every semester. Each time I re-read the play, I find and learn something new for myself.

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**Вариант2**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

1.  The wrong goal

2.  Extra-curricular over load

3.  Too much homework

4.  Arguably helpful

5.  Too stressful

6.  Too many distractions

7.  A better system

8.  Poor co-ordination

**A.** My problem with homework is that I am rather fond of TV and computer games. Every evening after school it is the same. I start with the highest intentions. I’ll just play one round of Final fantasy and then begin. But it tends to be three rounds and then tea time. Oh  — and then my favourite program begins in 10 minutes so I’ll start after that. And so it goes on. Probably I lack motivation.

**B.** It is so much faster doing homework these days. All our assignments can be done on the PC which means correcting and changing things is so easy. But of course the Internet is the biggest shortcut of all. Maybe it’s true what they say that it stops you reading textbooks. You get snatches of information rather than the whole story. Maybe I should try to use the internet less.

**C.** I am a drummer and a pianist. The school really encourages this and I have two one hour lessons a week plus one to two hours daily practice. I am in the basketball team. The school encourages this and we practice twice a week. I got picked to be in the school play. Rehearsals are two hours a week. Will somebody please tell me when I am supposed to get my homework done?

**D.** Exam practice, constant revision, exam techniques and how to get the highest possible grade— is this what education is supposed to be about? The school seems obsessed with grades and the school results league table. We are currently 17th highest achievers in England but if we really try hard this year we might make top 10. Silly me! I thought education was about learning and preparing for adult life.

**E.** For some kids exams bring more pressure than they can cope with. They worry about what their parents will say, not to mention what their teachers or classmates will think. No wonder some of them freeze up in the exam hall and are unable to write anything out of sheer nerves.

**F.** Why do they do it? We get three weeks in a row with minimal homework and then every teacher in the school sets a massive assignment to be completed “by next Friday  — no late submissions”. Why don’t they get together and try and even the load?

**G.** I think Continuous Assessment is a very sensible idea. Education should not simply be about slick exam performance, but about overall how you perform in school  — how you study, how much you read, how logical and clear your essay arguments are. 50% of our final grading should be based on course work. I think it is fair.

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**Вариант3**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

1.  Motivating opportunity

2.  Books come first

3.  Teachers to come first

4.  Junk food  — out

5.  Numbers come first

6.  Relevant for today

7.  Learn by using

8.  Fewer and worse

**A.** High school students have rights protected by the Constitution like everyone else, but it is complicated. There is no one set of rules. State laws differ from federal laws, and school board regulations vary from place to place. Students discover what rights they have by trying to exercise them, and, if prevented, taking the school to court.

**B.** Kids who live on junk food grow up to be fat and unhealthy, so schools should teach good health. They should fill their vending machines with health foods, and lunch programs should serve nothing but nutritious meals. If some kids complain, so what? They complain about algebra, too.

**C.** There is a new five-year program that lets students earn a high school diploma and two years of college at no cost. It is getting kids who are at risk to become more mature in the lower grades, to take college-prep courses, study harder, and focus on a career. Once in the program, very few drop out.

**D.** Neuroscience (brain science) is finding out how teaching affects the brain. It has discovered pre-school kids can learn numbers and simple math because the number instinct is hard-wired in the brain. So is the language instinct, but teaching kids to read is harder. It takes longer for the brain to connect sounds with letters  — up to 11 years.

**E.** In hard times, colleges must be relevant. Today’s students want Chinese and Arabic, not Latin and Greek. Economics is in demand; and even English classes are teaching how to network, write a resume, and present oneself in an interview. It is not a good time to be a philosophy professor.

**F.** Computers help with drills and practice, but they are not much help in higher-level thinking. In the lower grades, money is better spent on new textbooks, music programs and the arts. In the higher grades, there is no choice. Everyone should learn to use the electronic genie.

**G.** The US program, No Child Left Behind, seeks to place a qualified teacher in every classroom. But where is the pool of qualified people out there waiting to teach disadvantaged kids in the cities? US policy should provide better training and support for those already teaching. They could start a new program and call it No Teacher Left Behind.

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**Тема 5 Место иностранного языка в повседневной жизни и профессиональной деятельности в современном мире**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

1.   GLOBAL LANGUAGE 2.   HOW IT ALL BEGAN

3.   GREAT BORROWER 4.   THE LANGUAGE OF COMPUTERS

5.   ENGLISH IN OTHER LANGUAGES 6.   FRENCH INFLUENCE

7.   CRAZY ENGLISH 8.   DO YOU SPEAK COCKNEY?

**A.** It’s strange that the differences in Britain itself are greater than those between Britain and other English-speaking countries. For a Londoner, it’s easier to understand an American than a Cockney. Cockney has a pronunciation, accent and vocabulary unlike any other dialect. Cockney speech is famous for its rhyming slang. A word is replaced by a phrase or a person’s name which rhymes with it.

**B.** Other languages absorb English words too, often giving them new forms and meanings. So many Japanese, French, Spanish and Germans mix English words with their mother tongues that the resulting hybrids are called Japlish, Franglais, Spanglish and Denglish, In Japanese, for example, there is a verb Makudonaru, to eat at McDonald’s.

**C.** Have you ever wondered why the English language has different words for animals and meat? When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066, French became the official language of the court. The English would look after the animals and cook the meat, still calling the animals pig, sheep and cow. The Normans, when they saw the cooked meat arrive at their table, would use French words – pork, mutton and beef.

**D.** English is mixing with other languages around the world. It’s probably the biggest borrower. Words newly coined or in vogue in one language are very often added to English as well. There are words from 120 languages in its vocabulary, including Arabic, French, German, Greek, Italian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish. 70 per cent of the English vocabulary are loan words and only 30 per cent of the words are native.

**E.** Have you ever wondered how many people speak English? It’s around 400 million people. Geographically, English is the most wide-spread language on earth, and it’s second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it. It’s spoken in the British Isles, the USA, Australia, New Zealand and much of Canada and South Africa. English is also a second language of another 300 million people living in more than 60 countries.

**F.** In Shakespeare’s time only a few million people spoke English. All of them lived in what is now Great Britain. Through the centuries, as a result of various historical events, English spread throughout the world. There were only 30,000 words in Old English. Modern English has the largest vocabulary in the world – more than 600,000 words.

**G.** In the English language blackboards can be green or white, and blackberries are green and then red before they are ripe. There is no egg in eggplant, neither mush nor room in mushroom, neither pine nor apple in pineapple, no ham in hamburger. Why is it that a king rules a kingdom but a queen doesn’t rule a queendom? If the plural of tooth is teeth, shouldn’t the plural of booth be beeth? And in what other language can your nose run?

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**Тема 6 Молодежь в современном обществе. Ценностные ориентиры. Участие молодежи в жизни общества. Досуг молодежи: увлечения и интересы. Любовь и дружба**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками-вопросами 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

**1.** How did marital laws change in the cause of time?  
**2.** What limits for teenagers exist in shopping centres?  
**3.** Can teenagers take up any job they want?  
**4.** What are the teens’ rights in different countries?  
**5.** Are the laws for teenagers the same in all countries?  
**6.** Where can school dress-code be quite strict?  
**7.** In what way do certain laws protect people’s safety?

**A.** Laws affect our lives every day, but people have very different opinions about what should be legal and what should be illegal, depending on where they live. The same concerns the behavior of teenagers in certain situations. In some countries teens are absolutely forbidden to do things that are allowed in other countries.  
  
**B.** Teens around the world hang out at malls. In some places, however, you might have to bring your mum along to get in in the future. In about ten states of the USA, the law says that after a certain hour people under 16 can’t go to the mall without an adult. Shopkeepers complain that crowds of teenagers frighten away other customers. Teens also enjoy playing video games that feature a lot of fighting and killing. Be careful! In Illinois, USA, it is forbidden for anyone under 18 to buy games featuring violence.  
  
**C.** The ancient Romans allowed girls to get married at 12 and boys at 14, without their parents’ consent. In Scotland this law was applied until 1929, but not many people got married so young. In the Middle Ages, however, marriages at 12 or 13 were common, but life was harder and shorter then and people didn’t live to be much older than 30. Today, in the UK and in Australia, you can get married at 16 with one parent’s consent. At 18, you don’t need your parents’ consent.  
  
**D.** Looking for your first job? Do you know at what age you are legally allowed to work? In the USA, it’s 14 and in the UK, 13. However, if your parents own the business, you can work even when you’re younger. In India, teens can work at 14, with no limits on the number of hours, but they can’t work in dangerous industries like mines. In the USA, any teen under 16 operating machinery is breaking the law. But what about making some extra pocket money mowing the neighbours’ lawns? Well, you should know that if you’re under 16, it’s illegal to operate a lawnmower.  
  
**E.** There are lots of laws to protect people and keep them safe, but people don’t necessarily agree on what is safe and what isn’t. In Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Finland and in most states of the USA it is compulsory for cyclists of all ages to wear a helmet. In some states of the USA, only those 12 years and younger are required to wear one. However, in the UK, bicycle helmets are not compulsory. Many argue that helmets may not prevent injuries and that some teens may not take up cycling because of the way they look.  
  
**F.** There can also be strict rules concerning wearing a school uniform. It might have a particular color of trousers or skirt, plus a matching shirt and perhaps a jacket or necktie, with matching socks and shoes. In some countries, like Germany, students can wear anything they like when they go to school. In other countries, like England, there is usually a standard dress code in school, usually a set of dressing for girls and one for boys. In many countries, such as the United States, some schools require wearing a uniform, and some do not.

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**Тема 7 Роль спорта в современной жизни: виды спорта, экстремальный спорт, спортивные соревнования, Олимпийские игры**

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1.  Footballers’ diets

2.  Ideal football shape

3.  Length matters

4.  Puree instead of pasta

5.  Secret born in the USSR

6.  Stress or relaxation

7.  Flying fruit

8.  Referee’s perspective

**A.** Good footballers must have something in their genes. Scientists have discovered a link between the length of a footballer’s ring finger and their ability as a player. They compared the ring and index fingers of top players. Players whose ring fingers were longer compared to their index fingers were more likely to be elite players. Some of the players found to have long ring fingers are Bryan Robson, Ossie Ardiles, Glenn Hoddle, Sir Stanley Matthews and Gazza.

**B.** Fitness training is absolutely necessary for a first-rate football team. Jogging up and down the stadium a few times is not enough. What footballers really need is a quick start. Footballers can get this ability to start running very quickly by using a training method called ‘plyometrics’. In the 1960s, athletes in the Soviet Union used plyometric exercises to improve their results in jumping. Step by step, the method has become very important for many sports that include sprinting and jumping.

**C.** In the past, footballers used to have a big fried breakfast  — or even a roast dinner  — before a football match. In the new era of professional football, the menu of modern players has been radically reformed. Arsenal manager, Arsene Wenger, is known for his scientific method of feeding his team. When he first came to the club in 1996, he at once changed the players’ dinner menus. Sugar, red meat, chips, fried foods and dairy products were out. Vegetables, fish, chicken and plenty of water were in.

**D.** French diet specialists heavily criticised the pre-match diet of the England players in Euro ‘96. Their menu of tomato soup and spaghetti was said to be more likely to produce wind than a win. Potatoes, according to French scientists, make the best meal on the day of a game. They have glucides, which give the player a lot of energy. They also include useful vitamins. According to one piece of research, a player should eat 200-300 grams of mashed potatoes, boiled for 20 minutes, exactly three hours before going to the game.

**E.** Physics can explain a football wonder  — the banana kick. This happens when a ball suddenly changes its direction at the end of its flight. At a certain speed, the air flowing over a flying ball becomes ‘turbulent’. This means that the air moves irregularly over the ball. As the ball slows down, the air becomes ‘smooth’ again. This slowdown makes the ball turn dramatically, creating the wonderful ‘banana’ kicks that the spectators like so much.

**F.** These days, footballs are made in a design based on the ‘Buckminster Ball’. The American architect Richard Buckminster Fuller came up with the design when he was trying to find a way for constructing buildings using a minimum of materials. The ball is a series of geometrical figures, which can be fitted together to make a round body. The modern football is in fact a Buckminster Ball consisting of 32 pieces. When they are joined together and filled with air they make a perfect sphere.

**G.** Research has shown that watching the World Cup is good for our health even if your team goes out on penalties. The scientists suggest that a common interest and a nationalistic pride are very important. The competition makes people less concentrated on their own problems. They are also more patient and can cope with crises much easier. Watching football can, however, also be disappointing, especially when it comes to the decisions of referees and officials. Besides, watching penalties can be very nervous.

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**Тема 8 Туризм. Виды отдыха. Экотуризм. Путешествия по России и зарубежным странам**

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. В ответ запишите цифры, в порядке, соответствующем буквам. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1.  A magic journey

2.  Freedom of choice

3.  A trip around the world

4.  An unusual means of transport

5.  A family weekend

6.  Ideal for beginners

7.  An all-inclusive trip

8.  Across the continent

**A.** Everyone knows that cycling is a nice and healthy way to travel. It offers you independence. You don't depend on timetables. You can go where and when you want. You can stop at a restaurant when you please, stay in the places you like and leave if you get bored. The world is yours.

**B.** Learn the basics of rock climbing with Cliffs and Ice. It is a perfect choice for those who decide to take up climbing for the first time. After a week in Cornwall you will learn the main skills necessary to become a competent climber. We will give you an experience that you can use in different climbing areas in the UK.

**C.** It is situated close to the Lake District, which is known for picturesque scenery. The ingredients that will help you make an unforgettable winter holiday with your nearest and dearest are: the welcoming fireplaces, delicious food, cosy rooms and different sports facilities. It's perfect for a weekend trip with children. Take the people you love to our delightful hotel in the country.

**D.** A journey through a wild and faraway desert  — by camel! This is a wonderful choice for anyone who wants to forget the modern means of travelling. You'll be on top of a camel and part of a desert caravan. Camel drivers will accompany you, providing good company, as you admire the golden sand and the bright blue sky.

**E.** If you take a train tour to the lakes, you'll have nothing to worry about. You will leave London in a comfortable train, travel through the small picturesque towns and into the green hills. There will be no problems with the trip. The price already includes a return ticket, afternoon tea at Linden Hotel, a beautiful lake cruise, a visit to the medieval village and Hill Top, home of a famous English writer.

**F.** The Hogwarts Express plays a big part in the adventures of Harry Potter. A trip to the Scottish Highlands can be your chance to sit in the same carriage and dream about your own trip to the mysterious world. The journey goes through some of Scotland's most splendid scenery. The best part of the journey is when the train crosses the Glenfinnan viaduct, a railway bridge.

**G.** Are you ready for Africa? Say yes and take a Safari Holiday. It is a mystery, wonder and ... adventure! Our safari experts will take you through Africa from east to west. We offer views of dunes, mountain ranges, untouched beaches and open fields. You will see the amazing wildlife and beautiful nature. Let us make your African safari an experience you will never forget!

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**Тема 9 Вселенная и человек. Природа. Проблемы экологии. Защита окружающей среды. Проживание в городской/сельской местности**

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. В ответ запишите цифры, в порядке, соответствующем буквам. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1.  A change in people’s attitude

2.  A problem still unsolved

3.  A new state organisation

4.  A governmental plan of action

5.  No time to waste

6.  An eco-friendly means of transport

7.  A set of dangerous signs

8.  A reason for global warming

**A.** Recycling is becoming easier and more widespread. Governments support companies that recycle waste. Also people prefer to buy things from companies that make their products from recycled materials. Reports say that people worldwide are starting to care more about what happens to waste products. For example, now Americans recycle almost 35% of their waste, while in the 1990s the percentage was much smaller.

**B.** In autumn 2004 a new governmental body was created in Russia to protect the country’s natural resources. It’s called the Federal Ecological Service. The aims of the new institution are the following: to prevent environmental pollution and to control industrial waste. They say that the new governmental service has improved the state system of environmental protection in Russia.

**C.** Climate change is on us. Ten years ago we only spoke about it, now it’s happening before our eyes. Global warming is bringing unpredictable changes. The Arctic sea ice is disappearing; glaciers are melting faster every year. Due to heavy rains some rivers overflow, while others dry out. Disasters such as tornadoes and floods are spreading. Strong hurricanes are becoming more common and more destructive.

**D.** People burn plenty of coal, oil and natural gas. As a result of this billions of tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) are released into the atmosphere every year. CO2 is a greenhouse gas that traps the sun's radiation within the atmosphere so the concentration of CO2 increases. As a result of this, temperatures in different parts of the planet rise.

**E.** They are designed to work using electric power, without gasoline. It means that they don’t pollute the atmosphere, cost less and reduce the need for oil. Such cars are reliable and have interesting designs. However, they have a few bad points. Many have a maximum speed limit of about 50 miles per hour. Most cities are not ready for the appearance of such cars on their roads.

**F.** Environmental organisations have been discussing ways of saving the rain forests for many years. However, we are still facing huge losses in the Amazon. People think that rainforests have already had enough attention. They have been discussed in the press for years. Unfortunately the rainforest is still in danger and can be destroyed completely.

**G.** Environmental problems are serious and we have to deal with them immediately. There may not be easy solutions but we simply can’t continue living as if everything is fine. These problems aren’t going to disappear by themselves. If we want to keep this planet a healthy place for our grandchildren, it’s time to do everything we can to stop the catastrophe.

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**Тема 10 Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка: географическое положение, столица, крупные города, регионы; система образования, достопримечательности, культурные особенности (национальные и популярные праздники, знаменательные даты, традиции, обычаи); страницы истори**

**Вариант1**

*Установите соответствие между текстами* ***A–G*** *и заголовками* ***1–8****. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру* ***только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.***

1.  A lasting relationship

2.  An inspirational city

3.  An unexpected discovery

4.  A brilliant celebration

5.  A random birthday

6.  Undestroyed beauty

7.  The future of the city

8.  Not intellectual enough

**A.** Nobody knows when Moscow first appeared on the face of the earth. It is true that the first mention of Moscow dates back to 1147, but by that time it had probably been around for a while and was big enough to be mentioned in the Russian chronicles. Still, it is convenient to use that date to celebrate Moscow’s anniversaries which we are doing this year – Moscow has turned 870, a respectable age for one of the biggest capitals in the world!

**B.** Throughout its history, Moscow has been visited by many English speakers. The first British people arrived in Moscow in 1553 by accident. In the age of great geographical discoveries, when Spanish and Portuguese navigators were

sailing the world in search of the shortest way to Asia, British merchants tried to find their own way – through the Arctic. When they were stopped by ice, they turned their ships south and ended up in Russia.

**C.** Ivan the Terrible was happy to meet the first English merchants and granted them privileges to make trade between Russia and Britain easy. This was how The Muscovy Company appeared in Britain. The Czar even granted them a house near the Kremlin. This solid brick building has survived all the fires of Moscow and can be visited today. In 1994, during Queen Elizabeth’s visit to Moscow, it was turned into a museum – The Old English Court.

**D.** Mr Francis Pargiter was one of the merchants of The Muscovy Company and visited Moscow in the 1660s. He did not leave a written account of his trip, but his impressions of Moscow were recorded by his friend – Samuel Pepys, a

Member of Parliament who kept a diary. Mr Pargiter described Moscow as ‘a very great city’ but mostly with wooden houses and with very few people playing chess and ‘not a man that speaks Latin’!

**E.** In 1867, Moscow’s 720th anniversary, a trip to Moscow was undertaken by the author of “Alice in Wonderland”, Lewis Carrol. He described Moscow as a ‘wonderful city, a city of white houses and green roofs, of conical towers that rise one out of another like a telescope; of bulging glided domes, in which you can see as in looking glass, distorted pictures of the city.’ It is believed that the idea of “Through the Looking Glass” came to the writer during his trip to Russia.

**F.** In 1917, during the restless days of the Revolution, when not many people even remembered Moscow’s 770th anniversary, Moscow was visited by the American journalist John Reed. Among the fires and destroyed buildings, he

was happy to see St. Basil’s Cathedral untouched: ‘Late at night we went through the empty streets to the great Red Square. The church of Vasili Blazheiny loomed fantastic, its bright-coloured cupolas vague in darkness’.

**G.** In 1947, the American writer John Steinbeck witnessed Moscow’s 800th anniversary celebration. ‘The walls of the Kremlin and its towers were outlined in electric lights. Every public building was floodlighted. In every public square dance stands had been put up, and in some of the squares little booths, made to look like Russian fairy-tale houses, had been erected for sale of sweets, and ice-cream, and souvenirs’, he wrote in his Russian Journal.

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**Тема 10 Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка: географическое положение, столица, крупные города, регионы; система образования, достопримечательности, культурные особенности (национальные и популярные праздники, знаменательные даты, традиции, обычаи); страницы истори**

**Вариант2**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

1.  Places to stay in

2.  Arts and culture

3.  New country image

4.  Going out

5.  Different landscapes

6.  Transport system

7.  National languages

8.  Eating out

**A.** Belgium has always had a lot more than the faceless administrative buildings that you can see in the outskirts of its capital, Brussels. A number of beautiful historic cities and Brussels itself offer impressive architecture, lively nightlife, first-rate restaurants and numerous other attractions for visitors. Today, the old-fashioned idea of ‘boring Belgium’ has been well and truly forgotten, as more and more people discover its very individual charms for themselves.

**B.** Nature in Belgium is varied. The rivers and hills of the Ardennes in the southeast contrast sharply with the rolling plains which make up much of the northern and western countryside. The most notable features are the great forest near the frontier with Germany and Luxembourg and the wide, sandy beaches of the northern coast.

**C.** It is easy both to enter and to travel around pocket- sized Belgium which is divided into the Dutchspeaking north and the French-speaking south. Officially the Belgians speak Dutch, French and German. Dutch is slightly more widely spoken than French, and German is spoken the least. The Belgians, living in the north, will often prefer to answer visitors in English rather than French, even if the visitor’s French is good.

**D.** Belgium has a wide range of hotels from 5-star luxury to small family pensions and inns. In some regions of the country, farm holidays are available. There visitors can (for a small cost) participate in the daily work of the farm. There are plenty of opportunities to rent furnished villas, flats, rooms, or bungalows for a holiday period. These holiday houses and flats are comfortable and well-equipped.

**E.** The Belgian style of cooking is similar to French, based on meat and seafood. Each region in Belgium has its own special dish. Butter, cream, beer and wine are generously used in cooking. The Belgians are keen on their food, and the country is very well supplied with excellent restaurants to suit all budgets. The perfect evening out here involves a delicious meal, and the restaurants and cafes are busy at all times of the week.

**F.** As well as being one of the best cities in the world for eating out (both for its high quality and range), Brussels has a very active and varied nightlife. It has 10 theatres which produce plays in both Dutch and French. There are also dozens of cinemas, numerous discos and many night-time cafes in Brussels. Elsewhere, the nightlife choices depend on the size of the town, but there is no shortage of fun to be had in any of the major cities.

**G.** There is a good system of underground trains, trams and buses in all the major towns and cities. In addition, Belgium’s waterways offer a pleasant way to enjoy the country. Visitors can take a one-hour cruise around the canals of Bruges (sometimes described as the Venice of the North) or an extended cruise along the rivers and canals linking the major cities of Belgium and the Netherlands.

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**Тема 11 Технический прогресс: перспективы и последствия. Современные средства информации и коммуникации (пресса, телевидение, Интернет, социальные сети и т.д.). Интернет-безопасность**

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. В ответ запишите цифры, в порядке, соответствующем буквам. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

**1.  Traditional delivery**

**2.  Loss of popularity**

**3.  Money above privacy**

**4.  The best-known newspapers**

**5.  Focus on different readers**

**6.  The successful competitor**

**7.  Size makes a difference**

**8.  Weekend reading**

**A.** As in many other European countries, Britain’s main newspapers are losing their readers. Fewer and fewer people are buying broadsheets and tabloids at the newsagent’s. In the last quarter of the twentieth century people became richer and now they can choose other forms of leisure activity. Also, there is the Internet which is a convenient and inexpensive alternative source of news.

**B.** The ‘Sunday papers’ are so called because that is the only day on which they are published. Sunday papers are usually thicker than the dailies and many of them have six or more sections. Some of them are ‘sisters’ of the daily newspapers. It means they are published by the same company but not on week days.

**C.** Another proof of the importance of ‘the papers’ is the morning ‘paper round’. Most newsagents organise these. It has become common that more than half of the country’s readers get their morning paper brought to their door by a teenager. The boy or girl usually gets up at around 5:30 a.m. every day including Sunday to earn a bit of pocket money.

**D.** The quality papers or broadsheets are for the better educated readers. They devote much space to politics and other ‘serious’ news. The popular papers, or tabloids, sell to a much larger readership. They contain less text and a lot more pictures. They use bigger headlines and write in a simpler style of English. They concentrate on ‘human interest stories’ which often means scandal.

**E.** Not so long ago in Britain if you saw someone reading a newspaper you could tell what kind it was without even checking the name. It was because the quality papers were printed on very large pages called ‘broadsheet’. You had to have expert turning skills to be able to read more than one page. The tabloids were printed on much smaller pages which were much easier to turn.

**F.** The desire to attract more readers has meant that in the twentieth century sometimes even the broadsheets in Britain look rather ‘popular’. They give a lot of coverage to scandal and details of people’s private lives. The reason is simple. What matters most for all newspaper publishers is making a profit. They would do anything to sell more copies.

**G.** If you go into any newsagent’s shop in Britain you will not find only newspapers. You will also see rows and rows of magazines for almost every imaginable taste. There are specialist magazines for many popular pastimes. There are around 3,000 of them published in the country and they are widely read, especially by women. Magazines usually list all the TV and radio programmes for the coming week and many British readers prefer them to newspapers.

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**Вариант2**

*Установите соответствие между текстами* ***A–G*** *и заголовками* ***1–8****. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру* ***только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.***

1.  For information and urgent help

2.  World without buttons

3.  To monitor and treat the disease

4.  A built-in charger

5.  Key under your skin

6.  Big brother is watching you

7.  Disadvantages of tech

8.  Phone always on you

**A.** Sure, we’re virtually connected to our phones 24/7 now, but what if we could be literally plugged in to our phones? That’s already starting to happen. Last year, for instance, artist Anthony Antonellis had a chip put in his arm that could store and transfer data to his handheld smartphone. And researchers are already experimenting with sensors that turn human bone into living speakers.

**B.** In the future patients will be able to use implantable technologies to diagnose and even treat diseases. Scientists in London are developing swallowable capsule-sized chip that will control fat levels in obese patients and generate genetic material that makes them feel “full”. It has potential as an alternative to surgery to handle obesity. Also it can monitor blood-sugar levels for diabetics.

**C.** The U.S. military has programs to identify any person using face scanning device. Some people see it as a doubtless advantage: improved crime fighting, secure elections and never a lost child again. However, such technologies can hammer against social norms and raise privacy issues. And one day there might be a computer to see all, know all and control all.

**D.** One of the challenges for implantable tech is delivering power to devices which are inside human bodies. You can’t plug them in as you do with your phone or computer. You can’t easily take them out to replace a battery. A team in Cambridge is working on specific bio batteries that can generate power inside the body, transfer it wirelessly where needed, and then simply melt away.

**E.** Soon tattoos will not only make you look cool but will be able to perform useful tasks, like opening your car or entering smartphone codes with a fingerpoint. Researchers have made an implantable skin fiber thinner than a human hair. Scientists are working on the chip that can be put inside a finger through a tattoo-like process, letting you unlock things or enter codes simply by pointing.

**F.** The British research team is developing pills with microprocessors in them that can text to hospitals directly from inside your body. The pills can share inside info to help doctors know if you are taking your medication properly and if it is having the desired effect. Moreover, in case of emergency, it can send a signal to the computer and the ambulance will come straight away.

**G.** Lately touchscreens are everywhere – from computers, phones, tablets to car systems and vending machines. Even doorbells now include touch screen controls. One has to wonder: are we moving to a world of only touchscreen devices? And the answer is probably yes. We are coming to an age where every flat or even curved surface could be made a touchscreen and we can operate from it.

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**Тема 12 Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру: государственные деятели, ученые, писатели, поэты, художники, композиторы, путешественники, спортсмены, актеры и т.д.**

*Установите соответствие между текстами* ***A–G*** *и заголовками* ***1–8****. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру* ***только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.***

1.  A shop that inspired writers

2.  Country’s brave defenders

3.  A truly international place

4.  Governesses of rich children

5.  Birth of a popular sport

6.  Textile business links

7.  A nice-sounding building

8.  The initial steps of commerce

**A.** Moscow has always been a multicultural city. If we look back at its history, we will see that there were several foreign communities living in Moscow on a permanent basis. We all know about German people inhabiting the banks of the Yauza river, where little Peter, the future tsar of all Russia, ran around, made friends and got his first ideas of learning about ships and fleets. But what do we know about the British community of Moscow? Did it even exist?

**B.** The first ties between Russia and Britain were formed in the middle of the 16th century in the time of Ivan the Terrible. It was then that some wealthy British merchants founded the Muscovy Company which held a monopoly on trade between Britain and Russia until 1698. The building of its Moscow headquarters was granted to the company by the tsar in 1556 and can be still visited at 4, Varvarka Street, known to us now as The Old English Court.

**C.** Beginning from the time of Peter the Great, several talented British military men moved to Russia. Many of them served as army generals and navy admirals, defending Russian borders in different wars and battles. Among the most famous ones were Field Marshall James Bruce, Field Marshall Barclay de Tolly and Admiral Thomas Mackenzie, all of them of Scottish origin.

**D.** In the 18th century, British industrialists made themselves known in Russia. One of the most outstanding figures was Robert McGill, who lived in Moscow and served as an intermediary between Lancashire mill engineers and the Russian cotton industry, and built over 150 mills (cotton factories) in Russia. Robert McGill had a house in Spiridonovka Street and together with his wife Jane was a prominent member of the British community in Moscow.

**E.** If you talk to Moscow concert musicians who were active between the 1960s and the 1990s, they will tell you of the fantastic acoustics of the “Melodiya” recording studio at 8, Voznesensky Lane, which they lovingly called ‘kirche’, mistakenly thinking it was a German church. This building, designed in the English neo-gothic architectural style, was in fact built in 1885 by Robert McGill and is St. Andrew’s Anglican Church, which was used as a recording studio in Soviet times.

**F.** Another spectacular example of British architecture in Moscow is the old building of TsUM next to the Bolshoy and Maly theatres. Built in the early 1900s, it was back then the biggest department store in Moscow. It was owned by Scottish merchants Andrew Muir and Archie Mirrielees. Mayakovsky mentions Muir&Mirrielees in several of his poems, while Chekhov named his dogs after its two owners.

**G.** In 1887, two other cotton industrialists from Lancashire, Clement and Harry Charnock, moved to work at a cotton factory in Orekhovo-Zuevo, near Moscow. They were both great football fans and decided to introduce this game to the workers of the factory. This resulted in the first professional football team in Russia which after the Revolution became the core of Moscow Dynamo team.

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**Ответы к текстам по чтению**

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| **№ п/п** | **Наименование разделов и тем программы** | **Текст** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Заголовок** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Повседневная жизнь семьи. Межличностные отношения в семье, с друзьями и знакомыми. Конфликтные ситуации, их предупреждение и разрешение | **Текст** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок** | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | Внешность и характеристика человека, литературного персонажа | **Текст** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок** | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| 3 | Здоровый образ жизни и забота о здоровье: режим труда и отдыха, спорт, сбалансированное питание, посещение врача. Отказ от вредных привычек | **Текст** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок** | 8 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Школьное образование, школьная жизнь. Переписка с зарубежными сверстниками. Взаимоотношения в школе. Проблемы и решения. Подготовка к выпускным экзаменам. Выбор профессии. Альтернативы в продолжении образования | **Текст**  **Вариант1** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок**  Вариант1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 2 |
| **Текст**  **Вариант2** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок**  Вариант2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| **Текст**  **Вариант3** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|  |  | **Заголовок**  Вариант3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | Место иностранного языка в повседневной жизни и профессиональной деятельности в современном мире | **Текст** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок** | 8 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Молодежь в современном обществе. Ценностные ориентиры. Участие молодежи в жизни общества. Досуг молодежи: увлечения и интересы. Любовь и дружба | **Текст** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок** | 5 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 | Роль спорта в современной жизни: виды спорта, экстремальный спорт, спортивные соревнования, Олимпийские игры | **Текст** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок** | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Туризм. Виды отдыха. Экотуризм. Путешествия по России и зарубежным странам | **Текст** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок** | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 | Вселенная и человек. Природа. Проблемы экологии. Защита окружающей среды. Проживание в городской/сельской местности | **Текст** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок** | 1 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 | Родная страна и страна/страны изучаемого языка: географическое положение, столица, крупные города, регионы; система образования, достопримечательности, культурные особенности (национальные и популярные праздники, знаменательные даты, традиции, обычаи); страницы истории | **Текст**  **Вариант1** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок**  **Вариант1** | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Текст**  **Вариант2** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок**  **Вариант2** | 3 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
|  | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Технический прогресс:  перспективы и последствия. Современные средства информации и коммуникации (пресса, телевидение, Интернет, социальные сети и т.д.). Интернет-безопасность | **Текст**  **Вариант1** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок**  **Вариант1** | 2 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| **Текст**  **Вариант2** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок**  **Вариант2** | 8 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру: государственные деятели, ученые, писатели, поэты, художники, композиторы, путешественники, спортсмены, актеры и т.д. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Текст** | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| **Заголовок** | 3 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |