OF3 no a rniiiicxouy iizsixy Pa3nen 2(H+eHiie)

tlpOuHTaiiTe TeKcT. OripepenriTe, KaKrie no ripiiBepeHHbIx yrBep eHHii t o — i 7 COoTBeT- CTBymT copepmaH to TeKcTa (i — True), KaKHe He coozBezcTByioT (a — False) o ueM B

TeKcTe He cKaoaHo, To ecTb Ha ocHoBaHHH TeKcza HOJIb3H pilTb HH HOJIOmHTenbHOf’O, HH

OTpHuaTenI•Horo oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). Bnone ozBeza 3ilHHiiiHze opHy pHQpy, KoTOpile cOOTBercTByeT HoMepy npaBwbHOro oTBeTa.

BAPHAHT 1

Seat Belts: Do We Really Need Them?

In many countries now seat belts are compulsory for the driver and fro n t seat passengers a t least .Most doctors believe that seat belts save people from being seriously hurt in a crash, but there are some people who still think that it is more dangerous to wear a seat belt than not to wear one.

They say that a seat belt may trap one in a car that is burning, north a t has fallen into a river or the sea and is sinking, so that one is burnt to death or drowned.

But less than half of one per cent of car accidents lead to fire or sinking, and in any case, a seat belt may easily save a person from being knocked unconscious in an accident, so that he or she is able to undo the seat belt immediately and get out of a car that is on fire or sinking.

People who object to seat belts also sometimes say that without one, one may be throw n rig h t out of a car in a crash, b u t doctors will tell you that is the last thing one wants to happen: if one is throw n out of a car, one hits something, usually the road, and usually hard and at speed. It is better to remain inside a car in the case of a crash .

There is also the question of personal freedom; some people say that it is an attack on their freedom to force them to wear a seat belt, whether they want to or not. But even in a democracy there are a lot of things a person is denied the right to do though he or she w ants to do them . I may, for example, w ant to play music loudly at night; it interferes with my freedom if I am not allowed to do this. But my neighbors have their own rights to freedom, just as I have. They w ant to be free to sleep quietly at night, and if I stop them doing so, I am interfering with their freedom.

How does this affect seat belts? In what way does it interfere with the rights of others if someone refuses to wear a seat belt? W e11, first of all because common sense tells us that a driver without a seat belt has less control of a car if there is an accident, so that he or she is more likely to be a danger to others, who after all also have the rig h t to be protected as much as possible from accident.

1. All people agree that seat belts are a good thing.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Most doctors are among those who support wearing seat belts.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Cars get on fire at least once a month.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Wearing a seatbelt you can get fewer injuries.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

### Personal freedom means doing whatever you want.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Not wearing seat belts can seriously affect other people.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. Drivers without seat belts get into accidents more often.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. In some democratic countries people wearing seat belts is not compulsory.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

TO OKOHUIIHHH BbInouHeHHs 3apI1HH ) **9—17** rie sa6ypbTe nepeHec+H cBOH oTBeTbI B fiNAHK OTBETOB № 1! 3anHiHHTe o+BeT cnpaBII OT HoMepa cOoTBeTcTBymiiiero sapIIHHIt, HIIHHHIIII C nepBoii me+ouKii. Hpx nepeHoce oTBeToB B Papa riH 9 HH ]3bI sanHcsIBaioTcs 6es npo6euoB, 3IIrIItT£•IX H @,]3 HX nonOuHiiTeubHbIX CHMBOJIOB. Kawpylo uHQpy nriiiiHTe B oTpenbriOil me+ouxe B coo+Be+c+Bioi c npHBepeHHbIMH B 6na Ke o6pasuaMH.

### OF3 no a rmiiicxouy n3slxy Palmer 2(Hzenue)

1. BAPHAHT

Audrey Hepburn

*Audrey Kathleen van Heemstra Hepburn-Ruston was born in Brussels on May 4, 1929 in the family of a wealthy English banker and a Dutch baroness. She spent her early childhood travelling between England, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Her parents divorced when she was six. Then came the war. Her m other moved with Audrey to her parents home in the neutral Netherlands. The following year the country was invaded by the Nazis. It was a difficult time for the whole family. There was very little food. Audrey and her family had to dig vegetables from the hard frozen ground, for some time they survived on fiour made from tulip bulbs.*

*Audrey’s greatest love was music. She wanted to be a dancer, and she studied dancing since she was five. In 1948, Audrey and her in other moved to London. Audrey went to a ballet school. She worked hard at her dancing. She had no time for boyfriends. But one day the ballet school teacher told her, ’I’m sorry, but you’ll never be a famous dancer.*

*You’re too ta II.’ Audrey was sad, but then something happened. She was given a small part in a big London musical. She quickly found jobs in other musicals. Everybody liked this thin girl with a pretty face and wide smile.*

*When Audrey was twenty, she had small parts in several movies and during the filming of a movie she met a famous novelist and screenwriter Colette. Colette wanted to find a girl for the Broadway musical of her book, Gigi. When she saw Audrey, she said. ’She is Gigi! Half-woman, half-boy. This role won Hepburn a Theatre World Award in 1952.*

*The same year a Hollywood movie producer offered her the p art ofa princess in a big new movie, Roman Holiday. The film was a great success and Audrey won an Oscar for Best Actress. Audrey starred in about 30 film s, among them were War and Peace (1956), Breakfast at Tiffany's 11961), M y Fair Lady (1964 j, How to Steal a Million (1965). But she always made it clear that family was more important for her than work. She was married twice and had two sons. After her second son was born in 1970, she said.‘ ’I don’t want to make any more movies. I ’m happy as a good wife and mother.’ However, her second marriage ended in divorce —just like the first one .Since 1970 Audrey lived a quiet life in her house in Switzerland raising her two sons. She only made two or three more movies, and they were not very good. She made them because she needed money .*

*When she became older, she wanted to do something more important with her life.*

*She started to work for the United Nations. She was officially appointed UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador. She visited the poorest and most dangerous countries in the world. In 1992, she travelled to Africa for the last time. When she came back, she was seriously ill.*

*The doctors thought it was some infection, but it was cancer. On January 20, 1993, Audrey Hepburn died. She was sixty-four.*

*Audrey was one of the few actresses who became the symbol of their time, whose look was imitated by thousands of girls. She became and stayed the symbol of elegance, glam our, charm , and grace. As one of film critics said ’In this cruel and imperfect world Audrey was living proof that God could still create perfection.*

1. The fast years of Audrey’s childhood were full of hardships.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. The Netherlands was never occupied by the Fascist troops.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. Audrey had a great talent for dancing.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. Audrey Hepburn won several Oscars.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. Audrey Hepburn put her acting career higher than anything else.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. In the second p art of her life Audrey spent much time in charity activities.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. She started working for the UN because she needed money.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. Audrey Hepburn had a great personality and seemed perfect in everything.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

OF3 no a rniiiicxouy iizsixy Pa3nen 2(H+eHiie)

tlpOuHTaiiTe TeKcT. OripepenriTe, KaKrie no ripiiBepeHHbIx yrBep eHHii t o — i 7 COoTBeT- cTByioT cOpepmaHHio TeKcTa (i — True), KaKHe He coozBezcTByioT (a — False) H o ueM B

TeKcTe He cKaoaHo, To ecTb Ha ocHoBaHHH TeKcza HOJIb3H pilTb HH HOJIOmHTenbHOf’O, HH

OTpHuaTenI•Horo oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). Bnone ozBeza 3ilHHiiiHze opHy pHQpy, KoTOpile cOOTBercTByeT HoMepy npaBwbHOro oTBeTa.

1. BAPHAHT

Niccolo Paganini: Virtuoso or Devil?

*He was the first superstar. His incredible technique — he could do miracles with his violin — and his unusual appearance tempted many of his admirers to whisper that he was the son of the devil.*

*Although Niccolo Paganini was always the subject of rum our, the secret of his power was that he worked hard since early childhood. Paganini was born in Genoa, Italy, on October 27, 1782. His father, Antonio Paganini raised his son with a hand of iron. He hoped that his son’s talent would bring the family fame and wealth, so he forced Niccolo to practise from morning to night. He drilled the boy constantly, even leaving him without food, if he didn’t play well enough. In 1797, Paganini started his concert tours. He earned enough money to support himself and he left home.*

*He composed, he taught, he gave concerts. His violin could sound so soft and sweet that his audiences often burst into tears. People just couldn’t believe that a man could play like that. Paganini’s appearance seemed to support this opinion. He was tall and thin, and his long pale face, his eyes which were like fiaming charcoals and his long curly hair looked a bit diabolic. Sometimes people crossed them selves if he accidentally touched them*

*Paganini became something ofa legend. He enjoyed playing tricks at his concerts. In the middle ofa piece, he would cut all of the strings except for one and continue just on the one string .*

*Paganini made a lot of money during his career. But in 1836, he decided to open a casino — a ’Casino Paganini — in Paris. It was a failure and he lost almost all his money.*

*Paganini’s health had always been weak and after that his illness grew worse. He died on May 27, 1840 in Nice, France.*

*Church refused to allow him a burial on holy ground. Paganini’s son took his father’s body to Genoa, but they were not allowed to enter the city. Only five years after Paganini’s death, his son, by appealing directly to the Pope, received permission to bury the body of the great violinist in a village church.*

1. Paganini’s father was extremely strict.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. Paganini’s appearance attracted people’s attention.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. Paganini often touched people to scare them .

1)True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. At the concerts he often played on one string.

1)True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. Paganini was a successful businessman.

1)True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. He died of a heart attack.

1)True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. Paganini was buried in Genoa.

1)True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

1. Paganini’s son paid the church for his father’s burial.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

TO OKOHHIIHHH BbInonHeHris salamis **9—17** we sa6ypbTe nepeHec+H cBOH oTBeTbI B fiNAHK OTBETOB № 1! 3anHiHHTe o+BeT cnpaBII OT oMepa cooTBeTc+Byroii1ero sapIIHHII, HiluHHas c nepBoii me+ouKii. Hpx nepeHoce oTBeToB B Papa riH 9 HH ]3bI sanHcsIBaioTcs 6es npo6euoB, 3IIrIItT£•IX H Qpyriix ponOuHHTenbribIX CHMBOJIOB. Kllwnym iiiiQpy nHuiHTe B oTpensHOil me+ouxe B coo+Be+c+Bioi c npHBepeHHbIMH B 6na Ke o6pmuaMri.

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tlpOuHTaiiTe TeKcT. OripepenriTe, KaKrie no ripiiBepeHHbIx yrBep eHHii t o — i 7 COoTBeT- CTBymT copepmaH to TeKcTa (i — True), KaKHe He coozBezcTByioT (a — False) o ueM B

TeKcTe He cKaoaHo, To ecTb Ha ocHoBaHHH TeKcza HOJIb3H pilTb HH HOJIOmHTenbHOf’O, HH

OTpHuaTenI•Horo oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). Bnone ozBeza 3ilHHiiiHze opHy pHQpy, KoTOpile cOOTBercTByeT HoMepy npaBwbHOro oTBeTa.

The Selective Memory

Long, warm evenings spent messing around the village harbour. Watching the fishermen going about their business. I remember a general sensation of well-being.

It never used to be cold as it always seems to be when I walk along the seacoast to day. The endless days spent indoors because of the steady rain are forgotten. Only the sunshine and warm thremain as a memory.

I lived in a little seaside village which was full of holidaymakers in the summer and deserted the rest of the year. We ran free, a gang of local children of all ages. School work was never a big issue; we used to do it quickly so we could go off down to the village. We used to eat enormous slices of bread and jam before pulling on our bathing costumes and heading for the harbour to join the other kids.

Our main occupation during the summer months was jumping off the harbourwall in to the sea. We used to encourage one another to jump higher and higher. The most admired feat used to be the big jump from the top of the small lighthouse which was the highest point along the sea wall. Only the bravest members of the gang used to do this one.

But our greatest admiration was for the beautiful, young people who drove speed boats around the bay. We used to sit on the wall watching these strangers who lived in far-away towns and who spent their holidays sun bathing and water skiing. We used to

dream of becoming members of their exclusive club and going for trips around the bay. But they never mixed with us locals.

Sometimes we went fishing off the rocks. We used to spend hours in the rock pools which were only visible at low tide. We didn’t use to do things according to the time of day, but instead, we followed the rhythm of the sea. Our clock was the timetable at the entrance to the harbour which informed the fishermen of the daily times of high and low tides.

The memory selects only parts of childhood, the rest is pushed into dark corners. We never remember the whole truth , only bits and pieces picked up here and there.

My own memory has only kept the happy moments of a free and easy childhood, but I wonder if this is always the case?

10)The author remembers only the best days of his childhood.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

11)The author spent his childhood with his grandparents.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

12)The village was empty in cold seasons.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. The author didn’t study well. l) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

### The children never cared about what to eat.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

15)The author was the bravest member of his company.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

16)The author made a lot of friends with tourists.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

17)The children didn’t have a strict timetable.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

OF3 no a rniiiicxouy iizsixy Pa3nen 2(H+eHiie)

tlpOuHTaiiTe TeKcT. OripepenriTe, KaKrie no ripiiBepeHHbIx yrBep eHHii t o — i 7 COoTBeT- CTBymT copepmaH to TeKcTa (i — True), KaKHe He coozBezcTByioT (a — False) o ueM B

TeKcTe He cKaoaHo, To ecTb Ha ocHoBaHHH TeKcza HOJIb3H pilTb HH HOJIOmHTenbHOf’O, HH

OTpHuaTenI•Horo oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). Bnone ozBeza 3ilHHiiiHze opHy pHQpy, KoTOpile cOOTBercTByeT HoMepy npaBwbHOro oTBeTa.

# Investing in Memories

## My uncle had a moustache, a good job in the Civil Service and used to smoke forty cigarettes a day. But when he organized day trips for our family he used to behave like a boy. Today, seventy years later, we still talk about the wonderful trips to the sea our uncle used to organize when we were children.

He organized the trips very carefully. He used to buy the railway tickets and write special programmes long before the day arrived so we began to look forward to the trip. On the cover of the programme was the name of the place we were visiting and a humorous drawing of everyone in the family. There was even a lucky number on each programme and the winner didn’t have to carry the bags on the way home.

All through the day he organized games and competitions. In his view, all the games had to be slightly anti-social. So if the programme said ‘4P- -: Annual Ladies and Gentlemen match’, the match would always take place, even if the beach was very

crowded. He organised treasure hunts, modelling competitions with seaweed, shells and bits of wood from the beach, and other events. There would be a special prize for the winner of every competition, usually an old sporting cup from a local junk shop.

He made sure that there were as many people on the top as possible, and invited neighbours and their children as well to join the family for the day. The fun started as soon as we left home.

Even the walk down to the station in the morning used to involve a game (‘the first person to see a policeman gets a point’).

One game we used to play in the car was called T know that lady’. One of us would choose someone walking along the street, and as we approached, the driver sounded the car horn, and everybody waved. The woman wouldn’t understand why we were waving at her and would look puzzled.

He never thought money spent on a well-organized outing was wasted. When his wife complained about the cost of a family day out, he said, ‘Look, it’s not wasting money, it’s investing in memories.’

10)The author’s uncle had a large family.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

11)The author’s uncle made his childhood unforgettable.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

12 )They went camping all over the place. 1)True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

13)The author’s uncle was rarely inventive.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

### 14)A11 the neighbours took part in the family trips.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

15)Some of their games annoyed other people.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. ) The author’s aunt disapproved of her husband’s behavior.
	1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. )The author’s uncle never regretted about the money spent.
	1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

OF3 no a rniiiicxouy iizsixy Pa3nen 2(H+eHiie)

tlpOuHTaiiTe TeKcT. OripepenriTe, KaKrie no ripiiBepeHHbIx yrBep eHHii t o — i 7 COoTBeT- CTBymT copepmaH to TeKcTa (i — True), KaKHe He coozBezcTByioT (a — False) o ueM B

TeKcTe He cKaoaHo, To ecTb Ha ocHoBaHHH TeKcza HOJIb3H pilTb HH HOJIOmHTenbHOf’O, HH

OTpHuaTenI•Horo oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). Bnone ozBeza 3ilHHiiiHze opHy pHQpy, KoTOpile cOOTBercTByeT HoMepy npaBwbHOro oTBeTa.

Charles Dickens

*Charles Dickens can be considered to be the first celebrity* oufhor in *the u›orld. He had become popular by the age of fs and he mas treated* just *like rock stars and movie stars are treated today. Eueryu›here he ment, there mere crou›ds of people cheering him, shaking his hand, and asking for his* autograph. *His fans in the US even cut* bifs oJ r om *his coat for souvenirs. He mas so famous that u›hen he died at the age of s 8 he was* buried *at Westminster Abbey.*

*A great* novelist, *short story u›riter,* journalist, *he mas also an editor — and a father oflO*

*children!*

*Dickens’s life mas* much *like that of his many characters, a rags-to-riches story.*

*Born* in *Portsmouth* on *the fh of February, 181a, he mas the second of eight children. lVhen he mas to years old his family moved to London. But there mere serious* money *problems* end *his father menf* fo *prison for debt. His family later joined him. It mas* common in *those days for the family ofa debtor to line north him* in *prison.*

*Charles mas taken* out *of school and sent to u›ork* in o blacking *factory u›here he put labels on bottles of shoe polish. He u›orked long hours for very little* money rind *lived au›ay from his family,* nlone in *London. Charles never forgot this. Even as a famous* rind *successful ndulf, he carried a deep memory of the grief, humiliation and hopelessness he had felt.*

*Later, he menf* fo *school again, and left it at 1s to become a reporter. His qeniusfor describing comical characters* rind *his* anger *obout social* injustice *mere* soon noticed. in *i856, he began The Picku›ick Papers. The book was so popular that by the age of •s Charles mas the most popular* novelist *in both Britain and America.*

*Charles Dickens’* novels *mere funny and exciting, but they had a very serious message. He described the hard life of poor people* rind *attacked* injustice, *hypocrisy* rind *ofher socinl ills of Uicforion* €nqlnnd. *He often u›rote obout real people* rind *real events.*

*His stories mere so pou›erful that Parliament sometimes passed lauds to change things for the better. For example, after publishing Nicholas Nickleby, some of the cruel boarding schools in England were closed down.*

*London was Dickens muse. Throughout his life, he both loved and hated the city.*

*When he was a boy, it filled him with horror and wonder. As a man, he regularly walked ten to twenty miles across the city, working out his plots. The city always inspired him, and when he was away from it he often found it difficult to work. He called it his magic lantern ’, and it never failed to spark his imagination.*

*Dickens is read and remembered today for the unique characters he created. Oliver Twist, David Copperfield, Uriah Heep, Ebenezer Scrooge, and many, many more live in our memories as real people. When Dickens created his characters, he often ran to the mirror and acted out their movements and facial expressions. Probably that’s why they are so memorable.*

*One his most famous characters is Scrooge from A Christmas Carol. Today, this name is p art of the English language. we often call a mean person a ’scrooge .Dickens is as popular today as he was during his lifetime. To m ark his birthday, there are celebrations all over the English- speaking world — performances, exhibitions, festivals and even parades*

10)Char1es Dickens liked to be treated like a star.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

### Dickens’s childhood was full of hardships.

* 1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. When he became a writer, he soon forgot about his work at the factory.
	1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Char1es Dickens was only known in Great Britain and the USA. l)True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. The Government of Great Britain paid no attention to Dickens’s works.
	1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. He never left London because he could work only there.
	1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Dickens worked a lot to make his characters look real.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

17)The names of all of his characters became nicknames.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

OF3 no a rniiiicxouy iizsixy Pa3nen 2(H+eHiie)

tlpOuHTaiiTe TeKcT. OripepenriTe, KaKrie no ripiiBepeHHbIx yrBep eHHii t o — i 7 COoTBeT- CTBymT copepmaH to TeKcTa (i — True), KaKHe He coozBezcTByioT (a — False) o ueM B

TeKcTe He cKaoaHo, To ecTb Ha ocHoBaHHH TeKcza HOJIb3H pilTb HH HOJIOmHTenbHOf’O, HH

OTpHuaTenI•Horo oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). Bnone ozBeza 3ilHHiiiHze opHy pHQpy, KoTOpile cOOTBercTByeT HoMepy npaBwbHOro oTBeTa.

# Sharks

Sharks are probably the most feared of all sea animals. There are more that 36o kinds of sharks in the waters of the world. But, scientists say, only some species are dangerous to man.

They live in oceans throughout the world but are usually found in warm waters.

Sharks are remarkably successful animals. The first sharks lived on our planet more than 42o million years ago! They are fast and strong. They have very few parasites and are hardly ever ill. They have almost no enemies except other sharks.

Some people think that all sharks are big. But some kinds of sharks are no bigger than your hand. The smallest shark is about i6 centimeters long and weighs about 28 grams.

The biggest shark — and the largest of all fish — is the whale shark. It may grow up to i2 metres long and may weigh over \*4 tons, over twice as much as an average African elephant! The whale shark has three thousand teeth but it will never bite you. It is quite harmless. It eats only tiny shrimp and fish.

Different sharks have different habits. Some kinds live in the depths of the ocean and are very seldom seen. Others are found near the surface. A few species enter rivers and lakes. Scientists believe that one species, the Ganges River shark of India and Pakistan, lives only in rivers.

Some sharks are loners, others like to gather together. Blue sharks are called the wolves of the sea because they stay together in packs.

Blue sharks often swim after a ship for days. A long time ago sailors thought this meant that someone was going to die. Today we know that sharks follow ships because of the noise they make. When the garbage is thrown into the water the sharks stop and eat it.

Most fish lay eggs. But most sharks do not. Their babies are born alive and completely developed. They do not need parental care. A baby shark is called a pup. The pup of the great white shark is almost the size of a man. As soon as they are born the pups go their own way. It isn’t safe to stay near a hungry mother.

A shark ’s brain is small but its teeth are big. It has many rows of teeth. When a tooth breaks off a new tooth moves up to take its place. In some species new teeth replace the rows of older ones as often as once a week !What do sharks eat with all these teeth? Fish and more fish, other sharks, seals, turtles, crabs. Almost anything that swims in the sea .Sometimes sharks eat things that are not food. No one knows why. All these things have been found inside big sharks: a wallet, a drum , a bottle of wine, a chest ofjewels and a suit of armour!

Do sharks eat people? Yes, they do. If a person is near a shark, the shark may attack.

But it doesn’t happen very often. Fewer than 100 shark attacks a year are reported throughout the world .The most dangerous shark in the sea is the great white shark. It is so named after its white belly. The great white shark may be more than 6 metres. It can sink a boat, it can bite a man in two, it can even swallow a man whole. It circles its prey, appearing from nowhere, and oflen approaching from below .However, specialists say, more people die from bee stings than from shark bites !Sharks do not go hunting for people. But people do go hunting for sharks. And then they have to be careful. A shark may look dead. Then all of a sudden it can ‘wake up — and attack!

1. Sharks are the oldest animals on our planet. 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. The largest shark is the most dangerous one. 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Some sharks can live in rivers and lakes. 1)True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. In old times sailors were superstitious about sharks. 1)True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

### A11 baby sharks stay with their mothers.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. The teeth of some sharks grow very fast. 1)True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Some sharks can swallow anything which is in their way. 1)True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. White sharks attack about 100 people a year. 1)True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

OF3 no a rniiiicxouy iizsixy Pa3nen 2(H+eHiie)

tlpOuHTaiiTe TeKcT. OripepenriTe, KaKrie no ripiiBepeHHbIx yrBep eHHii t o — i 7 COoTBeT- CTBymT copepmaH to TeKcTa (i — True), KaKHe He coozBezcTByioT (a — False) o ueM B

TeKcTe He cKaoaHo, To ecTb Ha ocHoBaHHH TeKcza HOJIb3H pilTb HH HOJIOmHTenbHOf’O, HH

OTpHuaTenI•Horo oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). Bnone ozBeza 3ilHHiiiHze opHy pHQpy, KoTOpile cOOTBercTByeT HoMepy npaBwbHOro oTBeTa.

Nostradamus the Prophet

Was a man living in the 16th century able to predict the French Revolution, World War Two and that Man would walk on the moon? The answer is *’yes* if we ask the fans of Nostradamus, a great French astrologer and astronomer, who used both astrology and astronomy to predict the future.

Nostradamus’ real name was Michelde Nostradame. He was born on the 14th of December, 1503, in a small town in southern France. As a child he was very good at mathematics and astrology. A t the age of 15, he became a university student, but the University was soon closed because of an outbreak of the plague. Nostradamus travelled across the country and helped victim s of the plague using his own methods. It is said that he invented a ‘rose pill’ that could protect people against the plague. Sadly, his first wife and two small children later died of the plague .Nostradamus continued to learn and practise medicine, but he also got interested in astrology. Soon legends began to grow about his strange ability to predict the future.

One story said that when Nostradamus was in Italy, he met a monk. He immediately went down on his knees and called the monk ‘Your Holiness’. About 45 years later the monk became Pope. Nostradamus realised that he had an unusual gift and started writing down his predictions in the form of four-line poems. He quickly became famous, and even Queen Catherine de Medici of France wanted to meet him. Nostradamus predicted the death of her husband, King Henry II, and in 1559 his prediction came true!

It is said that Nostradamus even predicted his own death! When his assistant wished him goodnight on the 1st of July 1, 1566, Nostradamus said: ‘You won’t find me alive at sunrise’. He was found dead on the 2nd of July.

All in all, Nostradamus wrote over 900 predictions about the future of the world. They were published in two books called *The Centuries,* which were published in 1555 and 1558.

Nostradamus’s four-line poems predicted events from the mid-1500s until the end of the world. People have studied and interpreted his predictions since the sixteenth century!

The problem with these predictions is that they are very vague and can mean many things. Nostradamus made his poems difficult to understand by using words from Latin, French, Greek and Italian. They have anagram s and riddles and are not placed in chronological order. This was because he didn’t want the Church to accuse him of being a magician or a heretic.

But just how did Nostradamus predict the future? He worked with ancient books, he studied the stars using his knowledge of astrology. He also used an ancient method of predicting the future

— he looked into a bowl of water until he had an inspiration or saw an image.

People who believe him say that he predicted the Great Fire of London of 1666, the rise of both Napoleon and Hitler, the assassination of American President John F.

Kennedy and even the terrorist attacks of the 11th of September, 2001.

Many of his predictions seem true. But some of the events never happened. Sceptics think that Nostradamus’ predictions can be interpreted to fit almost any event.

10)Nostradamus’s father was rich enough to give him good education.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Nostradamus invented a lot of medicines. 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

1. Nostradamus tried to hide his predictions in poetic form .

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

13)He could only predict the future of other people.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

### 14)His books were never published after 1558.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

15)Most people can interpret his predictions because they are put in chronological order.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

16)The Church accused him of being a heretic.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

17)People believe him because some of his predictions came true.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

OF3 no a rniiiicxouy iizsixy Pa3nen 2(H+eHiie)

tlpOuHTaiiTe TeKcT. OripepenriTe, KaKrie no ripiiBepeHHbIx yrBep eHHii t o — i 7 COoTBeT- CTBymT copepmaH to TeKcTa (i — True), KaKHe He coozBezcTByioT (a — False) o ueM B

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The Prince’s Trust

A few years ago, Kevin Hewitt, 24, had gone ‘as low as you can possibly g et’. He was homeless and was stealing from family and friends until he finally ended up in prison. After he got out, he found out about *The Prince's Trust* and it changed his life.

*The Prince's Trust* was founded by Charles the Prince of W ales in 1976. It offers support such as training and money to people aged 14 to 30. The goal is to help people get over the difficulties they have had in their lives and realise they can become successful.

Since it was founded, more than half a million young people in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland have been helped, including Kevin.

*The Trust* focuses particularly on young people who have low in arks in school, are out of work or have been in trouble with the law. It supports them in a number of ways.

Firstly, they may borrow up to £5,000 to start their own business. They also get a ‘mentor’, a person who has opened their own business and can offer some good advice and help when needed. Secondly, *The Trust* runs twelve-week personal development courses called *Team.* The participants, aged 16 to 25, gain new skills, qualifications and work experience through teamwork in the community. Next there is *Sound Live,* a six- month program me that develops young people’s musical talents and confidence.

Professionals train participants and help them find work in the music business or other careers. These programmes and others offer encouragement to many disadvantaged young people. Says Kevin: ‘When I got out of prison, I felt alone and to get so much trust from an organisation was just what I needed.’

Of course all these programmes need funding, and this is achieved in many ways.

People who w ant to help can either make donations on the Internet using their credit card or organise their own fund-raser. However, the most famous fund-raising event is *Party in the Park* which has taken place in Hyde Park, London every summer since 1998.

In fact, it has become Europe’s biggest one-day pop event, where audiences enjoy musical performances by well-known pop stars and bands such as *Meat Loaf, Sugababes* and *Shakira.* Over £1 million is raised and audiences can see amazing stunts such as pop groups flying across the stage on a rope.

Today, Kevin is beginning a career as a youth worker, helping others like himself get off the street. He knows the difference *The Prince's Trust* can make. ‘I learnt to believe in myself and was given the opportunity to work with other people. I can’t thank them enough.’

10)F6e *Prince's Trust* is aimed to help teenagers.

1) True 2 False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

11)A11 the people helped by *The Trust* have become successful.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

12)People who need help can get it in different ways.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

13) Gifted people can get professional help.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

*14)The Prince's Trust* gets money only from charity activity.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

### 15)We1l-known pop stars and bands make donations to *The Trust's* fund.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

16)Fund-raising events attract a lot of people.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

17)A lot of young people who got off the street start working in *The Trust.*

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

OF3 no a rniiiicxouy iizsixy Pa3nen 2(H+eHiie)

tlpOuHTaiiTe TeKcT. OripepenriTe, KaKrie no ripiiBepeHHbIx yrBep eHHii t o — i 7 COoTBeT- CTBymT copepmaH to TeKcTa (i — True), KaKHe He coozBezcTByioT (a — False) o ueM B

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A **Colourful World**

Most of us have a favorite color, but all colors affect our moods and emotions. Some of them inspire passion and energy, while others relax us.

Yellow can be a cheerful, sunny color that motivates you. Some people, however, find it tirin g and annoying. For those of you who like yellow, here’s a tip: avoid painting your kitchen or bedrooms yellow. A survey showed that husbands and wives tend to fight more in yellow kitchens. Even babies cry more in a yellow room.

Green and blue, on the other hand, are supposed to be the colors of balance and harmony. They actually help lower blood pressure and heart rate and may have a healing effect on the body.

Concert halls and theatres have a ‘green room where nervous performers relax before going on stage.

Very bright colors, such as yellow, red and orange are used both to warn and to attract. Birds, reptiles, fish and insects use brilliant combinations of colors to attract mates. Butterflies are an excellent example. Birds have the best vision in the natural world and, therefore, also come in beautiful colors and patterns.

Some predators use bright colors to attract their prey. Take for instance the spiny spider of Australia. When a researcher dyed the yellow back of a spiny spider black, he noticed that it caught less prey than with its natural color.

Some animals also use bright colors to warn potential predators that they are nasty and poisonous. O theirs just imitate the warning patterns of dangerous animals to fool predators and protect them selves.

A round the world, colors are associated with different ideas, emotions and events. Some color associations are similar across cultures, especially when it comes to safety. The most common colors for warning signs are red, yellow, black and white.

It was decided in the USA in 1935 that all stop signs, which were yellow, should be red to match the red traffic lights. Today, stop signs around the world are red.

However, there don’t seem to be many similarities besides that. In South Africa, for example, red is the color of mourning, whereas the Chinese believe that red brings good luck. Brides wear red on their wedding day, and babies are given the names at a red-egg ceremony.

White is a universal symbol of peace and innocence, but while in Western countries it symbolizes birth, in China and Japan it means death.

Western brides carry something blue on their wedding day, since blue stands for love.

On the other hand, blue is associated with sadness or heartbreak, as in ‘feeling blue’. But when asked for their favorite color, one out of two people say it ’s blue.

10)Colors can influence people in a different way.

1) True 2 False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

11)You should think twice before painting your bedroom yellow.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

12)Green and blue have the least soothing effect.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

13)Birds and butterflies are the only ones to use b right colors for attracting mates.

1) True 2)Fa1se 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

14)A11 poisonous animals are extremely bright.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

15)Some warning colors are the same in most countries.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

White and red have the same meaning all over the world.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated OTBeT:

Brides in all countries follow the tradition of w earing something blue.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

HO OKoHuaHHH BbIrionHeHHo 3apaHHii 9—•7 He oa6ypbze nepeHecTH CBOH oTBeTbI B BNAHK OTBETOB № i! 8anHiiiHze oTBeT cnpaBa oT HoMepa cooTBeTcTByio ero sapaHHo, HauHHilH C nepBoii weTouKH. HpH nepeHoce oTBeToB B oapaHHH 9 HH ]3bI oanHcbIBaiozcn 6ea

ripo6moa, aannzsix ii ppyriix pononiiiizmsiisix ciiuaonoa. Ka yio iiHQpy riHmHTe B

oTpenbHOii meTouKe B cooTBeTcTBHH C npHBepeHHhIMH B 6naHKe o6paoiiaMH.

Bap1 10)2

11)1

12)3

13)1

14)2

15)1

16)3

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Bap2 10)1

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Bap3 10)1

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Bap4

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Bap5

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Bap6

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Bap7

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15)1

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