BAPHAHT 3

Pasge« 1. SAQAHH9 NO AYQHPOBAHHR



Blur pBa para ycnsiiii HTe ueTsipe xopOTxHX Qlianora, O6oo aue six 6yxBauii A, B, C ii D. Yc TaitoBHTe cooTBeTc TBHe uempy pHanorauH H ii aoBaii **HHMH** XO66ii, O K **OTOJ3OhI X POBO]3HTCII** B pxanore: x xamqoMy pHanory noq6epHTe cooTBeTcTByio ee aoBa He xo66H, O6oo aue oe

;HQpauH. HcnonsoyHze xamqoe aoBa iie xo66H **113** CflHcxa 1—5 rocsxo onuu par. B oaqa **HiI**

**ecTs Onuo nominee uassaiixe** xo66x.

1. Doing things. 3. Travelling.
2. Flying by plane. 4. Collecting things.
3. Making things.

3am4mHze a za6nHpy asi6paHHiie pHQ}3si no,g coozaezcTayio HMi4 6yxaaMi4.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ,II,xaaor | A | B | C | D |
| Xod6x |  |  |  |  |

**OizeT:**



Bf.i qBa paaa ycnsiiuiize rinTh Bsicxaasi Ba **Hii,** O6oo aue six 6yxBau A, B, C, D, E. YcTa o- BHze coozBeTczBHe uempy BsicxaosiBaiiilnMH H yTBepmpeiiHllMH He cnepyio ero cnHcxa: x xamqouy Bsicxaosi Ba Hio nop6epHze coozBezczByio ee yTBepmpe iie, o6Oo aue oe pHQpa- MH. Hcrionsoyiize xampoe yzBepmpe **He He cfIHCKI1 1—6** zonsxo oniin par. B o a Hii ecus onoo **nominee yraep tneaiie.**

* 1. The speaker thinks his family are stuck to the box.
	2. The speaker is sure that business comes before pleasure.
	3. The speaker talks about couch potatoes.
	4. The speaker thinks he is Jack-of-all-trades.
	5. The speaker is glad that he feels no generation gap.
	6. The speaker admits having an expensive hobby.

3an mxze a Ta6n py ai›I6p&Hume gxQpni nop coovaeTczayio I4Mi4 6yxaaiii4.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Poaopo **txii** | A | B | C | D | E |
| Yzaepm,qeexe |  |  |  |  |  |

**OTBeT:**

Bet ycnsiiiiiiTe paoroBop pByx noppOCTKOB. B **i3 IIH HHX 3—8** B none oTBeTa oanHiiiHze only

uHQpy, xozopao coozBezczByez ouepy npaBilns oro ozBeza. Bet ycnsiiiiiiTe manxcs pBB tpsi.

 Why did Susan go to Cyprus?

1. She won a lottery.
2. She got the tour as a Christmas present.
3. She got the tour as a birthday present. Ozaez:

 How did Susan travel to Cyprus?

1. By car.
2. By airplane.
3. By train.

**OTBeT:**

 Who did Susan go on holiday with?

1. Her aunt and uncle.
2. Her parents.
3. Her friends.

OTaeT:

18 AHrnnficxxfi fi3bIK: 10 TPEHHP0B09HbIX BAPHAHTOB 3K3ANEHAL(H0HHblX PA60T

 What is the weather like on the islandt

## Sunny.

1. Rainy.
2. Hot and humid.

**OTaeT:**

 What food do traditional restaurants serve?

#### Fish and chips.

1. Steaks.
2. Fish and vegetables.

**OizeT:**

 When is Susan going home7

#### Tomorrow.

1. Next week.
2. Next Tuesday.

OvaeT:

CO OKOHU&H 1111 Bi>IrioniieHiiu oa,O,i1HIlii 1—8 He aa6ypsTe riepeiiecTii CBOii oTBeTsI B BJIAHK OT- BETOB J'f• 1! 3&rt iiiiiTe oTBeT cnpaBa oT omepa cooTBeTcTByio ero abartig, Garrigan c riepBoii xneToux . Hp riepeHoce oTBeToB B aii,O,a iinx 1 2 p Qpm aariiiCi>IBi1IOTcn ßea npoßenoB, aanu- TI>Ix ii ppyrux yononiiuzenniiI>I7£ Cl£MBOJioa. Ka mpyio piiQpy niiiiiiiTe B oTpens ort xneTouxe B co- oTBeTcTBliii c npiiBepéiiiii›IMII B 6naiixe o6paopauii.

Paaoen 2. SAQAHH9 l3O VTEHHD



HpouiiTaiiTe TexcTsI ii ycTaHOBiiTe cooTBeTcTBiie uem,gy TexcTBMii ii iix aaronOBKiiux: x xam-

,qoMy TexcTy, o6Oa are oMy 6yx BaMl4 A—G, no,g6ep Te cooTBeTcTByio ii aaronOBOx, o6oa a- recruit y Qpau . HCnonsayiiTe xam,qyio y Qpy ronnxo o,qu+i paa. B 3&,O,a ecTs o,qxx nxiu- cxii aaronoaox.

1. A two-language melting pot 5. Native tribes
2. Born of hardships 6. Difficult life
3. Enough land for both 7. Back to the roots
4. Failures and successes 8. The birth of the new nation
	1. Long before Europeans first came to America, many groups of Indians lived there. They hunted forest animals for food and clothing. They gathered berries and nuts in the forests. Many groups fished in the rivers and streams that flowed through the forests. Most anthropologists agree that the North American Indians migrated over the Bering Sea from Siberia, 10,000 to 30,000 years ago.

## Later, in 1534 the French king sent Jacques Cartier to find a water route to the Far East. Cartier made several voyages to the new World, and he tried to establish a colony on the banks of the St. Lawrence River (where Montreal is located today) but he failed. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain built the first permanent French settlement in Canada. He named it Quebec.

* 1. Both nations began to expand in the New World. English colonists began to settle along the Atlantic Coast. The French began to explore and build forts in the region south of the Great Lakes in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.
	2. So Great Britain and France were fighting for control of Canada until 1763. As a result, France signed a treaty glving up all its claims to land on the continent of North America. The French who were living in Canada did not return to France. They continued to follow the customs and religion of their native land. They became ‘French Canadians’.

SHT 3 19

* 1. Since that time, millions of immigrants from the United States, Scotland, Ireland, England, Germany, Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, and other countries of the world have moved to Canada. Today about one third of the Canadians speak French and about two thirds speak English. English and French are both official languages of Canada.
	2. Since the 1950s, there has been a remarkable rebirth of Indian culture. Native lan- guage, culture and history programmes have been instituted in schools. Cultural centres are flourishing, and traditional practices and beliefs are increasingly being used to com— bat alcoholism and drug problems. Indian elders are once again playing a vital role and

#### bnkinggenerations.

* 1. Canadian sport is indebted to Indian culture for the toboggan, snowshoe, lacrosse stick and canoe. Many Indian games had utilitarian purposes related to survival, e.g. wrestling, archery, spear throwing, foot and canoe racing. Some of them initially were meant to prepare youngsters for cooperative existence in a cruel environment where it was necessary to know one’s tolerance limits.

3anHillriTe B Ta6nHpy Bsi6paiiiisie pHQ]aisi nop cOoTBeTcTByio HAH 6yxBai+ii.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Texcz | A | B | C | D | E | F |  |
| 3arouoaox |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



**OTBeT:**

HpOuiiTaiiTe TexcT. Onpe,geniiTe, xaxi4e i4a npHBe,qeHHsIx yzBepm,qeHiiH **10—17 cooTBeT-** cTByioT co,4epmaHiiio TeucTa (1 — True), xaxi4e we cooTBeTcTByioT (2 — False) i4 o ueu B TexcTe He cxaaaHo, To ecTs Ha ocHoBarrett TexcTa uensau ,gaTs Hri nonomriTensHOPO, Hit OTpiipazensuoro oTBeTa (3 — Not **stated).** B none oTBeTa aanHilJiiTe o,q y pi4Qpy, xoTopae cooTBeTcTByez ouepy npa Biin£•HOPO oTBeTa.

#### 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 Niceolo Paganini was always the subject of rumour, the secret of his power was that he worked hard since early childhood. Paganini was born in Oenoa, Italy, on Oc- tober 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 with— out 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 flaming charcoals and his long curly hair looked a bit diabolie. Sometimes people crossed themselves if he accidentally touched them.

Paganini became something of a legend. He enjoyed playing tricks at his concerts. In the middle of a piece, he would cut all of the strings exeept 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 ca- sino — 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 Pagani- ni’s death, his son, by appealing directly to the Pope, reeeived permission to bury the body of the great violinist in a village ehurch.

20 AHrIixI?cKxw 93bIK‹ 10 TPEHHP0B09HbIX BAPHAHTOB 3K3AMEHAL(H0HHbIX PA60T

 Paganini’s father was extremely strict.

1. True 2) False

OzBev:

1. Not stated

 Paganini’s appearance attracted people’s attention.

* 1. True 2) False 3) Not stated OvaeT:

 Paganini often touched people to scare them.

#### 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

 At the concerts he often played on one string.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTBeT:

 Paganini was a successful businessman.

1) True 2) False

OTBeT:

 He died of a heart attack.

1) True 2) False

OTaev:

 Paganini was buried in Genoa.

1) True 2) False

OTBeT:

3) Not stated

3) Not stated

1. Not stated

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

* 1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OTaeT:

HO Oxoiinaiiiill B£›inoniieiiiin aa,Q8H1l 9—1T He aa6y,gi›Te nepeHecTH CBOii oTBeTai B BJIAHK OTBETOB №1! 3iin iiiiiTe oTBeT cnpaB8 OT iiouepa cOoTBeTcTByio ero a aHiin, HauiiHae c nep- BOii xneTonxii. Hpii nepeHoce oTBeToB B a8Qi1HH1l 9 H,iiQpsi aaniicsi BilloTce 6ea npo6enoa, aano- mix x ppyrxx qononexrem•ei•I7t CHMBOfloa. Kam,ayio iI Qpy nHiliiiTe a oT,qenbilOH xneTouxe B co- oTBeTcTBH c npHBe,geHHsIMH B 6naiixe o6paauauii.

Paaoen 3. SA/j,» ne no r AuMATHKE H JEKCHKE

HpOuHTaiiTe npHBe,aiiHHsie HHme TexcTsi. Hpeo6paayiize cnoBa, iianeuaTaHiisie aarnaBHi›iniii 6yx BaMli B xoHpe cTpOx, O6O3HaneHHsix iioMepauil 18—26, Tax, uTO6£.I OHH rpaMMaTiiuecxH COOT- BezcTBOBwH co,gepmaHHio TexcTa. 3anonHHTe nponycxH non eHHi›IMH CJIOBIIMH. Kam,asiii npo— nycx cOoTBeTcTByeT oT,qeni›HoMy a aiiHio 18—26.

First Footing

It was believed that the first person to visit one’s house on New Year’s Day could bring good or bad luck.

 Therefore, people to choose a concrete person TRY

 .That person was standing outside their houses THEY

BAPHAHT 3

ready to be let in the moment midnight came. To fulfill the ceremony, a  dark haired man usually by people.

 It be a woman, for she would bring bad luck. The first footer was required to carry three things: a piece of coal to wish

warmth, a piece of bread to wish food, and a silver coin to wish wealth.

 In parts of northern England this custom still .

#### Easter Symbols

Many modern Easter symbols come from pagan times. The egg, for  instance, a fertility symbol long before the Christmas

 era. The ancient Persians, Greeks and Chinese eggs at their spring festivals. In Christian times the egg took a new meaning symbolizing the tomb from which Christ rose. The ancient custom of

 dying eggs at Easter times is still one of the

The Easter bunny also originated in pre-Christian times. The rabbit was the most fertile animal our ancestors knew, so they selected it as a

 symbol of new life. Today, children enjoy candy and are listening to stories about the Easter bunny, who brings Easter eggs in a fancy basket.

Fashion Hurts

 Do you know that clothes can be bad for you!

 This may surprise you, but some clothes can cause problems. Researchers have discovered that following the latest fashion

 trends can be . For example, if you tie a scarf or tie too tightly it increases your blood pressure. Tight jeans and trousers, short skirts may all cause illnesses.

How can we explain this? Very tight clothes can prevent people mov-  ing , and this is not good for you. If you wear trou- sers or skirts that are too tight around the waist, then your stomach does

not have room to expand after you have eaten, and this can cause stom-  achache. shoes with high heels can lead to foot and back problems. Even practical shoes can cause backache if they don’t fit

you

21

#### CHOOSE CANNOT

**OBSERVE**

BE EXCHANGE

# POPULAR BUNNY

HpOuiiTaiize npHBepeHH£•IIl HH me TexcT. Hpeo6pauyiize cnoBa, HaneuaTllH Here oarnaBHhlMH 6yxBauii B xoHpe czpox, O6ooHaueiiiiI•iX HouepauH 2T—32, max, uTO6£›I OHH P}3auuaTHuecxii H nexciiuecxii COoTBeTcTBOBmiH copepmaHiiio Texcza. i3i1HOJIHHTe nponycxH nouyueHHsiux cnOBfl- MH. Itampsiii nponycx cOoTBeTcTByeT ozqensHouy u aHHio 2T—32.

### FASHION

#### VARIETY

HEALTHY

#### NATURAL

WEAR

PROPER

no oxoHuaiiHH *BsInonHeHHu* oaqaHHii 18—32 tie oa6ypsze iieperiecTH CBOH ozaezsI B BJIAHK OTBETOB №1! 8aniiiuxze ozBeT cripaBa oz nouepa cooTBeTcTByio ero aapaHHo, HauHHau c nep- BOii xneToux . Hpii nepeHoce ozBezoB 6yxBsi aanxcslBfliozco 6ea npo6euoa, aanarsix ii ppyriix qonouiiiiTeusii£lK CHMaOuoa. Kampym 6yxBy riHiiiiiTe B oTpensHOii xnezouxe B cooTBezcTBllH C ripii BepeHHhl MII B 6zaHxe o6paupaMii.

22 AHr‹n?icxxw fi3bIK‹ 10 TPEHHP0B09HbIX BAPHAHTOB 3K3ANEHAgH0HHblX PA60T

Pasgen 4. 3AQAHHE l3O l3Hcauy

Qcs oTBeTa Ha o aHHe 33 HcnonsoyiiTe BJIAHK OTBETOB N•. 2. H]3H BnInonHeH

o aHHu 33 oco6oe BHHMaHrie o6paTHTe Ha To, uTo Banu oTBezsI 6ypyT opeHriBaTscH TOnsno no oanHCHM, cpenaHH£•iM Ha fiJlAHKE OTBETOB № 2. HHxanue oanHcii uepHoB na He 6ypyT yuriTsIBaTscu axe nepToM. O6paT Te BH MaHHe Taxce Ha Heo6xOpHMOCTi• CO6JliopeHiiu yxaoaHHo- ro o6xiiMa nHcI>MI1. HriCI>Ma HepocTaTOUHOPO O6veMI1, II Taxce uacTs TexcTa nHcsMa, ripeBsiiuaio- gas Tpe6yeMsil) O6T›eM, He oiteHHBIlIOTCIi.

 You have 30 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Tom.

. You know I’ve recently moved to a new city and now I have to go to a new school. Some of my classmates are bullying me. What’s more, I have to wear a horrible uniform with the most terrible tie. So, I can’t feel free and relaxed...

Have you ever had to change schools and get used to new places and people? Was it difficult for you to make friends? What do you think about school uniform?...

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.