# BAPHAHT 7

Pasgen 1. 3AQAHHR UO AVQHPOBAHHR



B£•i pBa para ycnsiiii Te ueTsipe xopOTx x p anora, o6oo are six 6yxBau A, B, C D. YcTa oB Te cooTBeTcTB e Mempy p anorak uecTau , roe one npo cxoquT: x xamqoMy piianory iiopoepriTe coozBeTcTByio ee vecTo peiicTB H, O6oo aueHHoe priQpauii. HcnonsoyiiTe xampoe uecTo peiicTa o ma cnmcxa 1—5 zonsxo **oniin par.** B aaqaH ecTs Opao nominee ueczo **generous.**

1. At a party.
2. At the police station.
3. In a restaurant.

### At the beach.

1. At the shop.

i3anriiurize a za6niiyy asi6pa vie i$xQpsi nop eOoTBezczByio unit 6yxaavx.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ,O,xanor | A | B | C | D |
| Meczo neiicTaxn |  |  |  |  |

OTBeT:



B£•i pBa para ycnsiiiiriTe noT£• Bsicxaosi Bf1HI4I4, O6oo aueHHsix 6yxBaMii A, B, C, D, E. YcTa o- BriTe cooTBeTcTBiie Mempy Bsicxaosi BaH uMri ri yTBepmpeHriuuri its cnepyio ero cnricxa: x xampovy Bsicxaosi BflHlMo noq6epiiTe cooTBeTcTByio ee yTBepmpeHiie, o6OoHaue Hoe priQpa- Mn. HcrionsayiiTe xampoe yTBepmpeH e ma camcxa 1—6 zonsxo **ohm par.** B aapaH ecus Opno **niiiuuee aepmneaiie.**

* 1. The speaker is sure that healthy look is above all.
	2. The speaker warns that you should be careful with footwear.
	3. The speaker is sure that it adds a lot to your good looks.
	4. The speaker advises to make small changes in the uniform.
	5. The speaker talks about the importance of small details.
	6. The speaker thinks that make-up is not necessary.

3amiiuxze B za6niipy Bsi6paiiiisie yiiQpsi riot cOoTaezcTByio **inn** 6yxBavx.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| roaopnntxii | A | B | C | D |  |
| Yzaepmneexe |  |  |  |  |  |



OTBeT:

Bet ycnsiiiiiiTe paaroaop payx no,gpOCTKOB. B 3a,a;f1HI4HX 3—8 B none oTaeTa aaniiiiiiiTe o,g y piiQpy, xoTopan cooTaeTcTByeT Houepy npaai4Ji£•HOrO oTBeTa. But ycnsiiiixTe aanxcs ,gB8 -t,gsi.

 How did friends organize the party?

1. They asked Jane to do everything.
2. They agreed to bring food and drinks.
3. They decided to go to the restaurant.

### OvBev:

 What was Tom responsible for?

### He was to bring the drinks. 3) He was to make a chocolate cake.

1. He was to organize the music.

OTBev:

Mark was asked to bring

1) bananas and oranges.

OTBeT:

 What kind of salad did Jack bring?

### Meat salad.

**OiBei:**

### biecuits and fruit.

1. Chicken salad.
2. biscuits or fruit.

3) Seafood salad.

42 AHrnn?icxx?i l3blK: 10 TPEHHP0B09HblX BAPHAHTOB 3K3AFtEHAL(H0HHbIX PA60T

 What was Sally asked to bring?

1. A big box of chocolate.
2. Whatever she decided to bring.
3. Anything to Mark’s choice.

**OTBeT:**

 Mark helped Sally to buy

1) shrimps. 2) all kinds of delicacies.

OTaeT:

## a box of sweets.

TO OKOHU£iiiiiii asinonHeiiiin oapIlHHIi 1—8 tie oa6ypsze riepeiieczii exon ozBezsi a BJIAHK OT- BETOB №1! 3liri in ze ozBez cripaB£l Oz iioMepa coozaezczBym ero nama I, HllUHHan c riepBoii xnezonxs. Hps riepe oce ozBezoa B alipa nx 1 2 IJ,iiQpsi warmest Bax›zcn 6ea npo6euoa, aans- unix x pyrxx ponounxzeunonix cxoaouoa. Kampyio Qpy nominee B ozpensiioii xnezouxe B co- ozBezczBiiii c ripiiBepéHHI>IMH B 6naiixe o6paop£f MH.

Paagen 2. SAQAHH9 FIO VTEHHD



Hpouiizaiize zexczsi ii yczaHOBiize coozBezczBiie Mempy zexczaMH H X oaronOBKllMH I K xan- poMy zexczy, o6Oa aueiiiioMy 6yxBaMfl A—G, riop6ep ze coozBezczByio tin aaronOBOx, o6ooiia- recruit piiQp£lM . Hcnonsoyiize xa tpyio p Qpy zousxo opxc paa. B 3a,fi,a tin ecus o, ,xx Hxm- cxii aaronoaox.

## A means of comradeship 5. Dangerous entertainment

* 1. Muscle-power sports 6. Discriminated in sports
	2. Contents of Sports Articles 7. A nation of sports pioneers
	3. The history of sports 8. It’s for healthy mind in a healthy body
		1. Sport is probably as old as humanity itself. It has been developing with the growth of mankind. All over the world people of different ages are very fond of sports and games. Sport not only helps people to become strong and to develop physically but also makes them more organized and better disciplined in their daily activities. We all need exercise. Regular exercises give you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise as it makes them feel and look better.
		2. The British are known to be great sports-lovers, so when they are neither playing nor watching games, they like to talk about them. Football is, maybe, the most popular sport in the UK. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have their own Football Leagues and National teams. Many of the games we play now come from Britain. The British got going many of the sports now played world-wide, including football, tennis, badminton, cricket and golf.
		3. During the 1993 Fair in St. Louis Mr. Hatch decided to bungee jump. He arrived at

10.30 a.m., signed the release document and was lifted in the bungee cage 170 feet above the ground. His jump was being taped by a local television station. The bungee master told him that he had attached the bungee cord. Unfortunately, he forgot to attach the other end of the bungee cord and Mr. Hatch flew 170 feet to the airbag on the ground. As a result of the serious injuries he suffered, the jury awarded him $5,000,000 against both the Fair Foundation and the bungee jump operator.

* + 1. The original Olympic Games began in ancient Greece in 776 B.C. These games were part of the festival held every fourth year in honour of the God, Zeus at a place called Mount Olympus. It was a great athletic festival, including the competitions in wrestling, foot racing, chariot racing, rowing and others. The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate in competitions but also to attend the Olympics.

43

* + 1. Scottish Highland Games attract large numbers of spectators from all over the world. These meetings are held every year in different places of Scottish Highlands. They include the clans led by their pipers, dressed in kilts, who march round the arena. No one knows exactly when the men of the Highlands first gathered to wrestle, toss cabers, throw hammers, dance and play music. The Games reflected the hard life of the early Scots. They had to handle timber, lift rocks to build the houses, hunt, etc. The contests of the Highland Games have developed from such activities.
		2. The world’s greatest international sports games are known as the Olympic Games. The Olympic idea means friendship, fraternity and cooperation among the people of the world. The Olympic movement proves that real peace can be achieved through sport. The Olympic emblem is five interlinking rings: blue, yellow, green, black and red. Any national flag contains at least one of these colours.
		3. Much of the information on the sports pages is temporary: it is of interest for the current day and may be of little interest the following day. It includes the results of yesterday’s games and the prospects for tomorrow’s games. But sports feature articles do deal with larger issues, such as the role of business and politics in sports. Other feature articles give insight into the sport itself or into the people who play the sport.

3anHiuHTe B Ta6nHpy Bsi6paiiHsie pHQJisi not cOoTBeTcTByiot HniH 6yxBaniH.

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



**OTBeT:**

HpOuilTaiiTe TexcT. OnpepenHTe, xax He He npiiBepii H sIx yTBepmpe iiI4 10—17 cOoTBeT- cTByioT copepmaHHio TexcTa (1 — True), xaxse we cooTBeTcTByioT (2 — Palse) ii o aim B TexcTe He cxaoaiio, To ecTs Ha ocHOBfIHIi H TexcTa nerses paTs HH HOJlOmHTensiioro, till OT]3HpaTensHOro oTBeTa (3 — Not stated). B none oTBeTa oanHiliHTe opiiy p Qpy, xoTOpliu cOoTBeTcTByeT Houepy npiIBIIJIhHOrO oTBeTa.

**Sharks**

Sharks are probably the most feared of all sea animals. There are more than 360 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 420 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 16 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 12 metres long and may weigh over 14 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.

44 AHFIIH klCKH I R3bIK: 10 TPEHHP0B09 HbIX BAPHAHTOB 3K3ANEHAgH0HH blX PA60T

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 o/ wine, a chest of jewels 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 often 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!

 Sharks are the oldest animals on our planet.

### True 2) False 3) Not stated

**OTBeT:**

 The largest shark is the most dangerous one.

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

**OTBeT:**

Some sharks can live in rivers and lakes.

1) True 2) False

OTBeT:

### Not stated

 In old times sailors were superstitious about sharks.

### True 2) False 3) Not stated

**OTBeT:**

All baby sharks stay with their mothers.

1) True 2) False

OTBeT:

 The teeth of some sharks grow very fast.

1) True 2) False

OTBeT:

### 3) Not stated

1. Not stated

 Some sharks can swallow anything which is in their way.

* 1. True 2) False 3) Not stated

OiBei:

 White sharks attack about 100 people a year.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Oieei:

CO OKOHUilH H14 BMI nonHe e uaQI1H14Il 9—17 He aa6y,gi›Te nepeHecTil CBOii oTBeTi›I B BNAHK OTBETOB №1! 3ariiiiiiiiTe oTBeT c ripllBH OT oMepa cOoTBeTcTByio ero a aHllH, HIIU HHas c nep- BOii xneToux u. Hpii nepeHoce ozBezoB B uliQilHH H 9 uIiQ;iai van ci•IBaioTcs 6ea npo6enoa, mans- cix ii ,gpyriix ,qononiiuzeuaiisix cuvaonoa. Kam,gyio p Qpy u miiTe B oTpensHOii xneTouxe B co- o'rBeTcTBiiii c ripii Be,qeHHi•IMH B marine o6paapI1M 14.

BAPHAHT 7

45

Pasgen 3. 3A//,» ne no r AMMATHKE H JEKCHKE

Hpou TaiiTe npHBepeHHhI I more Texcz. Hpeo6paoyiiTe cnoaa, HaneuaTaHHsIe oarnaBHsIMH 6yxaaMH a xoHpe cTpOx, O6ooHaueH sIX HouepaMH 18—26, Tax, uTO6hI OHH rpaMMaTriuecxri cOOT- BeTcTBoBanH copepmaHHio zexcTa. 8anonHiiTe nponycxH non eHHsIMH cnoaaM . Kanjani npo- nycx cOoTBeTcTByeT oTpensoouy oapllHH IO 18—26.

Get Fit

 After princess Diana in 1997, the British Prime Minister, DIE Tony Blair, called her ‘the people’s prineess’. This was not only because

she was very popular, but also because she did many things that ordinary people did. One of these things was to regularly visit her local gym.

 Over the past twenty years, going to a gym an impor— BECOME tant part of many people’s lives. Nowadays, the fitness business

 ! But for many people fitness is not the main reason for go- BOOM ing to a gym. They go because they are unhappy with their appearance.

They want to change the way they look by losing weight and making

 their muscles . Even the beautiful Diana was not satisfied with FIRM her body.

There are gym-goers, however, who exercise to improve their fit-

 ness. It them feel good. MAKE

 They that walking miles on a treadmill, or using a DISCOVER rowing machine has many physical benefits. They have more energy,

their health and they feel less stressed. Studies have shown IMPROVE

### that regular exercise also many psychological benefits. HAVE

It improves confidence and self-esteem. People also report that when

 they are fitter, they can think **GOOD**

Hpou zaiiTe npHBepiiHHhIl4 Home TexcT. Hpeo6paoyiiTe cnoBa, HaneuaTaHHsie oarnaBHslv 6yxBauH B xoHpe cTpOx, o6OoHaueHiisIX HouepauH **27—32,** Tax, uTO6si OHH P}3auMaTHuecxH H nexcHuecxH cOoTBeTcTBOBllnH copepmaHiiio TexcTa. 8anonHHTe nponycxii nonyueHHsl MH cno- BllMH. Kanjani nponycx **cOoTBeTcTByeT** oTpensHoMy oapaHIIIO 27—32.

## Dale Carnegie

 In 1912, Dale Carnegie was a poor actor living in EMPLOYED

###  New York City. He wanted to change his bad luck . So, he GREAT had a talk with the director of a Young Men’s Christian Association.

Dale needed listeners and a place for his night course in public speak-

 ing. The director gave him that chance. Carnegie’s bril- LUCK

 liant career as an America’s master of advice started PSYCHOLOGY with that job. He was sure that it was possible to overcome

 , fear and lack of confidence. He taught that anyone SHY

 could be won by a warm and smile. His book ‘How to FRIEND Win Friends and Influence People’, became the first paperback to sell a

million copies, and it is still in print in dozens of languages.

Ho oxoHuaHHrl BsInon HeHHo oapaHI4I4 18—32 He oa6ypsTe riepeHecTri CBOH ozBeTsi B BNAHK OTBETOB №1! 3aririi time oTaeT cripaBa oz HoMepa cooTaeTcTByio ero oapaHHu, HauriHao c nep- BOii une+ouuii. Hpri riepeHoce oTaeToB 6yxBsi sari csiBaioTcu Tier npo0euoa, aannzJ>IX ii ypyriix ponouiiiizeuniIJ>IX Clioaouoa. Kampyio 6yxay n uiHTe B oTpensHOii xneTouxe B cooTBeTcTaiiii c npxBepiiHHI>IMH B 6naHxe o6paopaMii.

46 AHrnnI?cxni? I3blK: 10 TPEHHP0B09HblX BAPHAHTOB 3K3ANEHAL(H0HHblX PA60T

# Paapen 4. SAp,»HnE no nncauv

,I1,nn oTaeTa Ha oapaHiie 33 cnOni•oyiiTe **BJIAHK OTBETOB N° 2.** Hj3H BsinonHeHHil o aH o 33 oco6oe BHiiuaHiie o6paT ze Ha TO, uTo Banu oTBeTm 6ypyT opeHiiBaTscH TOnsxo no dancers, cpenaHHsIM H£t fiJIAHKE OTBETOB N 2. Hiixax e oanxcii uepHoBiixa He 6yqyz HTsi BaTscu oxcnepTou. **O6}3I1TiiTe BHiiuaH** tie Taxce Ha Heo6xO,ff,HMOCT£• CO6JliopeHiiu yxaoaHHo-

ro o6neua nscssa. Hecsea HepocTaTouHOPO O6neua, a Taxce uacTs zexcza nscssa, npeBi•Iiuaio-

gas Tpe6yeui•IH O6T›eu, He opeHHBaioTco.

 You have 30 minutes to do this task.

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

My boy-friend Alec invited me to a night club. He advised me to dress up in a special outfit. I also changed my hairstyle. In the club I felt great! I don’t know where we’ll go next time but I’m sure Alec will think of something interesting...

Where do you and your friend usually spend time? Which of you chooses where to go? Who advises you what to wear and how to behave?

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

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