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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ТЕКСТЫ С ЗАДАНИЯМИ

*для слушателей подготовительного отделения языковых
специальностей дневной формы обучения*

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Тексты с заданиями составлены в соответствии с программой вступительного испытания по английскому языку для поступающих в учреждения, обеспечивающие получение высшего образования в Республике Беларусь, утвержденной Министерством образования Республики Беларусь в 2007 году

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемое пособие предназначено для подготовки абитуриентов к наиболее сложным моментам централизованного тестирования – заданиям с текстами.

Пособие включает 20 текстов с заданиями.

Тематика отобранных текстов носит социальную направленность и отражает ряд проблем: защита животных и окружающей среды, проблема безработицы, преступность среди молодежи, увлечения подростков. Кроме того, проводится краткий экскурс в историю английского языка.

Задания к текстам даются с учетом структуры тестов по английскому языку, предлагаемых в ходе централизованного тестирования. Понимание текстов проверяется с помощью различных видов контролирующих заданий, построенных по принципу множественного выбора. Приводимые задания предназначены для предупреждения наиболее типичных ошибок в ответах абитуриентов.

Задания к ряду текстов упрощены, поскольку данные тексты адресуются учащимся со сравнительно более низким уровнем знания английского языка.

Пособие адресует абитуриентам при подготовке к централизованному тестированию, учащимся средних школ, гимназий, лицеев, учителям, а также может быть использовано для работы в режиме самоподготовки.

TEXT I

ELVIS PRESLEY'S DAUGHTER

1. Although Lisa Presley is only 16, she is old enough to have discovered that there are few advantages of being the daughter of a show-bizz superstar. Her mother, Priscilla Presley, widow of Elvis, the 'King of Rock-n-Roll', is trying to give her daughter an education which keeps her safe and unspoiled.

2. As the only child of Elvis Presley, Lisa always runs the risk of being threatened of kidnapped. 'I know Lisa could never lead a truly normal life', said Priscilla at home in Beverly Hills. When she reaches the age of 25, Lisa will get a Presley fortune of around \$5 million. But for now she has to get by on just \$10 a week pocket money. 'I'm very strong with Lisa,' Priscilla said. 'I want her to have a career, be enthusiastic about earning her own money. Right now, she's saved 20 dollars, and that's not bad.'

3. One of Lisa's friends was recently given a Mercedes car for her birthday. When Lisa told her mother about it, Priscilla said, 'Forget the Mercedes – we'll rent bikes and see what the world is really like.'

4. From the point of view of Lisa's privacy, Priscilla is happy that her daughter does not look much like Elvis. 'Unless you know her name, I don't think you would see the resemblance to her father,' said Priscilla.

5. Last summer, Priscilla sent her daughter on a trip to Spain with students of her age under a different name. 'About the fourth day she called and wanted to come home. I insisted that she should stay because I think it's important to learn to complete what you start. When she returned, she admitted I was right. She'd experienced a new feeling of freedom be-

cause nobody knew who she was. “I was *me*”, she said. “I wasn’t Lisa Presley.”

6. ‘Sometimes I feel so sorry for her,’ Priscilla said. ‘The first thing people ask when they know she’s Elvis’ daughter, is “Well, do you sing? Do you play the guitar?” For now, the answer is *no*. Lisa loves music, but she doesn’t play or sing. She has a wonderful talent for writing, and I’m trying to bring that out in her so she’ll have a career of her own.’

7. Lisa’s position even prevents her from getting a job. ‘Last year she saw an ad for a counter girl at a shop, and she’s dying to earn extra money, so she applied and got the job,’ said Priscilla. ‘She came home all excited. But I had to tell her, “Oh Lisa, what if a reporter sees you? It’ll be all over the front pages.” That’s the terrible price she pays for being who she is.’

8. The biggest thing in Lisa’s life right now is her boyfriend Scott, a film student whom she met 18 months ago in the Bahamas where Priscilla was working on a movie. Although Priscilla approved of the relationship, she expected that the attraction would cool after she and Lisa returned to Los Angeles. ‘But suddenly Lisa almost stopped eating. She lost so much weight she was skin, bones and hollow cheeks, and it scared me. We consulted a doctor about her. It wasn’t an illness, it was love.’

Exercises

1. ***What does Priscilla mean when says that she’s very strong with Lisa (p. 2)?***

- A Priscilla has had many difficulties with Lisa.
- B Priscilla makes sure she does not spoil Lisa.
- C Priscilla means very much to Lisa.
- D Priscilla realizes how unhappy Lisa is.

2. ***Which of the following can be concluded from Priscilla’s reaction in p. 3?***

- A She did not want Lisa to drive her friend's car.
- B She does not want Lisa to live in luxury.
- C She thinks it's important for Lisa to take a lot of exercise.
- D She thought Lisa was seeing the wrong sort of friends.

3. From p. 4 it is clear that ...

- A Lisa does not tell many people that she is Elvis Presley's daughter.
- B many people have forgotten what Elvis Presley looked like.
- C people do not easily recognize Lisa as Elvis Presley's daughter.
- D Priscilla thinks Lisa is prettier than Elvis Presley was.

4. What was the 'new feeling of freedom' (p. 5) that Lisa had experienced?

- A She had been able to be her real self.
- B She had been among people of her own age only.
- C She had been away from her mother for some time.
- D She had been outside the USA for the first time.

5. Why does Priscilla sometimes feel very sorry for Lisa?

- A People always expect Lisa to have her father's talents.
- B People only show interest in Lisa because of her father.
- C Some people are very critical to Lisa about Elvis' music.
- D Some people talk about nothing but Elvis with Lisa.

6. What is Priscilla's story in p. 7 meant to show?

- A How difficult it is to find work even if you are famous.
- B How easy it is to find a job if you are famous.

- C That Lisa's background does not allow her to have a spare time job.
- D That Priscilla thinks Lisa should not have a job while she is at school.

7. Which of the following becomes clear from p. 8?

- A Priscilla thought Lisa's love for Scott would not last very long.
- B Priscilla thought Lisa was too young to have a boyfriend.
- C Priscilla was hoping Lisa and Scott were not very much in love.
- D Priscilla was surprised Lisa was willing to return home with her.

8. Why did Lisa lose so much weight?

- A She had eaten the wrong food in the Bahamas.
- B She had spent too much energy travelling.
- C She was afraid of getting fat.
- D She was missing her boyfriend.

TEXT II

TEARS FOR AN ELEPHANT

1. Like a prisoner pacing up and down a cell, Pole Pole, the last African elephant at London Zoo, spends her lonely days moving restlessly from one end of her walking area to the other. Fourteen years ago, at the age of two, she acted in a film with Virginia McKenna and Bill Travers. The couple, known best for another animal film, *Born Free*, have never forgotten her, and now they are fighting to get their sad friend sent home to Africa.

2. Yesterday, when Virginia and Bill went to visit Pole Pole (her name means 'slowly slowly' in an African language), they had proof that an elephant never forgets. They softly called, 'Pole Pole' and, as if she had been hit, the elephant turned round and quickly came towards them. The trunk reached forward. Bill put out his hand, and Pole Pole gently touched it in greeting.

3. 'Yes, she remembers us,' said Bill. 'Elephants have very long memories. They don't see very well, but they have good hearing and an excellent sense of smell. She knows who we are.' She's looking worse than she should at her age because she has only a single broken tusk left. Showing how she had done herself the damage, Pole Pole went up to the great door that leads into her night-cage and bandaged her forehead against it with a loud boom.

4. Virginia McKenna walked away swiftly and wiped tears away from her eyes. 'She wouldn't do that if she were happy,' said Virginia. 'At 16, she should be having the time of her life. Elephants are very fond of each other's company. They don't like to be alone, especially females.'

5. Once there were four elephants at the Zoo, but one died and two were sent to the Zoo in Rotterdam. So Pole Pole is

now all alone and has changes into an aggressive animal. A baby Indian elephant has been brought into the Zoo but is kept strictly away from her. The Zoo officials are convinced that Pole Pole would badly hurt her if they were left together.

6. When Pole Pole was two years old, Bill and Virginia used her in their film *An Elephant Called Slowly*, which was shot in Kenya. David Sheldrick, manager of Tsavo National Park in Kenya and world famous for his way with elephants, was the man who had calmed the newly-caught baby Pole Pole and introduced her to Bill and Virginia for the film. Within just a couple of days they were taking her for walks. She never even tried to run away.

7. When Mr. Sheldrick's wife Daphne heard about Pole Pole's miserable fate recently, she wrote both to London Zoo and to Bill and Virginia suggesting that Pole Pole should at least be sent to another Zoo where she could have the company of her own kind. London Zoo, however, does not think that Pole Pole would be accepted by another group of elephants without enormous difficulty.

8. But Bill and Virginia have another idea. Bill said, 'I want her to be sent back to Africa even if it costs £100,000.' And he believes London Zoo should pay for it.

Exercises

1. *From the first sentence it can be concluded that Pole Pole ...*

- A does not feel at home with the other elephants.
- B feels very much at home in the Zoo.
- C is not very happy in the Zoo.
- D lives in a very quiet part of the Zoo.

2. *What is said about Virginia and Bill in p. 1?*

- A They are trying to help Pole Pole to get a better life.
- B They have often tried to get Pole Pole back to Africa.

- C They think that animals should only be born in freedom.
- D They were the owners of Pole Pole fourteen years ago.

3. *What proof did Virginia and Bill have that ‘an elephant never forgets’ (p. 2)?*

When they visited Pole Pole, she

- A behaved as if she was angry with them.
- B knew that Bill had some food for her in his hand.
- C put her trunk forward as she always did.
- D ran to them at once as she heard them call her name.

4. *Why, according to Virginia, did Pole Pole bang her head against the door of her night cage?*

- A She could not see very well where she walked.
- B She felt sad because she was lonely.
- C She wanted to get into her night cage.
- D She was angry because her tusk was sore.

5. *Why was the ‘baby Indian elephant’ (p. 5) not put with Pole Pole?*

- A Pole Pole did not know how to look after babies.
- B Pole Pole could have attacked the young elephant.
- C Pole Pole could have hurt the baby while playing with it.
- D Pole Pole’s walking area was too small for that.

6. *What was David Sheldrick famous for (p. 6)?*

- A He caught a great number of elephants.
- B He made several films with elephants.
- C He knew very well how to handle elephants.
- D He trained all kinds of animals for films.

7. London Zoo (p. 7) thought that ...

- A other animals would not easily allow Pole Pole to live with them.
- B other Zoos would not be willing to take over Pole Pole.
- C Pole Pole would no longer be willing to live with other elephants.
- D Pole Pole would not like to be sent to another Zoo at her age.

8. From p. 8 it can be concluded that Bill ...

- A did not agree with Virginia on what should happen to Pole Pole.
- B thought that Pole Pole should be taken back where she belonged.
- C understood that London Zoo could not pay for Pole Pole's journey to Africa.
- D was willing to pay a lot of money to give Pole Pole back her freedom.

TEXT III

HARD GOING FOR A NEW JOB

1. Getting a temporary job isn't what it used to be. In the old days, if you lost your job or gave it up or simply wanted to get out of your chosen career for a while and look around, it was easy: you went along to the employer of your choice and said, 'Can you use an extra man?' The answer was generally yes or no. If you were taken on and found lacking, you were sacked. If you didn't like the job, you left that same afternoon. There were no application forms, big-headed personnel officers, and negative remarks in your employment record.

2. Today temporary work takes the same amount of bureaucratic preparations as a life-long career. I recently took a job as a labourer in a small holiday camp. Nearly all the staff were seasonal, and most stayed for about a month, in between school and college or between one job and another. But to get this job for six weeks, knowing that my most testing responsibilities would be cutting grass and picking up rubbish, I had to fill in an application form that ran to four pages. The manager wanted to know the addresses of my last three employers, the extent of my military service, what evidence of leadership I had shown at school (I cut grass on my own; I had no assistants), and my school qualifications.

3. All right, you may say, it was a standard application form used for all levels of potential employee, in the interest of efficiency. Perhaps. But on another occasion I applied for work as a stand-in van driver with a furniture dealer. As it was only a small business, there were no printed application forms, just an interview.

4. I was asked about my hobbies, how tall I was to the nearest half-inch, whether I was married, the occupation of my relatives, and even how many languages I spoke (the job was

in Suffolk, not Berlin). I've applied for jobs in supermarket warehouses and been asked the nationality of my parents and my position in the school cricket team.

5. I could give a dozen more examples, equally ridiculous, from personal experience and from the reports of friends. I grant that the furniture dealer, say, wants to be sure that at the end of my three weeks driving his van, I shall not steal it.

6. But my hobbies and my languages won't help him there – a couple of telephone calls will be more to the point. And I suppose if I apply for a month's work in the documentation room at the Secret Service, then my employer has a certain right to know whether my mother is Russian or British, or how many children I have. But if I'm sweeping up leaves in a holiday camp, or stacking crates in a supermarket, does it matter? I can't but see that it amounts to much more than nosiness on the part of a temporary employer.

Exercises

1. *Why is getting a temporary job not 'what it used to be'? (p. 1)*

- A Nowadays having a temporary job looks bad on your employment.
- B Nowadays many more formalities are involved.
- C Temporary jobs are only available to skilled workers nowadays.
- D The number of temporary jobs has gone down considerably.

2. *What, according to the storyteller, was remarkable when he took the job in a holiday camp?*

- A That he could only work there for six weeks.
- B That he had to cut grass and pick up rubbish.
- C That he had to give a lot of unnecessary information about himself.

D That he was interviewed by the manager himself.

3. *The remark in brackets (the end of p. 2) makes it clear that*

A cutting grass is an easy job for which you need no help.

B the question about leadership was stupid.

C the storyteller used to do jobs at school all by himself.

D the storyteller was very good at cutting grass.

4. *'Perhaps.'* (p. 3) *What was perhaps the case?*

A By filling in the application form the storyteller could demonstrate his efficiency.

B By following the standard procedure the storyteller stood most chance of being employed.

C The application form should not have been filled in by the storyteller.

D The application procedure was the same for all sorts of applications.

5. *Why does the storyteller tell us about his application for the job with the furniture dealer?*

A To explain that getting the job of stand-in van driver can be very difficult.

B To explain that he was a stand-in driver after working in the holiday camp.

C To show that even small businesses ask a lot of unimportant questions.

D To show that he is experienced in a lot of jobs.

6. *Why does the storyteller add the remark '(the job was in Suffolk, not Berlin)' (p. 4)?*

A He wants to tell us that he does not speak German.

B He wants to tell us exactly where the furniture dealer's business was situated.

- C Stand-in van drivers will never be sent to faraway places such as Berlin.
- D It is unlikely that a van driver in Britain needs to speak a foreign language.

7. *When, according to the writer, could the nationality of your parents be of interest to your employer?*

- A If you are a van driver carrying loads to various countries.
- B If you work at a place where you can get at secret documents.
- C If you work for an international organization of supermarkets.
- D If you work in a holiday camp, where people of many nationalities spend their holidays.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ. Д. СКОРНИЦЫ

TEXT IV

TEENAGERS AND ALCOHOLISM

1. The nightmare for parents used to be that their children might be among the 20 per cent of teenagers who experimented with hash in the sixties. Now they have more justification for worrying if they suspect whisky as a free-time activity. Youngsters who used to meet in coffee bars and youth clubs now gather in licensed discos. Where they used to buy straight orange or Coke, now they spike it with vodka or rum.

2. Convictions for drunkenness among the under-18s more than doubled in the past ten years to nearly 5,500 a year – and that’s just the tip of the iceberg.

3. In a report for the Medical Council On Alcoholism, researcher Ann Hawker found that one in four boys and one in six girls in the 13 to 15 age group had been very drunk at least once in the past year; and more than 90 per cent of 13-year-olds had already tried alcohol.

4. The law is quite clear: it’s illegal for anyone under 18 to buy alcohol in a bar; for anyone else to buy them a drink in a bar; or for the owner of a bar to allow them to drink alcohol. But that doesn’t seem to bother teenagers. A *Which?* magazine survey reported last year that the law is being broken on a colossal scale by 15- to 17-year-olds. Nearly two-thirds of those who drank said that every pub in their area would serve them. About three-quarters said every supermarket in the area let them buy alcohol.

5. ‘Boys confuse drinking with manliness,’ explains Peter Rorstad, director of the North East Council on Alcoholism. ‘Normal drinking here is five to eight pints a night. Their dads do it, so it gets to be a sign of adulthood.’

6. One of the most frightening trends is that girls are catching up. Among problem drinkers there used to be five

men to every woman. Now it's only two men to one woman. The girls start drinking because the pubs are where they find the boys. Then they get to like alcohol for its own sake.

7. Head teachers are unwilling to talk of the problem, though the National Association of Head Teachers has asked them to share their experiences. 'If we talk of it openly, it could spread like wildfire. Children love to be in on anything that is all the rage,' the head of a London comprehensive [school] told me.

8. 'We managed to get rid of the drug craze by hammering a home that drugs were criminal and dangerous. How can you convince a child that alcohol can be just as harmful when it's such a normal part of society?'

9. Whatever children learn or don't learn at school, it is at home that they first see people drinking. Says Dr Anthony Clare of the Institute of Psychiatry: 'I don't think teenagers are drinking more because they're more worried, frustrated or depressed than they used to be, but because the adults around them are drinking more. If they see their parents reaching for a bottle in moments of stress, then when school exams come along, or they're nervous before a first date, they'll do the same.'

Exercises

1. ***What is the most important information given in the first paragraph?***

- A Nowadays there is a drinking problem among young people.
- B Parents keep worrying about their children taking drugs rather than about their drinking.
- C The free-time activities of young people are not so harmless as they think.
- D More and more parents realize that their children take to drinking.

2. Why does the writer add the information in paragraph two?

- A To illustrate the seriousness of the drinking problem among the young.
- B To make it clear why more and more youngsters take to drinking.
- C To point out that more and more youngsters will be convicted for drunkenness in the future.
- D To stress the fact that there is a criminal side to the drinking problem among the young.

3. Why is Ann Hawker's report mentioned in p. 3?

- A It gives further information about teenagers' drinking.
- B It has revealed that 5,500 teenagers a year are convicted for drunkenness.
- C It shows that there is no cure for alcoholism.
- D It shows that young people drink for the experience of getting drunk.

4. The last two sentences of p. 4 make it clear that ...

- A 15- to 17-year-olds spend most of their money on alcohol.
- B many barmen and shopkeepers act against the law.
- C nearly two thirds of 15- and 17-year-olds drink alcohol.
- D teenagers now drink more that they used to.

5. Why do boys drink, according to Peter Rorstad (p. 5)?

- A It makes them look older in the eyes of grown-ups.
- B It shows they are not afraid of their fathers.
- C They think it makes them look grown-up.
- D They want to prove that alcohol has little effect on them.

6. Why do most girls start drinking in Britain?

- A To attract the attention of boys.
- B To feel more important.
- C To cope with stress.
- D To experience a new feeling.

7. What is frightening to Peter Rorstad?

- A That boys are making girls drink more than is good for them.
- B That boys drink more when there are girls around.
- C That girls have started drinking on a much larger scale.
- D That men have far greater drinking problems than women.

8. Why, according to the head teacher of a London comprehensive, are head teachers unwilling to talk of the problem? (p. 7)

- A They don't think they can help their pupils to overcome the problem.
- B They fear that it will only encourage the young to drink.
- C They fear that they will be blamed for the problem.
- D They think it will make them lose the confidence of their pupils.

9. In what respect is alcoholism different from drug taking?

- A Alcoholism is less harmful to society than drug taking.
- B Alcoholism is not a problem among young people, but among people of all ages.
- C Drinking is socially accepted, whereas drug taking is not.
- D Drug taking leads more often to criminal behaviour.

10. What does Dr Clare say in p. 9 about young people?

- A They drink especially in moments of stress.
- B They drink following their parents' example.
- C They get the drink mainly from their parents.
- D They have, in fact, less reason for drinking than they used to.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ.Ф.СКОРИНЫ

TEXT V

MALE NURSE

1. Dave Brook is a nurse at the Royal Free Hospital in London, a job thoroughly enjoys, although he told me it was the last thing he ever expected to do. 'I wanted to become a teacher, but I couldn't afford to stay on at school, so I ended up leaving home at 16 and getting a job at the local steelworks. I didn't like it all that much; the main problem was that I hardly ever had any contact with other people, and I like working with people very much.'

2. It was Dave's liking for helping other people that made him join a nursing course, where there were only six males out of roughly forty trainees. I asked Dave if being so outnumbered made college any different for the boys. 'Well, we tended to stick together,' he said, 'and I think we were expected to prove ourselves because we were different.'

3. After college, Dave worked in a Sheffield hospital, before moving to London. 'I prefer working in London because this hospital has more progressive attitudes. In Sheffield, men are only allowed to nurse other men, although the female nurses can look after both men and women. I believe that mixed nursing makes for a healthier working environment.'

4. So are there any disadvantages to being a male nurse? 'Some older women don't like it, and you find that many Asian women prefer a female nurse because of their religion. But on the whole, most women are happy to see a man's face once in a while! And some men feel embarrassed about being nursed by a woman, so male nurses are useful here, too.'

5. Has Dave's being a nurse changed people's attitude towards him? 'Most people really aren't that bothered,' he said. 'Why should they be?' After all, it's just my job. My dad disapproves of it, which is a pity, but most people think noth-

ing of it. When I talk about work, some people say things like, ‘Oh, so you a *male* nurse’. I don’t see why they can’t just say I’m a nurse. I would hope it’s obvious that I’m male!’

6. ‘Another mistake that people often make is thinking that I’m just nursing because it’s a stepping stone to being a doctor. It isn’t! Nursing and medicine are two totally different professions, which require different qualities.’

7. On the subject of being a man in a woman’s world, Dave stresses that the advantages are greater than the disadvantages. ‘The only disadvantage that I can think of,’ he says, ‘is that the older sisters tend to check up on the men a bit more and often think that we’re not as good as the girls. But once they get to know you and trust your work, they’re fine, and you can have a successful working relationship. The main advantage is that there are not many male nurses yet. It’s a chance to prove yourself in a different environment.’

8. Dave is convinced that male nurses can be just as good as the girls. As he said to me before he left, ‘I want to stress that nursing is about caring. I always try to prove to my patients that I care. It’s not true that men are harder – I know some pretty ruthless girls, too!’

Exercises

1. *Which of the following is true, according to paragraph one?*

- A Dave became a nurse because it was the only job he could get.
- B Dave became a nurse because teaching did not pay enough money.
- C Dave does not really like the job he has at moment.
- D Dave had never thought he would be a nurse when he was a boy.

2. *Where did Dave hardly have any contact with other people?*

- A At home.
- B At school.
- C At the local steelworks.
- D At the Royal Free Hospital.

3. *What is said about Dave's nursing course (p. 2)?*

- A Students there felt different from students of other courses.
- B There was a great feeling of friendship among all the students.
- C The subjects the men had to study were different from the women's.
- D Women formed the majority of the students.

4. *What is Dave's opinion of the London hospital as compared to that in Sheffield?*

- A The hospital in Sheffield had more old-fashioned ideas.
- B The nurses in London are healthier than those in Sheffield.
- C The Sheffield hospital had made less progress in medicine.
- D The treatment given to female patients is better in London.

5. *In paragraph four Dave says that ...*

- A being religious is very important for a nurse.
- B in general, male nurses are accepted by the patients.
- C male nurses have more disadvantages than female nurses.
- D most patients have not got used to male nurses yet.

6. **What does the sentence ‘Most people aren’t that bothered.’ from p. 5 mean?**

Most people ...

- A are hardly interested in nursing.
- B do not care that he is a nurse.
- C do not realize what it means to be a nurse.
- D think it strange for a man to be a nurse.

7. **What does Dave want to say in paragraph six?**

- A Being a doctor is far more difficult than being a nurse.
- B Most nurses would really like to be doctors.
- C People should not see nurses as future doctors.
- D Someone who becomes a nurse can never become a doctor.

8. **What is the ‘only disadvantage’ (p. 7) that Dave can think of?**

The fact that ...

- A all the leading nurses in hospitals are women.
- B hospitals expect more from male than from female nurses.
- C male nurses are not accepted by the older sisters.
- D new male nurses may be watched especially closely.

9. **What is the ‘main advantage’ (p. 7) that Dave is talking about?**

- A A male nurse can show what is he worth in an area that is fairly new for men.
- B A male nurse is lucky because he has not competition from other men.
- C A man always has a better chance than a woman in any job.
- D A nurse’s work environment is better than that of other professions.

10. What point is Dave making in the last paragraph?

- A Caring about people is not dependent on being a man or a woman.
- B Female nurses are less friendly than their male colleagues.
- C He cares about his patients much more than other nurses do.
- D Women care as much about their career as men do.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ.Ф.СКОРИНЫ

TEXT VI

A NARROW ESCAPE

1. My brother-in-law and I decided to go to a pub in New Willington, about eight miles from our homes in Chesterfield. John spoke enthusiastically about a horse that was running that day. We thought we should have a bet on it. I knew there was a betting shop in London Street, and so I drove there.

2. My car had a lock on the passenger door that would only open from the outside. As I got out to open it, I dropped the car keys straight down the drain. I had no spare keys with me, and as home was so far away, we decided to get them back. I managed to lift the drain cover, then I lay on the pavement and I felt for the keys. But I couldn't reach deep enough, and I was too big to get further in.

3. John said that as he was smaller than me, he might have more luck. In no time, he'd got his head and shoulders down the drain, which was only about 35 by 30 centimetres. I could hear his bad language as he still failed to find the keys, and watched him, a little worried, as he moved further in until only his legs and left hand were sticking out.

4. 'Are you all right?' I shouted, kneeling down beside him. Although his answer was hard to understand, I felt sure he was in trouble. A number of people had stopped to watch. I asked a couple of them to help me pull him free. Two heavy men and I still failed to get him out. I was really worried now. John's breathing had become very hard. I realized he might not get air down there. I ran to the betting shop, and the manager let me phone the fire brigade.

5. They seemed to find it funny when I told them my brother-in-law was trapped head-first down a drain. However, they arrived within minutes, and an ambulance came soon. The first thing they did was to get six large firemen to pull

John's legs with full strength. He still didn't move. There was only one thing for it, their chief said, they would have to dig up the ground around the drain.

6. It took about twenty minutes to get John out. He was feeling very weak, and his face was beetroot-red. The ambulance took him to hospital, but luckily after a couple of hours he could be driven home safe and sound.

7. We can laugh about it all now. The fire chief told the local newspaper that it was the strangest job he had ever had – and there's no chance of our giving him a show like that again. By the way, we never got the keys.

Exercises

1. *What is said about the storyteller's car in p. 2?*

- A One door could be opened only from outside the car.
- B Only one of its doors could be opened.
- C The doors had to be locked before driving away.
- D The doors had to be locked from outside the car.

2. *From p. 2 ('I had ... keys') it is clear that ...*

- A the storyteller tried to get a lift home to get a spare key.
- B the storyteller tried to get at the keys in the drain.
- C the two men felt for the keys on the pavement near the car.
- D the two men first felt for the keys through the drain cover.

3. *From p. 3 ('I could ... sticking out.') it is clear that John*

- A had concluded that the keys were not in the drain.
- B had for the greater part disappeared into the drain.
- C was shouting for help.
- D was very angry with the storyteller now.

4. *What did the storyteller mean by 'he was in trouble' (p. 4)?*

- A John could not speak any more.
- B John could not understand him any more.
- C John was in a dangerous position.
- D John was not able to get at the keys.

5. *Which of the following words could be put before 'I ran' (the last sentence of p. 4)?*

- A After some.
- B Again
- C However
- D So

6. *From p. 5 ('They seemed ... soon') it is clear that the fire brigade ...*

- A concluded that the matter was serious.
- B concluded that this was a job for ambulance men.
- C could not believe that the storyteller was serious.
- D could not free John without the help of ambulance men.

7. *What did the fire brigade chief mean by saying 'There was only one thing for it' (p. 5)?*

- A There was only one direction in which John could be moved.
- B There was only one instrument which could help John to get out.
- C There was only one thing John could do to get out.
- D There was only one way to get John out of the drain.

8. *What do the words 'there's no chance of our giving him a show like that again' (p. 7) tell us?*

- A The fire brigade hoped that they would never have a case like this again.

- B The fire brigade thought that John and the storyteller had given a good show.
- C The storyteller thought that the fire brigade had done a good job.
- D The storyteller was sure John and he would never get into such a situation again.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ.Ф.СКОРИНЫ

TEXT VII

MYSTERY SWIMMER

1. The day on the beach was nearly over when Mr. Nicholas Wilton decided to plunge into the sea for one last swim. While his wife, two small children and friends watched, he went out a couple of hundred metres. Then suddenly he noticed a man in the water beside him. Treading water they spoke briefly about the warmth of the water and the pleasant evening before Mr. Wilton swam back to the shore as the light was fading.

2. Then, as he and his party were packing up to go home, the quiet was broken up by a scream from out at sea. A man was shouting, 'Help, help!'

3. While his 25-year-old wife, Susan ran up the beach to fetch help, Mr Wilton, an experienced life saver, rushed back into the water. He swam out to where he had met the man, and a full-scale rescue drama began, involving three lifeboats, a police boat, a fishing boat, and a small yacht. Car owners on the beach placed their vehicles so that the headlamps gave extra lighting.

4. Meanwhile, Mr Wilton, 28, who used to swim in competitions for a club, saw the man again for a moment, but failed to save him.

5. 'He was in his late 40s or early 50s and quite well built,' he said. 'I saw him for a matter of seconds, and then he was gone. Two men swam out to join me, but they went back because they could not find the man in the dark. Then something hit me in the chest. I'm sure it was the man's foot. I shouted out to the beach that I had found him, but he slipped away, and I never saw him again.'

6. For three hours the search for the swimmer went on, but he was not found. It was then that the search parties found

that the drama had turned to a mystery. No one was reported missing, no clothes were found on the beach, and no car had been left alone. Police and coastguards have been unable to answer the question, ‘What happened?’

7. Mr Wilton said, ‘I don’t waste police’s time with stupid stunts. Either that man was a very good actor or else he is dead. There is no other explanation. I still have nightmares about it.’

8. But a possible explanation to the mystery has been given by Mr Wilton’s wife. She said it was possible the man was a holiday-maker who was not expected home for some days and had therefore not been reported.

Exercises

1. ***What did Mr Wilton do just before he swam back to the shore?***

- A He had a short conversation with a stranger.
- B He tried to attract his wife’s attention.
- C He tried to find out what another swimmer was doing.
- D He warned another swimmer to go back to the beach.

2. ***What can be concluded about Mr Wilton from p. 3?***

- A He did not realize how dangerous the sea could be.
- B He knew very well what to do in a situation like this.
- C It was difficult for him to decide what to do.
- D It was his job to save people from the water.

3. ***Why did Mr Wilton swim out to where he had met the man?***

He thought that ...

- A the man he had met could help him save the person in trouble.
- B the man he had met was also looking for the person in trouble.

- C the person in trouble was swimming near the man he had met.
- D the person in trouble was the man he had met shortly before.

4. *Why did the writer add the words ‘who used to swim in competitions for a club’ (p. 4)?*

To make it clear that Mr Wilton ...

- A could swim faster than the other rescuers.
- B knew exactly where the sea was most dangerous.
- C wanted to prove that he could save the man.
- D was a very good swimmer.

5. *What becomes clear from p. 5?*

- A Mr Wilton found the man but could not save him.
- B Several rescuers must have seen the man in the water.
- C The man in trouble had been too old to go so far out into the sea.
- D The man in trouble struggled to free himself from Mr Wilton’s arms.

6. *What kind of a mystery was it to which the little drama had turned?*

- A Had there really been a swimmer in trouble?
- B How could such a good swimmer drown?
- C Why had nobody been able to rescue the swimmer?
- D Why had someone fooled the rescue party?

7. *Which of the following is clear from Mr Wilton’s words in p. 7?*

- A He did not believe that the swimmer had really been in trouble.
- B He still did not know what exactly had happened.
- C He thought people should not go too far out into the sea.

D He was angry that he had not managed to save the swimmer.

8. What is said about Mr Wilson's wife in p. 8?

A She believed the police should be told about what had happened.

B She could think of a reason why nobody was claiming the stranger's disappearance.

C She did not think the police had searched well enough.

D She hoped the swimmer had got home safe and sound.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ.Ф.СКОРИН

TEXT VIII

FEMALE DETECTIVE

1. Mrs Scott Archer suffers from nightmares. 'Nearly every night I die somehow or other,' she says quite cheerfully. 'But it is a small price to pay.' For Mrs Scott Archer is a private detective running her own agency, and she thinks the worry of her job, which doesn't bother her during the day, comes out in anxiety dreams at night.

2. One of a handful of female detectives in the country, only five out of about 2,000, she cannot understand why there are not more women who take up the profession.

3. 'They are so observant,' she says. 'Ask a woman for a description of a person, and you will get the lot from height and colouring to if they have good teeth and plucked eyebrows. Ask a man, and you will probably get 'well, average really'.'

4. Mrs Scott Archer has been a detective for over 30 years, joining her father in the 1940s and finding she has a 'natural flair for the work'. Three-quarters of her work comes from lawyers, the rest from private individuals, many of whom she says are 'just plain stupid'. 'They have completely outdated ideas of what a detective should be like. They even expect me to break into offices or homes and search drawers. But I would never put my career at risk by doing that.'

5. Much of her time is spent on divorce cases. She also delivers a lot of court orders – 'for example, to stop a husband ill-treating his wife.' She checks that someone is really ill if an insurance claim is involved and acts as a witness to the common problem of one neighbour throwing rubbish into another neighbour's garden. 'Hardly exciting stuff,' she remarks.

6. 'But I have had some lovely jobs. I had to follow someone's wife on a Mediterranean cruise to make sure she

was being faithful. But on the first day she fell down and broke her leg, so I just had a lovely holiday.'

7. Following people has its problems. 'You can't get hungry, or thirsty.' It sometimes means working at night and at weekends. But with an 'extremely understanding husband' – a chemist – it isn't too much of a problem. She has no children of her own, and her mother keeps house.

8. She charges clients by the hour, but 'I'm not going to tell you how much.' If a client gives her a budget she never overturns it without consultation. 'I say 'Look, I've got so far, do you want me to carry on?'

9. To be a good detective needs patience, tact, discretion and determination. 'You must also be able to go into the dirtiest homes and not look down your nose. But I draw the line at drinking coffee from a cracked cup. It is also important to acquire the ability to ask a question and wait in silence till one gets an answer. It's not as easy as it sounds, particularly if the person would rather not reply at all. But now I can outsilence anybody,' she says triumphantly.

10. She watches detective programmes on the television and enjoys spotting the mistakes. 'Sometimes a detective will chat for a minute or so before setting off after someone. That's hopeless, unless you move instantly you lose him.' It also annoys her how there is always a working empty telephone box to hand, when in practice most are busy or vandalized.

Exercises

1. *Mrs Scott Archer has to pay a 'small price' (p. 1) for*

...

- A having terrifying dreams at night.
- B having to run an agency all by herself.
- C being a private detective.
- D running the risk of being attacked.

2. *Why cannot Mrs Scott Archer understand why so few women 'take up the profession' (p. 2)?*

- A Women are good at collecting useful information.
- B Women are good at following people.
- C Women notice a lot, which is important in this profession.
- D Women who go into this business make better detectives than most men.

3. *Mrs Scott Archer calls many of her clients 'just plain stupid' because ...*

- A they do not realize what a detective does or can do.
- B they expect a detective to do almost anything for the sake of his career.
- C they expect detectives to steal things for them.
- D they think a detective is a very brave person.

4. *Which of the following is true for p. 5? It contains ...*

- A a description of the sort of jobs Mrs Scott Archer usually does.
- B a number of arguments to engage a woman as a private detective.
- C proof of the fact that Mrs Scott Archer has too much to do.
- D the suggestion that Mrs Scott Archer is very good at her job.

5. *'You can't get hungry, or thirsty' (p. 7) when following people because ...*

- A a detective does not always have the time to eat or drink.
- B a detective is not allowed to eat or drink when on duty.
- C a detective spends a lot of time waiting in places like restaurants and pubs.
- D the job is too exciting to feel hungry or thirsty.

6. *Sometimes Mrs Scott Archer asks a client, 'Do you want me to carry on?' (p. 8) because ...*

- A she feels that a client has the right to change his mind.
- B she has finished what was to be her part of the job.
- C she needs more time for the job than was estimated.
- D she realizes results obtained during further investigations might hurt the client.

7. *The sentence 'But I draw the line at drinking coffee from a cracked cup.' (p. 9) means that Mrs Scott Archer ...*

- A does not mind drinking coffee with her clients.
- B does not put up with all the dirty and unpleasant things she comes across.
- C is disappointed when she has to drink coffee from a cracked cup.
- D does not show real determination when it comes down to it.

8. *Why is important to 'wait in silence' for an answer to a question? (p. 9)*

- A It helps to get more answers than one would otherwise get.
- B It is a quality that clients require a detective to have.
- C It makes people afraid to tell lies.
- D It suggests that one already knows the answer that people are about to give.

9. *Why does the writer use the word 'triumphantly' (the end of p. 9)?*

- A To indicate that Mrs Scott Archer is proud of her ability to remain silent longer than anyone else.
- B To indicate that Mrs Scott Archer is rather silly to believe that she has every reason to be proud.

- C To stress his opinion that it is very difficult to develop the ability to remain silent.
- D To underline the fact that the ability to remain silent is very important for a detective.

10. According to Mrs Scott Archer detective programmes on TV are ...

- A irritating, as they harm the reputation of real detectives.
- B not true to fact, as detective work in everyday life is more difficult.
- C rather dull, as detectives on TV spend too much time talking.
- D too optimistic, as detectives on TV make fewer mistakes than real detectives.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ. Ф. СКОРНИЦЫ

TEXT IX

SHETLANDS PEOPLE DESTINY

1. They say you either love or hate the Shetlands. Elaine Godfree thinks it depends on the sort of day it is when you arrive. ‘When I got off the plane, the skies were grey, the sea was grey, the hills were black, and it was raining. I told myself, ‘Elaine, I can’t see you sticking this for long.’

2. She’s changed her mind since then. About staying, that is. For whether the face of Shetland is grimly forbidding or, as it can be, awesomely beautiful under clear skies, it is where the oil is. Or very soon will be when they’ve completed preparations for the pipeline from British Petroleum’s newest oil-field a hundred miles out in the North Sea to Sullom Voe, the once remote loch on Shetland’s north-east coast.

3. And oil is where the money is. ‘Where else would I do as well?’ asks Elaine, 29, one of the team of nurses looking after the 2,000 odd men working on the Sullom Voe construction site. ‘Or any of the women working here for that matter?’

4. True, they do not earn as much as the skilled and unskilled men on the site can get – oil, rough, tough and dirty is still very much a male-dominated world – but it’s a rare bonanza time for both the local women employed on the site and for the newcomers. It doesn’t often happen in a woman’s world.

5. What sort of women strike oil riches? Well, for the most part the sort that get through Jane Cressey’s screening. Jane, thirtyish, pretty and single, is Personnel Officer of the company that runs the camp, Grand Metropolitan Hotels. Her people, 260 men and women, include canteen staff, maids and cleaners. For a substantial salary she gives herself to the company seven days a week with one week’s leave in five.

6. If possible she recruits local girls, girls from nearby tiny islands like Yell. 'They've got roots,' she says, 'which means they're steady and generally level-headed.' These are necessary qualifications when the ratio of men to women is so high.

7. 'Not that we have any trouble,' she adds quickly. 'Besides, the women don't start work in the camp until half an hour after all the men have left for the site ...'

8. As far as local women and girls are concerned, oil has meant more than mere money. Work is the real gift. The traditional wood industry is successful but, with the introduction of machines, not a growth area, and the islands have been losing youngsters to mainland jobs and opportunities for years. Oil is bringing them back, not in droves, but enough for islanders and oil people alike to quote the fact as a definite 'plus'.

Exercises

1. *What is the point made in the first paragraph?*

- A Elaine Godfree cannot understand why people live on the Shetlands at all.
- B Elaine Godfree thinks she will come to like the Shetlands in the long run.
- C From the point of view of tourism the Shetlands are unattractive.
- D Whether one likes or dislikes the Shetlands is due to one's first impression of them.

2. *What is 'About staying, that is.' (p. 2) meant to suggest?*

- A Elaine is not likely to spend a long time on the Shetlands.
- B Elaine realizes that her first impression of the Shetlands was quite wrong.

- C Elaine realizes that she is getting used to the climate of the Shetlands.
- D Elaine's ideas about the Shetlands have not changed much.

3. *Where was oil found?*

- A a hundred miles off Shetland's coast
- B at the British Petroleum site on the Shetlands
- C in the close neighbourhood of Loch Sullom Voe
- D on the north coast of Scotland

4. *The phrase 'it's a rare bonanza time' (p. 4) refers to the fact that ...*

- A oil is a male-dominated world.
- B oil is a tough business.
- C salaries are quite good.
- D there are many opportunities to meet men.

5. *Who are meant by 'the newcomers' (p. 4)?*

- A Men and women from the mainland who have come to work on the Shetlands.
- B Men and women who are new to the oil business.
- C Women from the mainland who have come to work on the Shetlands.
- D Women who are still arriving on the Shetlands to try and find a job in oil.

6. *From the words 'Well, for the most part ... screening.' (p. 5) it can be concluded that ...*

- A Jane Cressey expects too much from new employees.
- B Jane Cressey holds a responsible job.
- C Jane Cressey is not an easy person to get on with.
- D Jane Cressey is very good at her job.

7. Why does Jane prefer to recruit local girls?

- A As they live nearby, their parents exercise some control over them.
- B As they live nearby, they need not be lodged on the site.
- C They are not likely to lose their heads easily.
- D They are used to living a hard life.

8. 'Not that we have any trouble' (p. 7) could be followed by

- A finding enough people willing to undertake these jobs.
- B finding responsible people on the mainland.
- C with relations between local workers and workers from elsewhere.
- D with relations between male and female workers.

9. What is said about the wool industry (p. 8)?

- A It is less successful than it used to be.
- B It is more successful than it used to be.
- C Job opportunities in this trade are not going to increase.
- D Jobs in this traditional trade are not very attractive to youngsters.

10. What is quoted as 'a definite plus' in the last sentence of the text?

The fact that ...

- A a number of young Shetlanders are returning to their native islands.
- B islanders and oil people get on very well with each other.
- C many youngsters from the mainland are coming over to the Shetlands.
- D oil is bringing back certain jobs and opportunities that had been lost for some time.

TEXT X

KIDS AND THE POLICE

1. Many young people think police pick on them, stop them, ask them to move on just because they are young. Some describe the police as bullies, pigs or bastards. And there is a growing hostility based on suspicion and fear.

2. Suspicion – because young people believe the law can do what it likes. ‘Nobody is going to believe your word against a copper’s [policeman’s],’ said 16-year-old Steve, a punk from Manchester. Fear – because they don’t know their rights, don’t know what the police can do to them. And because they have heard horror stories, though maybe dramatized, from their mates.

3. Conflicts that arise when teenagers are stopped by the police are examined in tonight’s BBC-2 programme *Fair Cop?* – the first in the *Sixteen Up* series, repeated on BBC-1 on Sundays. Patrick Tittley, the director of the programme, comments, ‘I don’t think the police realize how frightened teenagers feel when a copper stops them. They majority of the youngsters we met weren’t anti-police. But they do think the police pick on them because of the way they dress.’

4. During the programme, Paul Boeteng, a lawyer, answers questions teenagers put to him on their legal rights. Paul advises, ‘It pays to be polite. The only way the police can function in society is if young people are aware of the fact that the police have a job to do.’

5. The young often feel they are an easy target for the police. If an officer is bored or cold, then what is easier, the young think, than nicking a youth on the streets? As one teenager said, ‘Walking the streets is hard wear on his feet, so he nicks you and it’s one up, see.’ Many claim that they don’t know why they are taken to the police station.

6. And once there, very few youngsters know their rights, whether or not they can be stripped and searched or how long they can be held. According to the official rules, any young person under the age of 17 should only be interviewed in the presence of a parent or a guardian. But these rules are sometimes ignored.

7. Similarly, every person at any stage of an investigation should be able to talk privately to a solicitor, if that does not take too much time. But as Ric Phillips, a youth worker says, 'The truth is teenagers don't a solicitor's phone number on them. They may ask for legal advice and be told that the station sergeant who deals with that is out. The kid is locked up, cigarettes taken away, sometimes his belt and shoelaces removed. He's scared and starts talking. Anything to get out.'

8. Half the crime in Britain is committed by people under the age of 21. The peak age for offending is 15. In the last five years more and more crimes of violence have been committed, burglary has increased by two-thirds, vandalism has doubled. It is no wonder that the police are coming down hard on youth. But this crisis of confidence between the younger generation and the law must be a matter of great concern to each and everyone of us.

Exercises

1. *What does the first sentence tell us?*

Many young people ...

- A feel that the police have a special dislike of them.
- B do not like being treated like children by the police.
- C are treated badly by the police.
- D are aggressive to policemen of their own age.

2. *Steve's words (p. 2) illustrate the fact that ...*

- A policemen do not give young people a chance to talk.
- B many young people do not trust the police at all.

- C it is true that the law does what it likes.
- D it is difficult to tell the police the truth.

3. *Patrick Titley's comment (p. 3) shows his ...*

- A understanding of young people's behaviour towards the police.
- B insight into why the police want to frighten young people.
- C fear of growing hatred between the police and young people.
- D disapproval of young people's behaviour towards the police.

4. *What is Paul Boeteng's advice to teenagers (p. 4)?*

- A To stop thinking that society is run by the police.
- B To stop bothering the police in their work.
- C To help the police whenever possible to make their job easier.
- D To accept that police work is necessary.

5. *What kind of idea do young people have of the police, according to paragraph five?*

- A The police often pick up young people for no good reason at all.
- B The police cannot stand young people who seem to have nothing to do.
- C The police blame the young for the fact that their job has become so difficult.
- D The police are often so tired that they neglect their duties.

6. *The last sentence in p. 6 says that 'these rules are sometimes ignored'. By whom?*

- A Young people.
- B Policemen.

- C Parents or guardians.
- D Journalists.

7. What does Ric Phillips want to point out (p. 7)?

- A The policeman who should give legal advice to teenagers is never there.
- B The police do not always give teenagers a fair treatment.
- C Policemen try to keep young people under arrest as long as possible.
- D At the police station teenagers try anything to break out of their cells.

8. What does the author make clear in paragraph eight?

- A The police have not done enough to stop the enormous increase in crime.
- B Most of the crimes in Britain are committed by 15-year-olds.
- C It is understandable why the police deal severely with young people.
- D Half of Britain's younger population commits some crime or other.

9. At the end of the article the writer expresses her opinion that ...

- A young people should be aware of difficulty of a policeman's job.
- B the younger generation should have more understanding of important laws.
- C the police should make it clear why they are so hard on young people.
- D the lack of trust between the police and the young deserves serious attention.

TEXT XI

WEATHER FORECAST DIFFICULTIES

1. Millions of people tune into the weather forecast each evening on television. Most of them imagine that the presenter does little more than arrive at the studio a few minutes before the broadcast, read the weather, and then go home.

2. In fact, this image is far from the truth. The two-minute bulletin which we all rely on when we need to know tomorrow's weather is the result of a hard day's work by the presenter, who is actually a highly-qualified meteorologist.

3. Every morning after arriving at the TV studios, the first task of the day is to collect the latest data from the National Meteorological Office. This office provides up-to-the-minute information about weather conditions throughout the day, both in Britain and around the world. The information is very detailed and includes predictions, satellite and radar pictures, as well as more technical data. After gathering all the relevant material from this office, the forecaster has to translate the scientific terminology and maps into images and words which viewers can easily understand.

4. The final broadcast is then carefully planned. It is prepared in the same way as other programmes. The presenter decides what to say and in what order to say it. Next a "story board" is drawn up which lays out the script word for word. What makes a weather forecast more complicated than other programmes are the maps and electronic images which are required. The computer has to be programmed so that the pictures appear in the correct order during the bulletin.

5. The time allocated for each broadcast can also alter. This is because the weather report is screened after the news, which can vary in length. The weather forecaster doesn't al-

ways know how much time is available, which means that he/she has to be thoroughly prepared so that the material can be adapted to the time available.

6. Another related complication is that the weather forecast has to be a live broadcast; it cannot be pre-recorded. Live shows are very nerve-racking for the presenter because almost anything can go wrong. Perhaps the most worrying aspect for every weather forecaster is getting the following day's predictions wrong. Unfortunately for them *this* is not an unusual occurrence; the weather is not always possible to predict accurately.

7. The weather is a national obsession in Britain, perhaps because it is so changeable. It's the national talking point, and most people watch at least one daily bulletin. It can be mortifying for a weather man or woman who has predicted rain for the morning to wake up to brilliant sunshine.

8. These days, a weather forecaster's job is even more complicated because they are relied upon to predict other environmental conditions. For example, in the summer the weather forecast has to include the pollen count for hayfever sufferers. Some also include reports on ultraviolet radiation intensity to help people avoid sunburn.

9. The job of a weather forecaster is certainly far more complicated than just pointing at a map and describing weather conditions. It's a job for professionals who can cope with stressful and demanding conditions.

Exercises

1. *What perception do most people have of weather forecasters?*

- A They have many qualifications.
- B They do a hard day's work at the studio.
- C They work very short hours.
- D They always tell the truth.

2. *Meteorologists get their forecasting information from*

- A the TV studio.
- B the country's main weather centre.
- C satellite and radar information.
- D their office.

3. *Creating a weather report is complex because*

- A maps have to be drawn.
- B a lot of data has to be interpreted.
- C radar pictures are technical.
- D the information includes unreliable predictions.

4. *The computer has to be carefully programmed*

- A so that the visuals are sequenced correctly.
- B so that the script is visible to the presenter.
- C because the script has to be written on a story board.
- D because electronic maps are used.

5. *Weather forecasters have to know the material well because*

- A the broadcast is pre-recorded.
- B the forecast may be incorporated into the news broadcast.
- C the content of the report may have to change.
- D the length of the report may have to change.

6. *What does "this" in p. 6 (italicized) refer to?*

- A the weather forecaster's worry
- B reading the weather 'live'
- C giving a forecast that doesn't come true
- D an accurate prediction

7. *In Britain, people's attitude to the weather*

- A is not changeable.

- B makes it a top discussion topic.
- C depends on the prediction being for a sunny or rainy day.
- D is a national problem.

8. *Nowadays, weather forecasters have to*

- A do experiments to determine the pollen count.
- B simply point at maps and describe weather conditions.
- C cope with professionals.
- D be able to cope under pressure.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ.Ф.СКОРИНЬСКОГО

TEXT XII

TOY-GUN COWBOY ARRESTED

1. A Swedish lawyer claims he was arrested and detained for 2,5 hours by Cambridge police while on his way to a fancy dress party dressed as a cowboy and carrying a child's holster with two toy pistols.

2. Mr. Johan Dahlman, 24, son of a high court judge in Sweden, is studying English on a three-month-course at a Cambridge language school. He says he was kept at a police station by an inspector although it was obvious he was in fancy dress and was not an armed criminal.

3. He was wearing a suede jacket. He had borrowed a stetson hat and the holster and two toy guns from his landlord's four-year-old son. He drove from his lodgings to pick two girls who were also going to the party at the language school.

4. 'There were not ready when I called so I waited outside the house,' Mr. Dahlman said. 'I was playing with one of the pistols quite casually while I waited. I certainly didn't point it at any of the people who passed. It seems that someone who saw me was alarmed and called the police. I went inside the house and came out with the two girls, one of whom was dressed as a Red Indian squaw and the other was wearing pyjamas. I saw a police car and a police van and thought they wanted me to move my car. They said there had been a complaint and two or three more police cars and vans arrived while I was explaining about my fancy dress and the toy guns. Most of the policemen seemed to realize it was just a joke but the inspector said: 'Take him to the station and lock him up.'

5. Mr. Dahlman said he was searched at the police station and added: 'The inspector was rude and did not seem interested in listening to my explanation. I wanted to telephone the

school so that a tutor could come and explain that my story was true. I was not allowed to do this. In the end a tutor did come because the girls had told the people at the school what had happened. I agreed to make a written statement in which I gave a full explanation of the circumstances.'

6. A spokesman for the Mid-Anglia Constabulary said Mr. Dahlman was detained no longer than was necessary to check his story. The period from his arrest to his release was less than one-and-a-half hours, not two-and-a-half. The inspector had acted quite properly.

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer

1. *What can you tell of Mr. Dahlman and his father?*

- A His father had studied law but Johan had not.
- B Johan had studied law and so had his father.
- C Johan had studied law but his father had not.
- D Johan had studied law but we know nothing about his father.

2. *At the party Johan intended to go to, everybody was to be*

- A dressed fashionably.
- B dressed formally.
- C dressed up.
- D normally dressed.

3. *From the text we can conclude that Johan stayed*

- A in hired rooms.
- B in the house of the two girls.
- C with a landowner of noble origin.
- D with relatives.

4. *Which of the following articles may have been Johan's own?*

- A the hat
- B the holster
- C the jacket
- D the pistols

5. *There is a direct relation between the word 'casually' (p. 4) and*

- A 'They were not ready when I called'
- B 'while I waited'
- C 'I certainly didn't point it at any of the people who passed'
- D 'someone who saw me was alarmed'

II. Choose the correct translation

A Swedish lawyer claims he was arrested and detained for 2,5 hours by Cambridge police while on his way to a fancy dress party dressed as a cowboy and carrying a child's holster with two toy pistols.

- A Шведский адвокат утверждает, что был арестован и задержан полицией Кембриджа на 2,5 часа, когда он шел на маскарад в костюме ковбоя и при нем были игрушечная кобура и два игрушечных пистолета.
- B Шведский адвокат утверждает, что был арестован и допрашивался полицией Кембриджа 2,5 часа за то, что по пути на вечер маскарадных костюмов был переодет в ковбоя и имел при себе игрушечную кобуру и два игрушечных пистолета.
- C Шведский адвокат утверждает, что был арестован и допрашивался полицией Кембриджа 2,5 часа за то, что по пути на вечер маскарадных костюмов был переодет в ковбоя и имел при себе игрушечный пистолет и две игрушечных пули.

- D Шведский адвокат утверждает, что был арестован и задержан полицией Кембриджа на 2,5 часа за то, что по пути на вечер маскарадных костюмов был переодет в ковбоя и имел при себе игрушечную кобуру и два игрушечных пистолета.

III. True or false

1. Cambridge police saw at once that Mr. Johan Dahlman was an armed criminal.
2. Most of the policemen seemed to realize it was just a joke.
3. A spokesman for the Mid-Anglia Constabulary told a lie about the time of Dahlman's detainment.

IV. Complete each sentence with one of the endings

1. He had borrowed a stetson hat and the holster and two toy guns...
 2. He drove from his lodgings...
 3. It seems that someone who saw me was alarmed...
 4. In the end a tutor did come...
 5. Most of the policeman seemed to realize...
- A ... and called the police.
B ... it was just a joke.
C ... from his landlord's four-year-old-son.
D ... to pick up two girls who were also going to the party at the language school.
E ... because the girls had told the people at the school what had happened.

TEXT XIII

A MESSAGE FROM THE BATTLE

1. Messages, and indeed music, can be sent quickly over great distances by radio at the present time, but a hundred years ago this was not usually possible. It was therefore difficult for a general in the First World War to get news of a battle quickly; the telephone was useful if the armies remained in one place, but in an attack this instrument was left behind.

2. *A certain general* who was planning an attack had met this difficulty before and discussed it with his officers. He said that it was absolutely necessary for him to know without delay whether the attack was succeeding or not, and he asked them to arrange for him to get news quickly.

3. It is well known that certain birds can find their way home from places far away; many of them, indeed, find their way over the sea to distant countries every year. One kind of bird – the pigeon – can be trained to return home when it is set free anywhere else. The general was reminded of this fact, and he was told that a good pigeon could be provided for this use. He agreed, and the bird arrived.

4. It was trained to return to the general's camp; and just before the attack, it was given to a soldier who was going to take part in the coming battle. The soldier was ordered to carry the bird with him (*rather difficult in a battle*) and to keep near on of his officers. The officer was ordered to write news of the success or failure of the attack on a small piece of paper, fix the paper to the bird's leg, and so send the message that the general wanted.

5. The attack began and the general waited for news. No bird appeared. The general walked up and down impatiently, and the eyes of the officers were fixed on the sky. No pigeon could be seen. The general's face grew serious: he had to

know whether the attack was succeeding or not, and no one could tell him. Suddenly a cry was heard: 'The pigeon!' Every eye looked up into the sky; every eye saw the bird. It arrived. It had done its duty nobly. Fastened round one leg there was indeed a piece of paper.

6. 'Bring me that message,' roared the general. The message was removed from the bird's leg and brought to him in a hurry. He opened it anxiously and read it. The words on the paper were as follows: 'I absolutely refuse to carry this stupid bird about France any longer.'

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer

1. *For a general in the First World War it was not possible*

- A to know what happened when the armies remained in one place.
- B to leave the telephone behind in an attack.
- C to receive messages from the fighting troops.
- D to use the telephone in an attack.

2. *In what case did the armies leave the telephone behind?*

- A If it was necessary to inform the general.
- B If it was not useful to take it with them.
- C When they attacked the enemy.
- D When they remained in one place.

3. *What did 'a certain general' (p. 2) discuss with his officers*

- A How to delay the attack.
- B How to get news quickly.
- C How to plan an attack.
- D How to succeed on the battle-field.

4. *What does the phrase between brackets (p. 4) refer to?*

- A To be ordered to carry the bird with him.
- B To carry the bird with him.
- C To keep near one of his officers.
- D To write news of the attack on a paper.

5. *What had the officer been told?*

- A To fix a paper to the bird's leg.
- B To inform the general about the result of the attack.
- C To tell the general that the attack had been a failure.
- D To write on paper that the attack had been successful.

II. Choose the correct translation

The officer was ordered to write news of the success of failure of the attack on a small piece of paper, fix the paper to the bird's leg, and so send the message that the general wanted.

- A Офицер приказал писать новости об успехе или поражении в атаке на маленьком кусочке бумаги, закрепить его на ноге птицы и отправить желаемое послание генералу.
- B Офицеру было приказано писать новости об успехе или поражении в атаке на маленьком кусочке бумаги, закрепить его на ноге птицы и отправить, куда пожелает генерал.
- C Офицеру было приказано написать новости об успехе или поражении в атаке на маленьком кусочке бумаги, закрепить его на ноге птицы и отправить желаемое послание генералу.

III. True or false

1. The pigeon can be trained to return home when it is set free anywhere else.

2. A soldier who was given the bird didn't like it.
3. Nobody trained the bird to return to the general's camp.

IV. Complete each sentence with one of the endings

1. He said that it was absolutely necessary for him to know...
2. The general was told that...
3. The bird was trained to return to the general's camp...
4. The officer was ordered to write news of the success or failure of the attack on a small piece of paper, fix the paper to the bird's leg, and...
5. It is well known that certain birds...
A ... and just before the attack, it was given to a soldier who was going to take part in the coming battle.
B ... can find their way home from places far away; many of them, indeed, find their way over the sea to distant countries every year.
C ... without delay whether the attack was succeeding or not.
D ... so send the message that the general wanted.
E ... a good pigeon could be provided for his use.

TEXT XIV

RUBBISH

1. It is surprising what you can find in dustbins. A short time ago the Camden dustmen were on strike, because the authorities were going to prevent them from sorting through the rubbish for things they might sell. In the Daily Mirror of 4th November, Christopher Ward wrote an amusing article on the contents of dustbins.

2. 'I was walking along Carnaby Street at three o'clock the other morning when I met a well-dressed man with his head in a dustbin. Carnaby Street is always a good place for a laugh at someone else's expense, and I certainly wasn't going to miss this *one*. But before I could offer to put the lid on for him, he emerged from the bin triumphantly holding a John Stephen Flower Power jacket.

3. 'Fabulous, isn't it?' he said, dusting down his prize. 'I get all my clothes like this – except my underwear of course.

4. 'What else have you found in dustbins?' I asked. The man put the lid back on the bin and sat on it.

5. 'You see this shirt? Well, it came from Simpson's dustbin. My tie and matching silk handkerchief were in a dustbin in Wardour Street.'

6. 'Those shoes you're wearing, they're very smart too,' I said.

7. 'They come from a dustbin in Regent Street. I even got a six-month guarantee with them. Now, if you'll excuse me, I must go. If I stay here all night talking to you, someone else will get all the good things before me.'

8. As soon as he had gone, two Hippies came round the corner and started to look through what was left in the bin. To my surprise, they discovered an ivory paper-knife and a long

piece of silk. They seemed disappointed that they hadn't found at least four Hardy Amies suits.

9. I explained that someone had been three before them. They didn't mind. There was plenty for everybody. One of them said that a short time ago, they had put on a play with a cast of thirty and all the costumes had come out of the dustbins in Carnaby Street.'

10. Christopher Ward does warn his readers that it is illegal to steal from dustbins. 'The reasons are obvious. For a start, Carnaby Street shopkeepers would be ruined if everyone helped himself to a bin full of rubbish round the back, instead of buying it over the counter.

11. You can imagine what the dustmen must think of all this stealing. When they arrive, there's nothing but rubbish left.'

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer

1. *What did the Camden dustmen do a short time ago?*

- A They helped themselves to clothes.
- B They looked surprised at what they found in dustbins.
- C They refused to sort the rubbish any more.
- D They stopped work.

2. *Why did the Camden dustmen go on a strike?*

- A The authorities did not want them to work any more.
- B The authorities were going to sell all the dustbins.
- C The dustmen did not want to search the dustbins with their hands any more.
- D The dustmen were not allowed to take things from the dustbins any more.

3. *What did Christopher Ward write an article about?*

- A About the advantages of dustbins.

- B About the disadvantages of dustbins.
- C About the reasons why people are content with their dustbins.
- D About what is to be found in dustbins.

4. *What struck him when he was walking in Carnaby Street?*

- A That he saw a well-dressed man there.
- B That he saw someone there at that hour.
- C That he saw such a man nosing in a dustbin.
- D That the man seemed to have no head.

5. *What does 'one' in p. 2 stand for?*

- A place
- B laugh
- C someone
- D bin

6. *What did the man do with the jacket?*

- A He cleaned it a bit.
- B He hid it under his coat.
- C He put it down into the dustbin again.
- D He put it on.

II. Choose the correct translation

As soon as he had gone, two Hippies came round the corner.

- A Как только он отошел, два хиппи зашли за угол.
- B Как только он ушел, два хиппи обошли угол.
- C Как только он ушел, два хиппи вышли из-за угла.

III. True or false

1. Carnaby Street is always a good place for a ride.
2. They seemed glad that they hadn't found Hardy Amies suits.

3. I explained that nobody had been there before them.

IV. Complete each sentence with one of the endings

1. A short time ago the Camden dustmen when on strike...
 2. But before I could offer him to put the lid on for him...
 3. I get all my clothes like this...
 4. If I stay here all night...
 5. One of them said...
- A except my underwear of course.*
B because the authorities were going to prevent them from sorting through the rubbish.
C someone else will get all good things.
D he emerged from the bin triumphantly.
E that a short time ago they had put on a play with a cast of thirty.

TEXT XV

AN ACCIDENT

Peter turned to the cricket news to *find out* how the Indian touring team were doing. Just then there came a couple of loud taps, bangs rather, on the glass of the French windows behind him. He turned and saw, standing on the narrow step, a man he did not at first recognize – leaning against the frame rather than standing, with one hand pressed to the head between eye and ear and the other uncertainly raised as if hesitating to knock again. Peter had no idea what might be in store, but he unlocked and unbolted the windows to let in the man, who immediately stumbled past him, overbalanced and fell face upwards on the bearskin rug; it was now clear that he was soaking wet from head to foot. Full of concern, Peter knelt by him and recognized him as the Mr. Inman he had seen at a dance three days earlier. He saw too that there was blood coming from a place on Mr. Inman's temple, not fast and not in great quantity, but quite enough to show that he had had a more or less serious knock on the head. His eyes were more than half open; *nevertheless* he was snoring loudly. Peter decided at once that he could do almost nothing for him unaided, and almost at once saw that to do next. He went out on to the concreted strip of backyard and called loudly for Mrs. Trevelyan, who, at this time of day was likely to be in her kitchen or her sitting-room, both of which faced the back garden. If she did not answer within five seconds, he would go round the longer way to her front door and, if he failed there too, down the row the other way to the Langdon's at number 11. But as it was he got an answer almost at once. A door opened beyond the high planking fence that, as with every pair of villas, hid the back of the house from that of its neighbour.

'What is it, Peter?'

'An accident. A man's been hurt.'

'I'll come straight away.'

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer

1. *What was Peter doing when he heard the loud taps?*

- A looking up something in a book
- B reading a newspaper
- C turning on the radio or the television
- D writing down the results of a match

2. *What did Peter want to find out?*

- A If the Indian team were winning or losing.
- B In what condition the Indian team were.
- C What the Indian team were doing in England.
- D Where the Indian team were playing.

3. *Where was Peter when he heard the loud taps?*

- A in a downstairs room
- B in an upstairs room
- C in the garden
- D in the passage

4. *The word 'rather' is used to indicate that*

- A there were more than a couple of taps on the glass.
- B there were not only taps on the glass, but bangs as well.
- C the taps on the glass were more like bangs.
- D the taps on the glass were not really loud.

5. *The phrase 'leaning against the frame rather than standing' indicates that the man*

- A did not know what he was doing.
- B tried to threaten Peter.

- C was heavy in weight.
- D was not in a good condition.

6. *The word 'nevertheless' can be replaced by:*

- A all the time
- B moreover
- C suddenly
- D yet

II. Choose the correct translation

Peter decided at once that he could do almost nothing for him unaided.

- A Питер сразу понял, что он почти ничего не может сделать для него, беспомощного.
- B Питер сразу решил, что он почти ничего не может сделать для него беспомощного.
- C Питер сразу решил, что он почти ничего не может сделать для него без помощи.

III. True or false

- 1. Just then there came a number of loud taps.
- 2. His eyes were half open.
- 3. If she did not answer within five seconds he would go round the corner.

IV. Complete each sentence with one of the endings

- 1. Peter had no idea...
- 2. Full of concern Peter knelt by him and ...
- 3. His eyes were more than half open...
- 4. The door opened beyond...
- 5. He turned and saw...

A *nevertheless he was snoring loudly.*

B *what might be in store.*

C *recognized him as the Mr. Inman.*

D *a man he did not at first recognize.*

E *the high planking fence.*

TEXT XVI

ON THE RUN

1. Smiler woke the next morning just as the sun was coming up. The rain had gone. Early morning traffic was beginning to move up and down the road. Stiffly, he and Bacon came out of the pipe and *went back over the hedge* to get away from the road. Both of them were damp and hungry. They ploughed through the wet long grass of a meadow. The top of the meadow was bounded by a fast-running stream. Smiler began to move upstream with Bacon at his heels.

2. After about a hundred yards Smiler suddenly stopped and raised his head and sniffed. He looked down at Bacon and said, 'Bacon, my lad – if there's one morning smell that you can't mistake it's eggs and bacon frying.'

3. Slowly the two moved cautiously upstream, following the delicious smell. It grew stronger. In the middle of *a clump of trees* Smiler saw a large sheet of black plastic material which had been tied between four trees with the loose ends pegged down on three sides to make a shelter. The opening faced away from them. Over the top of the sheeting a thin, blue curl of wood smoke showed and the smell of cooking was very appetizing.

4. Just in front of the shelter was a small fire, on which there was a large frying-pan holding bacon, eggs and a sausage. Sitting just outside the *tent affair* on a small canvas folding stool was a man with a long twig in his hand with which he was turning the sausage and bacon as they cooked.

5. Smiler, anxious to get on good terms, said *politely*, 'Good morning, sir.'

6. The man said, 'Good morning, boy'. He looked Smiler up and down and it was the kind of look that missed nothing.

Then he said, 'A good morning after a bad night. How did you and your companion make out?'

7. 'Not very well, sir,' said Smiler. 'We slept in a drain-pipe by the road back there.' The man *nodded*. 'In my time I have done the same, but it is not to be recommended. Man was not framed to sleep on the arc of a circle. I presume that it was the aroma of a traditional English breakfast that brought you this way?'

8. 'We're both pretty hungry, sir. That's if you've got enough to spare. I could pay for it. I've got some money and –' 'Say no more.' The man turned and reached back into his shelter. He pulled out an old pram and began to search it for provisions. In no time at all he had found eggs, bacon and sausage and they were in the frying-pan. Then the man pulled out another folding canvas stool and handed it to Smiler.

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer

1. *Why did Smiler go back over the hedge?*

- A He did not want to be caught.
- B He did not want to be run down by a car.
- C He wanted to go to the clump of trees.
- D He wanted to go to the stream.

2. *Smiler saw a clump of trees. What else, according to the text?*

- A some smoke coming through the roof of a shelter
- B the back of a shelter and some smoke
- C the entrance to a shelter and a wood fire inside
- D three sides of a shelter and a wood fire

3. *What do the words 'tent affair' imply?*

- A That the tent had been put up in a very complicated manner.

- B That the shelter was a great mess inside.
- C That the shelter was not a real tent though it served as one.
- D That the whole thing was a rather large size.

4. What reason must Smiler have had for speaking politely?

- A He hoped the man and he would become close friends.
- B He knew that if he did not the man would get angry.
- C He wanted to get the man to give him and Bacon some food.
- D He wanted to show that he was a well-educated young man.

5. Why did the man nod?

- A to indicate that he approved of sleeping out in the open
- B to indicate that Smiler's problems were his
- C to show that he had had the same experience
- D to show that he knew that the two had slept in a drain-pipe

II. Choose the correct translation

They ploughed through the wet long grass of a meadow

- A Они пахали через мокрую длинную траву луга.
- B Они пахали сквозь мокрую длинную траву луга.
- C Они пробирались сквозь высокую мокрую траву луга.

III. True or false

1. Both of them were damp and angry.
2. Slowly the two moved cautiously along the stream.
3. The man turned and reached over his shoulder.

IV. Complete each sentence with one of the endings

1. After about a hundred years...
2. Just in front of the shelter...
3. A good morning...
4. We slept in a drainpipe...
5. The man turned and...

A after a bad night.

B Smiler suddenly stopped.

C was a small fire.

D by the road back there.

E reached back into his shelter.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ.Ф.СКОРИНЫ

TEXT XVII

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. We may speak of English as having its beginning with the conquest and settlement of a large part of island of Britain by Germanic tribes from the European continent in the mid-fifth century, although the earliest written documents belong to the seventh century. Of course these people did not, upon their arrival in England, suddenly begin to speak a new language, intended for the occasion. The history of English goes back much further. English is one of a family of languages called Indo-European. We can distinguish three major periods in the evolution of English. The first, called Old English, covers the period from the beginning of the language to about 1100; the second, Middle English, from 1100 to 1500; and Modern English from 1500 to the present.

2. During the Old English period, most additions to the English vocabulary were based on native English words. Old words were given new meanings; new words were formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes or by compounding. Of foreign languages the most influential was Latin. The Scandinavians also influenced the language of England during the Old English period. The Middle English period was marked by great extension of foreign influence on English. The Norman Conquest in 1066 brought England under French rule. The English language, though it did not die, was for a time of only secondary importance. French became the language of the upper classes in England. The variety of French they spoke is now called Anglo-French. The lower classes continued to speak English, but many French words were borrowed into English.

3. Modern English has been a period of even wider borrowing. English still derives much of its learned vocabulary

from Latin and Greek. We have also borrowed words from nearly all the languages of Europe.

4. From the period of the Renaissance voyages of discovery through the days when the sun never set upon the British Empire and up to the present, a steady stream of new words has flowed into the language to match the new objects and experiences English speakers have encountered all over the globe.

Exercises

Choose the correct translation of the word according to the text:

1. *conquest*

- A подчинение
- B завоевание
- C захват
- D продвижение

2. *intend*

- A изобретать
- B намереваться
- C предназначать
- D придумывать

3. *occasion*

- A случай
- B происшествие
- C причина
- D основание

4. *distinguish*

- A разглядывать
- B выделить
- C разделить

D отделить

5. influential

- A главный
- B важный
- C влиятельный
- D основной

6. extension

- A распределение
- B различие
- C продолжение
- D расширение

7. rule

- A правление
- B правило
- C закон
- D привычка

8. variety

- A разнообразие
- B разновидность
- C множество
- D ряд

9. derive

- A производить
- B заимствовать
- C извлекать
- D возводить

10. encounter

- A наткнуться

- В посчитать
- С состязаться
- D встретить

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ.Ф.СКОРИНЫ

TEXT XVIII

HOT AIR BALLOONING

1. Hot air ballooning is an unusual but increasingly popular sport. There are about 2500 registered balloonists in Britain alone, and world-wide competitions attract thousands of enthusiasts. It has become easier to enjoy this attractive sport too, as changes in the law regarding passenger flights have allowed commercial ballooning companies to offer pleasure trips for parties and festivals. Most balloons carry 4 or 8 people, but some have been designed to carry more. One of these is the balloon which set the world record with a flight carrying 61 passengers at 12 metres above the ground. The surprising thing about ballooning is that it is a hobby people follow for relaxation rather than excitement. This fact is amazing considering that you are traveling in a large laundry basket 3000 feet above the ground and that you never know where you will end up landing.

2. One thing that is so attractive is the simplicity of ballooning. The simple mechanism of a hot air balloon has not changed since the French Montgolfier brothers designed the original one in 1783. Balloons, since they go with the wind rather than against it, don't have to be aerodynamic – that is, are able to move through the air easily and efficiently. This fact makes ballooning less expensive than you might think.

3. A basic balloon, like the ones 99% of balloonists have, costs around 7000 pounds, plus 20 pounds per flying hour running costs. However, if you prefer a more exotic design such as a fairytale castle in the sky, it will set you back at least 75000 pounds. These specially-shaped balloons are almost always used for advertising. Most people interested in ballooning reduce the cost by joining together with like-minded people or by approaching businesses for sponsorship.

4. Ballooning is not only about flying. It takes two ground crew and one pilot to prepare for take off and to deflate the balloon once landed. One of the most important jobs is that of the *retriever* who has to follow the balloon in a *retrieve vehicle* wherever it goes. The traditional habit is for the retriever to give a bottle of wine as a token of appreciation to the landowner for use on a field for landing.

5. To become a private balloon pilot, you need to have a license from the Civil Aviation Authority, to have had sixteen flying hours with an instructor, one solo flight, and to pass a written exam. All this can take between three and twelve months. If your pilot's license is part of a business venture you will need another 100 hours of flight experience to gain a commercial license.

Exercises

I. Выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий содержанию текста

1. *As a sport ballooning*

- A has several attractive characteristics.
- B is much safer than it used to be.
- C is practiced in Britain only.

2. *The surprising thing about ballooning is that*

- A it is a relaxing sport.
- B people do it for excitement.
- C it is a very simple sport.

3. *Hot air ballooning is cheaper to take up than you might think because*

- A the mechanism of the balloon isn't complex.
- B the running costs aren't as high as you might think.
- C balloons don't need expensive aerodynamic structures.

4. *The retriever has*

- A to help the balloon to land on the ground.
- B to follow the balloon everywhere it goes.
- C to write in advance to the landowner to ask for permission to land.

5. *Besides passing a written exam and doing one solo flight a private balloon pilot needs*

- A sixteen flying hours with an instructor.
- B 100 hours of flight experience.
- C flying practice from three to twelve months.

II. Определите, к какому параграфу текста относится каждое из следующих утверждений. Укажите выбранный вариант.

1. *To fly, balloonist need support on the ground.*

- A 3
- B 4
- C 5

2. *It's hard to know where the balloon is going to land.*

- A 1
- B 2
- C 4

3. *People interested in buying a balloon make it cheaper by sharing the cost with some other enthusiasts.*

- A 3
- B 4
- C 5

III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста

1. *Balloons, since they go with the wind rather than against it, don't have to be aerodynamic (p. 2).*

- A С тех пор как воздушные шары стали двигаться по ветру, а не против него, они необязательно должны быть аэродинамическими.
- B Поскольку воздушные шары двигаются по направлению ветра, а не против него, нет необходимости в том, чтобы они были аэродинамическими.
- C Так как воздушные шары двигаются быстрее, когда дует ветер, и медленнее, когда его нет, они необязательно должны быть аэродинамическими.

2. *Most people interested in ballooning reduce the cost ... by approaching businesses for sponsorship (p. 3).*

- A Большинство людей, увлекающихся воздухоплаванием, сокращают затраты, предлагая спонсорство различным кампаниям.
- B Большинство людей, увлекающихся воздухоплаванием, сокращают затраты, оказывая услуги предпринимателям.
- C Большинство людей, увлекающихся воздухоплаванием, сокращают затраты, обращаясь с просьбой о финансовой помощи к предпринимателям.

3. *A basic balloon, like the ones 99% of balloonists have costs around 7,000 pounds (p. 3).*

- A 99 % воздухоплавателей нравится типичная модель, которая стоит около 7000 фунтов стерлингов.
- B Обычный воздушный шар, подобный тем, которыми пользуются 99 % воздухоплавателей, стоит около 7000 фунтов стерлингов.
- C Базовая модель похожа на воздушные шары, которыми владеют 99 % воздухоплавателей, и стоит около 7000 фунтов стерлингов.

4. It takes two ground crew and one pilot to prepare to take off and deflate the balloon once landed (p. 4).

- A Для того чтобы подготовить воздушный шар к взлету и выпустить из него воздух, как только он приземлится, требуется наземная команда из двух человек и пилот.
- B Для того чтобы подготовиться к взлету и один раз выпустить воздух из воздушного шара при спуске, нужна команда из двух человек и пилот.
- C Наземная команда из двух человек и пилот готовы запустить и поймать шар, если из него выйдет воздух при спуске.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИМ. Ф. СКОРНЫХ

TEXT XIX

THE STORY OF ANDREW MARTIN

1. Andrew Martin has been living totally alone on a desert island off the coast of Australia for over thirty years. It wasn't easy to set up a meeting with someone who has no telephone and only gets letters every three months, but we finally got in touch and he invited me to visit.

2. As the helicopter approached, I found myself looking down on the kind of place that people dream of. Percy Island, which is covered in tropical jungle, has golden beaches lined with coconut trees and is set in clear blue sea. When we landed, Andrew Martin was there to greet me, wearing only an old pair of swimming trunks and flip-flops.

3. As we walked to the house, I found out more about him. After visiting his sister in Japan thirty years ago, he traveled to Australia, where he bought a boat. While a friend was teaching him to sail, they stopped *by chance* at Percy Island, which was for sale for £ 16,000. Andrew, whose boat was worth the same amount, immediately decided to buy it. Originally he planned to stay for a few months and sell it at a profit, but he found that he wanted to stay. Now, even though he could probably sell the island for £ 20 million, he is not interested. "It's too good to sell to a developer who is going *to treat* it as some kind of toy. To me it's like the most precious jewel in the world."

4. After a forty-five minute walk through the dense jungle, we got to the house, where we were surrounded at once by dogs, chickens, geese and peacocks. The building was not much more than an old wooden hut with a tin roof. He showed me round, and gave me time to unpack. The room which he gave me had a marvelous view, but the first thing I noticed was the largest spider I had ever seen. I tried to stay calm, but

I got really nervous when I also learned that the whole island was full of poisonous snakes. Andrew told me not to worry. He said that the only ones I was likely to meet were the boa constrictors that hung in the trees near the outside toilet.

5. Over the next few days, I began to see what it was really like to live on a desert island. Percy Island is as beautiful as any exotic holiday advertisement, but Andrew does not spend his time sunbathing and swimming; it is much too dangerous to go in the sea, which is full of sharks and stonefish. He has to work more than most people to provide the things he needs, and makes a little money by selling fruit to boats that come to visit from time to time.

6. He says he never planned to live alone, but “it just happened that way”. Now he is used to it, and does not miss other people at all. What he enjoys is the feeling of being completely free.

7. On my last day, as I sat on the beach waiting for the flight back to the mainland, I was desperately looking forward to getting back to the comforts of modern life. It was a great relief when the helicopter landed and took me away. Soon Percy Island was just another dot in the deep blue sea. To me, it didn't feel at all as if I was leaving paradise; it was like being rescued from hell.

Exercises

I. Выберите правильный вариант ответа в соответствии с содержанием текста

1. *It was hard to arrange a meeting with Andrew because*

- A he rarely answered the phone.
- B he lived a long way away.
- C his post was not delivered very often.

2. ***Andrew first came to Percy Island***

- A when he was on his way to visit his sister.
- B because he wanted to see a friend.
- C while he was learning to sail.

3. ***Why was the writer worried?***

- A There were spiders in the bedrooms.
- B The house was surrounded by animals.
- C There were lots of snakes on the island.

4. ***Life on the island is not very relaxing for Andrew because***

- A he knows it is unsafe to swim in the sea.
- B he has to work very hard to survive.
- C he gets large numbers of visitors.

5. ***What does the word it in p. 6 refer to?***

- A living by himself.
- B feeling free
- C the hard work

II. **Определите, в каком значении употреблено указанное слово в тексте**

1. ***by chance (p. 3)***

- A accidentally
- B luckily
- C safely

2. ***treat (p. 3)***

- A decorate
- B regard
- C ignore

III. Выберите правильный вариант перевода в соответствии с содержанием текста

1. *The building was not much more than an old wooden hut with a tin roof. (p. 4)*

- А Дом был немногим лучше старой деревянной хижины
- В Дом был немного просторнее, чем старая деревянная хижина
- С Дом стоил не намного дороже, чем старая деревянная хижина

2. *Over the next few days, I began to see what it was really like to live on a desert island. (p. 5)*

- А В течение последующих нескольких дней я начал понимать, что в действительности значит жить на необитаемом острове.
- В По прошествии нескольких дней я увидел, что могло реально понравиться на необитаемом острове.
- С Через некоторое время мне стало ясно, что это действительно похоже на жизнь на необитаемом острове.

3. *To me, it didn't feel at all as if I was leaving paradise. (p. 7)*

- А Мне совсем не казалось, что я покидаю рай.
- В Я ни о чем не жалел, т.к. покидал рай.
- С Я совсем ничего не чувствовал, как будто я покидал рай.

TEXT XX

THE KEYS

1. One day Mary and her little son Ben were driving home from London. The weather was fine and farm though it had been raining since morning. They hadn't been to their place for a long time and they could see some changes. "Mum, look, a new house is being built in our street near our cottage". Mary's cottage was a nice little place. They moved there in 1989. It was theirs though in fact they hadn't paid all the money for it yet. They arrived, got out of the car and came into the house. Mary took off her bag from her shoulders and put it on the stairs in the hall.

2. Ben ran into the sitting room, turned on the television though his mother had forbidden him to do it. The boy made the TV work very noisily. Mary left the house, took the food-box from the car. At that moment their dog pushed the door and it locked. Mary couldn't get inside. The keys were in the bag, the windows and the back door closed and Ben didn't hear her shouting.

3. Mary heard the music playing, some voices speaking and laughing. Mary understood that if she didn't shout at the top of her voice, the boy would never come to the door. So she did. Ben came, pushed the keys through the letterbox and Mary was able to open the door and she got in. Ben was given the keys, the dog was told to sit quiet, and they both went out to take the food. While Mary was taking the box out of the car Ben locked the door and pushed the keys into the house through the letterbox. How do you like it?

Exercises

I. Закончите предложения, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа

1. *Mary and her son lived in ...*

- A a nice new flat.
- B a cottage of their own.
- C a new house.
- D a nice little country house.

2. *Mary couldn't get inside the house because ...*

- A she had lost her keys.
- B she was carrying a very heavy box.
- C she had left her keys at home.
- D the dog didn't let her get in.

3. *Ben didn't hear Mary's voice because ...*

- A the TV was very loud.
- B the windows were closed.
- C he was laughing loudly.
- D he was shouting at the top of his voice.

4. *Mary finally got into the house because ...*

- A she had found another bunch of keys in her car.
- B Ben had pushed the keys through the window.
- C the dog had heard her shouting and pulled Ben to the door.
- D Ben had pushed the keys through the letterbox.

5. *While Mary was taking the box out of the car ...*

- A Ben locked the door and pushed the keys through the letterbox.
- B Ben locked the door and pushed the keys through the window.
- C Ben and the dog were sitting quiet indoors.

D Ben locked the door and gave the keys to the dog.

II. Выберите правильный вариант перевода подчеркнутых частей предложений

1. *It was theirs though in fact they hadn't paid all the money for it yet.*

- A ведь практически им не пришлось за него платить.
- B несмотря на тот факт, что они не платили за него.
- C так как фактически они еще не платили за него.
- D хотя фактически они еще не заплатили за него полностью.

2. *"Mum, look, a new house is being built in our street near our cottage".*

- A новый дом строится
- B новый дом построили
- C будут строить новый дом
- D скоро построят новый дом

3. *Mary understood that if she didn't shout at the top of her voice, the boy would never come to the door.*

- A если она не крикнет откуда-нибудь сверху
- B если бы она не кричала очень громко
- C если она не будет кричать очень громко
- D если она будет кричать не очень громко

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