

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
9-11 класс

Variant I

I. Comment on the following extract (use 100–150 words).

The Museum Now. New Challenges

Unable to resist the digital tide, museums have begun to allow smartphones to be used in their galleries. Stepping into a gallery occupied by an even moderately famous object we now find ourselves adrift in a sea of screens held aloft as each visitor tries to capture what's in front of them.

As well as shaping the way we experience museums, the digital revolution has also altered how and what they collect. Screens have offered not only new possibilities of digital consumption, but of production. Even if the object produced at the end of a creative process – whether a work of art or of everyday industrial design – remains physical, the process itself is very often digital.

Things are rather more complex when the object itself is digital. Some of the most influential ‘objects’ of the last decade are apps. But how does a museum collect an ‘app’? Does it collect the source code from the developer? Or the app package that we download onto our phones? But which version? And if the app is a conduit to a broader network or platform, do we have to collect that too?

Again, while presenting clear challenges, these questions can be answered in a variety of ways and from those answers a series of ‘best practice’ guidelines developed. And insofar as digital distraction and shortening attention spans diminish our experience of a museum, there is the counterargument that in a media-saturated world, what many people are looking for are the kinds of authentic, ‘slow’ experiences that museums are uniquely placed to offer. Meanwhile, the increasing digitization of museum catalogues has led to the prediction that their presence online would reduce the number of people who would then subsequently visit. On the contrary, the more museums put online the more, it seems, people are driven to visit in person.

So, while potentially threatening the role and status of the museum, the digital revolution has in fact offered new ways to engage with museums and their collections, which potentially dramatically expand their reach and impact. If we accept that the digital revolution offers a new way of experiencing the world, then the museum has the potential to act as a vital platform for the new forms of cultural interaction.

(From “The Museum. From its Origins to the 21st Century” by Owen Hopkins)

II. Comment on the statement from the book “Transform Through Travel: Connecting Across Cultures” by Robert Maisel (use 180–220 words):

Travel allows you to better understand and evaluate the bigger picture of your life.

III. Write the appropriate ending to the story given below (use 60-90 words):

A young man had a new girl-friend, whom he wanted to impress, so he invited her to go to a world-famous restaurant with him one evening. They dined wonderfully and had numerous drinks; they danced until midnight, and there was a polished musical entertainment. The girl enjoyed the entire evening, and was suitably impressed by everything she saw, including several film stars.

Then the waiter brought the bill at the end of the evening, and when the young man saw how much he had to pay, he was so shocked by the total that he went as white as a sheet.

Think of the ending to the story and write it in the space below.

IV. Create your own story based on the series of pictures (use 150–180 words):





V. Find and underline ten mistakes (lexical and grammar) and write the wrong variant in the left and the correct variant in the right column of the table below the text.

The Library of Congress

The Library of Congress in Washington is certainly the largest library in the world. It's collections are incredibly diverse: books, manuscripts, photographs, volumes in Braille for blind, rolls of microfilm, magnetic tape, sheets of music and each other form of preserved thought.

The Library of Congress, the world's largest building devoted holly to library uses, occupies two city squares facing the Capitol Grounds. Begun in 1886, completed in 1897, the buildings cover about 3.5 acres. The main reading hall accommodates 1,000 readers at the time and is free to anyone above 16 years of age. To meet the continuant increase of the Library's collections a few annexed buildings were later constructed on the same grounds.

The Library is rich in musical events. An audience of 500 sits provides free concerts and lectures. Special facilities for serious research include 50 individual study rooms and a lot of special desks.

	The wrong variant	The correct variant
1	<u>It's</u>	<u>Its</u>
2	<u>(for) blind</u>	<u>(for) the blind</u>
3	<u>each</u>	<u>every</u>
4	<u>holly</u>	<u>wholly</u>
5	<u>at the time</u>	<u>at a time</u>
6	<u>above</u>	<u>over</u>
7	<u>continuant</u>	<u>continuous</u>
8	<u>annexed</u>	<u>annex</u>

9	audience	auditorium
10	sits	seats

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences without changing their meaning. Use Modal verbs, the Subjunctive Mood, phrases and constructions with the Verbals.

1. I'm sure she felt bad after she had failed the exam.
2. It's a pity I don't know her name.
3. He put his car in for service yesterday.
4. Nobody knew how she would take the news.
5. There is no choice, we should tell the truth.

Possible answers:

1. She must have felt bad... .
2. I wish I knew... .
3. He had his car serviced... .
4. There was no knowing... .
5. There is nothing for us to do but... .

VII. Find synonyms of the following words and underline them.

1. epithet

event	slur	distant	modesty
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2. jovial

magical	creepy	merry	bewildered
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3. gaudy

sticky	wealthy	cozy	flashy
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4. jargon

reaction	servant	address	slang
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5. gauge

study	measure	admire	diagnose
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6. equivocal

terrifying	unclear	undeniable	decisive
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7. invaluable

priceless	foolish	flawless	interesting
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8. emollient

official	pure	soothing	exciting
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9. equanimity

opposition	composure	horror	sinfulness
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10. gamut

habit	sanity	teacher	range
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VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words which reflect peculiarities of British / American cultures.

(1). *The Order of the Thistle*

(2). *Swing states*

(1) **The Order of the Thistle** is the greatest order of chivalry in Scotland, recognising Scottish men and women who have held public office or who have contributed in a particular way to national life.

(2) **Swing states** in the US are states that could reasonably be won by either the Democratic or Republican candidate in a statewide election, most often referring to presidential elections, by a swing in votes.

IX. Read the titles of some of the best novels in English. Who were these novels written by?

	<i>Book</i>	<i>Author</i>
1.	The Forsyte Saga	John Galsworthy
2.	The Moon and Sixpence	W. Somerset Maugham
3.	A Study in Scarlet	Arthur Conan Doyle
4.	East of Eden	John Steinbeck
5.	A Tale of Two Cities	Charles Dickens
6.	The Ambassadors	Henry James
7.	Vanity Fair	William Makepeace Thackeray
8.	Rabbit, Run	John Updike
9.	Uncle Tom's Cabin	Harriet Beecher Stowe
10.	The Catcher in the Rye	J.D. Salinger

Authors: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Dickens, Arthur Conan Doyle, John Galsworthy, Henry James, W. Somerset Maugham, J.D. Salinger, John Steinbeck, William Makepeace Thackeray, John Updike.

X. Below is a number of famous colourful quotes that came down to us from time immemorial. They are all based on logic and common sense, so can you possibly make a full phrase, adding some words?

Example: All roads LEAD TO ROME.

1. A bad workman always _____.
 2. Two wrongs do _____.
 3. The early bird catches _____.
 4. Actions speak _____.
 5. An Englishman's home is _____.
 6. The devil finds work for _____.
 7. I could feel it _____ that something was going to happen.
 8. It's been a long drive but give me a cup of tea and I'll soon feel fresh _____.
 9. I'm not a fan of parties – in fact I avoid them like _____.
 10. Her letters arrived every month, regular as _____.
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1. A bad workman always **BLAMES HIS TOOLS**.
 2. Two wrongs do **NOT MAKE A RIGHT**.
 3. The early bird catches **THE WORM**.
 4. Actions speak LOUDER **THAN WORDS**.
 5. An Englishman's home is **HIS CASTLE**.
 6. The devil finds work **FOR IDLE HANDS**.
 7. I could feel it **IN MY BONES** that something was going to happen.
 8. It's been a long drive but give me a cup of tea and I'll soon feel fresh **AS A DAISY**.
 9. I'm not a fan of parties – in fact I avoid them like **THE PLAGUE**.
 10. Her letters arrived every month, regular as **CLOCKWORK**.

Variant II

I. Comment on the following extract (use 100–150 words).

Museums as the Essence of Architecture

It is hard to separate a museum from its building. When we think of a museum, we typically picture its building before any work contained within. I. M. Pei’s glass pyramid is surely far more symbolic of the Louvre as an institution than even the Mona Lisa. The reason is that in most instances museum buildings are specifically designed both as containers for a museum’s collection and as symbolic summations of their contents and of the mission, meaning and identity of the institution as a whole.

The idea of architecture goes back much further than the museum. Yet one of the most intriguing things about museum buildings is that despite the untold diversity of their forms, as a distinct type of building, they embody the idea of architecture at its most fundamental. If architecture is at its essence about enclosure and containment, of defining a distinction between inside and outside, and of ritualizing the transition between them, then museums constitute the very essence of architecture.

Walking into a museum is like stepping into different world. The basic rules of our own still apply, of course – we still have gravity and laws of the land are still enforced, in addition to the rules imposed by the museum itself. However, other aspects are quite different. Politics and the history of power relations are present and live, but the museum also exists somehow outside of them. We see materials – stone, metal or timber – made to do things of such intricacy and virtuosity that they seem to defy human ingenuity. We bear witness to the remains of creatures millions of years old, to works of art with the power to provoke us, and to objects from strange and distant cultures seemingly unconnected to our own, yet united by the bond of human creativity and empathy that extends across millennia. And most profoundly, the museum is a space where these objects exist side-by-side, where the normal rules of time and space are temporarily suspended. Museums are quite different to the outside world; they are the archetypal example of what the French philosopher Michel Foucault termed a ‘heterotopia’ – a space that is both real and unreal, that mirrors the world in microcosm – which the museum establishes by bringing and juxtaposing objects from different times and places and presenting them as totality and with a reverence that borders on the sacred.

(From “The Museum. From its Origins to the 21st Century” by Owen Hopkins)

II. Comment on the statement from the book “Transform Through Travel: Connecting Across Cultures” by Robert Maisel (use 180–220 words):

Travel has the ability to connect you with yourself.

III. Write the appropriate ending to the story given below (use 60-90 words):

A man and his wife had arranged to have a holiday at the seaside. They were waiting at the railway station for their train when the man saw a weighing-machine near the bench on which they were sitting. It was one of those weighing- machines that give cards on which one's fortune is printed as well as one's weight.

The man decided to weigh himself, so he went to the machine, got on it, put a penny in, and a card came out. The man took it back to his wife, and she read it out to him, because he had not got his glasses.

Think of the ending to the story and write it in the space below.

IV. Create your own story based on the series of pictures (use 150–180 words):





V. Find and underline ten mistakes (lexical and grammar) and write the wrong variant in the left and the correct variant in the right column of the table below the text.

The Library of Congress

The Library of Congress was founded in 1800 for the use of either houses of Congress, the President and the Vice-President. In 1814 during the war with Great Britain the enemy soldiers marched into Washington, set fire on the Capitol and destroyed the Library of Congress. After the end of hostilities, the Congress set about to replace the collections on a far grander scale then the original one. In 1815 Jefferson's private library was bought and it was the foundation of a new Library of Congress – very different from one that has been burned. In 1840 it started a wide exchange program with many of libraries both at home and abroad. In 1897 the Library of Congress moved to its present premise.

The 19th century closed with a rise of professionalism in education, the proliferation of free public libraries, and the establishment of colleges and universities throughout the country. The resultant creations of libraries in every town and in every university campus called for organization and agreement on the science of librarianship. In a result, the American Library Association was established in 1876.

The wrong variant

The correct variant

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- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

The wrong variant	The correct variant

1	either	both
2	(set fire) on	(set fire) to
3	to replace	replacing
4	then	than
5	(different from) one	(different from) the one
6	has been burned	had been burned
7	many of libraries	many libraries
8	premise	premises
9	in (every university campus)	on (every university campus)
10	In a result	As a result

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences without changing their meaning. Use Modal verbs, the Subjunctive Mood, phrases and constructions with the Verbals.

1. By chance I met her at the station.
2. It is possible that he will not go there.
3. He regretted that he said it.
4. The child was frightened by a loud noise and began to cry.
5. I'm sure she was very tired, but she continued her work.

Possible answers:

1. I chanced to meet her... .

2. He might/may not

3. He wished he hadn't said... .

4. Frightened by a loud noise the child... .

5. She must have been very tired... .

VII. Find synonyms of the following words and underline them.

11. arbitrary

unsolvable	random	feeble	imaginative
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12. affable

friendly	reckless	cheap	sticky
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13. ambience

atmosphere	formality	publicity	blame
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14. articulate

curious	smooth	strict	well-spoken
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15. ambivalence

emergency	gossip	uncertainty	amazement
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16. paucity

loneliness	journey	change	shortage
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17. pecuniary

unkind	financial	rewarding	envious
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18. archaic

flimsy	imported	unknown	old
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19. parsimonious

wasteful	stingy	resentful	quarrelsome
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20. propinquity

framework	closeness	longing	miracle
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VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words which reflect peculiarities of British / American cultures.

(1). *Elevenes*

(2). *Electoral College*

(1) **Elevenes** is a short break taken at around 11:00 to consume a drink or snack, in Britain.

(2) **The Electoral College** in the US is the group of presidential electors required by the Constitution to form every 4 years for the sole purpose of appointing the president and vice president. It consists of 538 electors.

IX. Read the titles of some of the best novels in English. Who were these novels written by?

	<i>Book</i>	<i>Author</i>
1.	The Scarlet Letter	Nathaniel Hawthorne
2.	Dracula	Bram Stoker
3.	The Call of the Wild	Jack London
4.	The Woman in White	Wilkie Collins
5.	Death on the Nile	Agatha Christie
6.	Rob Roy	Walter Scott
7.	The Light That Failed	Rudyard Kipling
8.	Robinson Crusoe	Daniel Defoe
9.	The Prince and the Pauper	Mark Twain
10.	The Sound and the Fury	William Faulkner

Authors: Agatha Christie, Wilkie Collins, Daniel Defoe, William Faulkner, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Rudyard Kipling, Jack London, Bram Stoker, Walter Scott, Mark Twain.

X. Below is a number of famous colourful quotes that came down to us from time immemorial. They are all based on logic and common sense, so can you possibly make a full phrase, adding some words?

Example: All roads LEAD TO ROME

1. Nothing is certain but _____.
2. Beauty is in the eye _____.
3. The road to hell is paved with _____.
4. Mary will come with us; she knows which side of bread _____.
5. When property prices doubled in the area, we suddenly realized we were _____.
6. When I heard a loud bang, I nearly jumped _____.
7. It's so strange when everyone around you has been drinking and you are as sober _____.
8. You can't make an omelet without _____.
9. Bad news _____.
10. The darkest hour is just _____.

1. Nothing is certain but DEATH AND TAXES.
2. Beauty is in the eye OF THE BEHOLDER.
3. The road to hell is paved with GOOD INTENTIONS.
4. Mary will come with us; she knows which side of bread IS BUTTERED.
5. When property prices doubled in the area, we suddenly realized we were SITTING ON A GOLDMINE.
6. When I heard a loud bang, I nearly jumped OUT OF MY SKIN.
7. It's so strange when everyone around you has been drinking and you are as sober AS A JUDGE.
8. You can't make an omelet without BREAKING A FEW EGGS.
9. Bad news TRAVELS FAST.
10. The darkest hour is just BEFORE THE DAWN.

Variant III

I. Comment on the following extract (use 100–150 words).

The Museum Now. Breaking Down Barriers to Entry

The first and oldest of the three characteristics that define a museum is its collection; there is simply no museum without a collection. Yet the ways we typically understand a museum's collection is, and has always been, heavily weighted towards the objects themselves, rather than the arguably equally important series of decisions that determined how that collection was brought together. Moreover when we visit a museum we rarely see more than a tiny percentage of the objects in its collection. Again, the decisions about what to display and what to keep in storage are seldom acknowledged.

The second key characteristic of the museum is that the collection should be accessible to the public. However, that a collection is open to the public does not automatically mean those who visit are representative of the public. Museum audiences typically skew towards better-educated and more affluent demographics. Free entry is no panacea. Cost is just one barrier to entry, and, while important, may not actually be the biggest one. Social and cultural barriers can be just as strong. Despite some of their best efforts, museums are frequently perceived as elitist and unwelcoming – especially when housed in grand classical edifices as so many still are. Just as a museum cannot consider itself to be a truly public institution unless its staff's demographic makeup reflects the public at large, the same can be said of its audience. Museums cannot be properly public institutions unless they can reach and connect with everyone. Many museums are making huge and consistent efforts to do this, but what is required is perhaps something more profound. Rather than defining themselves as existing somehow beyond the quotidian realities of daily life, museums need to find ways to dissolve the boundaries that exist between them and the outside world – its identities, cultures, politics and everyday realities. Museums have already begun to look to the digital sphere which, as we have already seen, offers a range of new and transformative possibilities of connecting to, and engaging with, a much broader public.

This takes us to the third and final fundamental characteristic of the museum: that it is housed in a building which acts as both container and symbol of the museum's collection and broader mission. This twin function has always been part of the concept of a museum.

(From "The Museum. From its Origins to the 21st Century" by Owen Hopkins)

II. Comment on the statement from the book "Transform Through Travel: Connecting Across Cultures" by Robert Maisel (use 180–220 words):

Travel makes you a more grateful person.

III. Write the appropriate ending to the story given below (use 60-90 words):

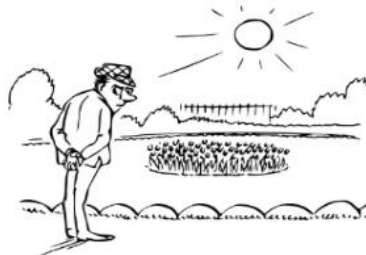
Jack had gone to the university to study history, but at the end of his first year, his history professor failed him in his examinations, and he was told that he would have to leave the university. However, his father decided that he would go to see the professor to urge him to let Jack continue his studies the following year.

'He's a good boy,' said Jack's father, 'and if you let him pass this time, I'm sure he'll improve a lot next year and pass the examinations at the end of it really well.'

'No, no, that's quite impossible!' replied the professor immediately. 'Do you know, last month I asked him when Napoleon had died, and he didn't know!'

Think of the ending to the story and write it in the space below.

IV. Create your own story based on the series of pictures (use 150–180 words):





V. Find and underline ten mistakes (lexical and grammar) and write the wrong variant in the left and the correct variant in the right column of the table below the text.

The Library of Congress

The Library of Congress has millions items in over 125 languages and a myriad of formats. To provide access to this materials, a number of catalogs has been created on cards, in book-form, in micro-form, and in machine-reading form.

The Main Catalog, maintained for the public, and the Official Catalog, maintained for the stuff, provide an overview of the resources of the Library. The Old Catalog refers to the existing card catalogs for material cataloged through 1980. The New Catalog refers to the bibliographic file containing all post-1980 cataloging with the acception of certain cataloging data for material in non-Roman scripts.

The information explosion of the last 25 years has left major libraries no choice but to deal with the storage and accessing of information via new, more efficient methods. Not only it has become physically impossible to contain and house the yearly incoming flood of new books and manuscripts, but the acid contents of most paper manufactured in the 19th century is already crumbling entire libraries to dust. Consequently, attempts are currently being made to preserve information in less perishable and more compact form. The computerization of the Card Catalog is only the most visual aspect of a multi-million-dollars revolution in what the Library of Congress is and will become.

The wrong variant

The correct variant

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- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

	The wrong variant	The correct variant
1	millions items	millions of items

2	this (materials)	these (materials)
3	has been created	have been created
4	machine-reading (form)	machine-readable (form)
5	stuff	staff
6	with the acception	with the exception
7	Not only it has become	Not only has it become
8	contents	content
9	visual	visible
10	multi-million-dollars	multi-million-dollar

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences without changing their meaning. Use Modal verbs, the Subjunctive Mood, phrases and constructions with the Verbals.

1. The vase is made of cut-glass. If you drop it, it can break into pieces.
2. It is known that he will come tomorrow.
3. I don't believe that she failed to understand me.
4. They saw that he was leaving through the gate.
5. I don't like that you repeat his words.

Possible answers:

1. If dropped... .

2. He is known to come... .

3. She can't have misunderstood... .

4. ... his/him leaving... .

5. I'd rather you didn't repeat... .

VII. Find synonyms of the following words and underline them.

1. ululate

wail	decisive	sweeten	contain
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2. fallacious

comprehensive	ambitious	impossible	inaccurate
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3. chagrin

surprise	amusement	satisfaction	embarrassment
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4. compunction

flimsy	regretful	alert	slim
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5. cavalier

unconcerned	interested	panicked	satisfied
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6. circumvent

seek	choose	hate	avoid
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7. desolate

lost	declining	reclaimed	lonely
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8. derogatory

insulting	empty	breezy	forceful
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9. deft

mild	persistent	skillful	unforgiving
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10. pique

grow	arouse	question	delay
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VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words which reflect peculiarities of British / American cultures.

(1). *Prince of Wales*

(2). *Jim Crow laws*

(1) **Prince of Wales** is a title traditionally given to the male heir apparent to the British throne. After his conquest of Wales, Edward I invested his son with the title in 1301, thereby beginning the tradition of giving the title to the heir apparent when he was the monarch's son or grandson. The current Prince of Wales is William, the elder son of Charles III and Diana, Princess of Wales.

(2) **Jim Crow laws** were state and local laws introduced in the Southern United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that enforced racial segregation, "Jim Crow" being a pejorative term for an African American. They remained in force until 1965.

IX. Read the titles of some of the best novels in English. Who were these novels written by?

	<i>Book</i>	<i>Author</i>
1.	Dombey and Son	Charles Dickens
2.	The Murder of Roger Ackroyd	Agatha Christie
3.	A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court	Mark Twain
4.	Light in August	William Faulkner
5.	The Picture of Dorian Gray	Oscar Wilde
6.	Wuthering Heights	Emily Brontë
7.	To Kill a Mockingbird	Harper Lee
8.	White Fang	Jack London
9.	The Sun Also Rises	Ernest Hemingway
10.	Kim	Rudyard Kipling

Authors: Agatha Christie, Emily Brontë, Harper Lee, Charles Dickens, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, Rudyard Kipling, Jack London, Mark Twain, Oscar Wilde.

X. Below is a number of famous colourful quotes that came down to us from time immemorial. They are all based on logic and common sense, so can you possibly make a full phrase, adding some words?

Example: All roads ___LEAD TO ROME

1. Very little of the drama from this period has stood _____.
2. She is spending money like _____ and I do not know how to stop her.
3. She blames Donna for stealing the husband, but it takes _____.
4. With her passionate pleas for peace, she was a lone _____.
5. Once bitten, _____.
6. The shoemaker's son always _____.
7. Too many cooks spoil _____.
8. When the cat's away the mice _____.
9. You can't teach an old dog _____.
10. You can't judge a book _____.

1. Very little of the drama from this period has stood **THE TEST OF TIME**.
2. She is spending money like **THERE IS NO TOMORROW** and I do not know how to stop her.
3. She blames Donna for stealing the husband, but it takes **TWO TO TANGO**.
4. With her passionate pleas for peace, she was a lone **VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS**.

5. Once bitten, TWICE SHY.
6. The shoemaker's son always GOES BAREFOOT.
7. Too many cooks spoil THE BROTH.
8. When the cat's away the mice WILL PLAY.
9. You can't teach an old dog NEW TRICKS.
10. You can't judge a book BY ITS COVER.

Variant IV

I. Comment on the following extract (use 100–150 words).

The Museum Now. Beyond the Physical Space

In many ways museums have always been virtual spaces. As spatial experiences, they collapse the distinctions between time and place by bringing together a range of objects from different historical periods and locations. They transport us to different places in an instant. And the experience they offer is an intensified one – almost a kind of hyperreality. All of these attributes of our experience of museums are also characteristics of virtual reality. The difference between virtual reality as a digital experience and the proto- or pseudo-virtual space of the museum is that digital virtual reality allows us to explore those attributes in ways that are very difficult, very expensive or very slow to realize in physical reality. And critically, the spaces we can inhabit in virtual reality are not fixed, but can be manipulated in real time, allowing each and every one of us to manipulate and reassemble what we experience. So rather than the fixed or slowly changing entity of the physical museum, the virtual museum has the potential to be ever-changing and ever-variable, existing in a constant state of flux, able to be made and remade at will.

Some critics would point out that this virtual museum denigrates the privileged role of the experience of the object as the core of what museums offer. Yet this argument crucially ignores the inherent limitations of the object as a record of human experience and cultural achievement. The record left by objects is at best partial, predicated on what survives well physically and also what we choose to preserve and protect at different moments. There is a reason why museums are full of Ancient Greek vases rather than less permanent or less intrinsically valuable artefacts of that world. An object’s existence in a museum is as much a reflection of the moment in which it is being viewed as the one that created it. After all, it is not the object that sits at the centre of the three defining characteristics of the museum, but the visitor, their experience, reaction and response in the here and now. Virtual spaces have the potential to bring this to the fore in profound and endlessly engaging ways that transcend what is possible in physical buildings.

At all moments of their history, museums have stood as records of humanity’s greatest achievement, and also indices of what we value and deem significant in the world today and therefore what we feel we must preserve for future generations.

(From “The Museum. From its Origins to the 21st Century” by Owen Hopkins)

II. Comment on the statement from the book “Transform Through Travel: Connecting Across Cultures” by Robert Maisel (use 180–220 words):

Travel teaches you to be more emotionally mature.

III. Write the appropriate ending to the story given below (use 60-90 words):

Mr. and Mrs. Davies had left their Christmas shopping very late. There were only a few days more before Christmas, and of course the shops and streets were terribly crowded, but they had to get presents for their family and friends, so they started out early one morning for the big city, and spent several tiring hours buying the things they wanted in the big shops.

By lunch-time, Mr. Davies was loaded down with parcels of all shapes and sizes. He could hardly see where he was going as he and his wife left the last shop on their way to the railway station and home. Outside the shop they had to cross a busy street, made even busier than usual by the thousands of people who had come by car to do their last-minute Christmas shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. Davies had to wait for the traffic lights to change, but as Mr. Davies could not see in front of him properly, he gradually moved forward into the road without realizing it. Mrs. Davies saw this and became worried.

Think of the ending to the story and write it in the space below.

IV. Create your own story based on the series of pictures (use 150–180 words):





V. Find and underline ten mistakes (lexical and grammar) and write the wrong variant in the left and the correct variant in the right column of the table below the text.

The Library of Congress

There is no question that the collections of the Library of Congress are, in general, the finest of any library in Western world. Those of no other single institution even approach to them in comprehensiveness, in quantity, in variety. Similarly, some parts of the collection are the finest in the world in detail as well. At the same time, the Library of Congress has never claimed totality and deliberately did not pursue deepness in many subjects, as, for example, medicine and agriculture.

Some divisions of the Library are indeed stunning. A complete library of Russian history and culture, 80,000 of volumes, was bought in Siberia, as well as many thousands of books in Japanese, Chinese and other eastern languages.

In 1940s all of the Library's work was organized around 6 departments with 32 divisions. With miner modifications this structure is existing today. The character of the collections was defined by the fact that they were available for the use of three categories of users: a) members of the Congress and senators; b) officers of the Federal Government; c) the general public. So the Library of Congress adopted three canons of selection: 1) all materials necessary to the Congress and government officials in the performance of its duties; 2) books and materials which record the life and achievements of the people of the US; 3) parts of the records of other societies, past and present.

These priorities, further elaborated and revised, are still an integral part of the acquisition politics of the Library of Congress.

The wrong variant

The correct variant

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

The wrong variant	The correct variant

1	in Western world	in the Western world
2	approach to them	approach them
3	deepness	depth
4	80,000 of volumes	80,000 volumes
5	eastern (languages)	oriental (languages)
6	In 1940s	In the 1940s
7	minor (modifications)	minor (modifications)
8	is existing	exists
9	its (duties)	their (duties)
10	politics	policies

VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences without changing their meaning. Use Modal verbs, the Subjunctive Mood, phrases and constructions with the Verbals.

1. It's impossible that he is telling a lie.
2. She knew that his ideas were wrong.
3. He is always losing the keys, it annoys me.
4. He was standing by the window, and his eyes were closed.
5. They had been working the whole day and decided to have a rest.

Possible answers:

1. He can't be telling... .
2. ...his ideas to be wrong.
3. I wish he would stop losing
4. ... with his eyes closed.
5. Having worked the whole day, they....

VII. Find synonyms of the following words and underline them.

1. scrupulous

honourable	careless	late	smart
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2. lachrymose

noisy	wild	quirky	tearful
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3. purported

supposed	advanced	blessed	relieved
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4. iteration

event	version	memory	holiday
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5. inundate

pick	hide	flood	lose
------	------	-------	------

6. proxy

service	boat	tunnel	agent
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7. pugnacious

chilly	toxic	hateful	aggressive
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8. irascible

cranky	thick	repulsive	brave
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9. sarcastic

deceptive	trenchant	casual	soft
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10. scrumptious

risky	negative	delicious	whole
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VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words which reflect peculiarities of British / American cultures.

(1). *Black pudding*

(2). *Gerrymandering*

(1) Black pudding is a regional type of blood sausage in the UK. It is one of the staples of a traditional full breakfast.

(2) **Gerrymandering** in the US is the practice of setting boundaries of electoral districts to favor specific political interests within legislative bodies, often resulting in districts with convoluted, winding boundaries rather than compact areas.

IX. Read the titles of some of the best novels in English. Who were these novels written by?

	Book	Author
1.	Tender is the Night	Francis Scott Fitzgerald
2.	A Farewell to Arms	Ernest Hemingway
3.	Gulliver's Travels	Jonathan Swift
4.	Under the Net	Iris Murdoch
5.	Cakes and Ale	W. Somerset Maugham
6.	Brave New World	Aldous Huxley
7.	Persuasion	Jane Austen
8.	The Moonstone	Wilkie Collins
9.	Jane Eyre	Charlotte Brontë
10.	The Remains of the Day	Kazuo Ishiguro

Authors: Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, Iris Murdoch, Wilkie Collins, Francis Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Aldous Huxley, Kazuo Ishiguro, W. Somerset Maugham, Jonathan Swift.

X. Below is a number of famous colourful quotes that came down to us from time immemorial. They are all based on logic and common sense, so can you possibly make a full phrase, adding some words?

Example: All roads ___ LEAD TO ROME

1. 1. The manager responsible should be called _____ his incompetence.
 2. It's the less unpleasant of two bad options. The lesser _____, I suppose.
 3. The crew had a _____ when the pilot made a crash landing.
 4. She spends money like _____ I wonder where she gets it all from.
 5. The road to hell is paved with _____.
 6. Cleanliness is next to _____.
 7. Enough is as _____.
 8. No news is _____.
 9. There's no point sitting and waiting. A watched _____.
 10. I was just going to say that you took the words _____.
-
1. The manager responsible should be called **TO ACCOUNT FOR** his incompetence.

2. It's the less unpleasant of two bad options. The lesser OF TWO EVILS, I suppose.
3. The crew had a NARROW ESCAPE when the pilot made a crash landing.
4. She spends money like WATER – I wonder where she gets it all from.
5. The road to hell is paved with GOOD INTENTIONS.
6. Cleanliness is next to GODLINESS.
7. Enough is as GOOD AS A FEAST.
8. No news is GOOD NEWS.
9. There's no point sitting and waiting. A watched POT NEVER BOILS.
10. I was just going to say that you took the words OUT OF MY MOUTH.