

Олимпиада школьников СПбГУ по иностранному языку
2024-2025 учебный год
Заключительный этап

Английский язык
9-11 классы

Variant I

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

Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Economic, Social and Political Interrelationships

The Coastal and Marine Environment

Since the very beginnings of tourism as a significant human activity the coastal environment has been a major drawcard (Feifer 1986). The marine environment has engendered a sense of wonderment, awe, reverence and fear since humankind evolved, and much of that early mystique has remained to the present. The coastal environment has been an essential element in tourism since Roman times (Ostia outside Rome was one of the earliest coastal resorts) and the coast is as important today as it has been at any time in its history. Demands and expectations may have changed but the coast has retained its human fascination.

Early demand for coasts, islands and reefs from traditional tourists has focused on areas displaying specific geo-environmental characteristics. Traditional tourists (taken here to be mass tourists with demand characteristics commonly displayed over the past 100–200 years) have a high propensity for passive pursuits [...], so the areas and types of coastline developed for tourism activities displayed remarkably uniform characteristics in most parts of the world. The presence of a sandy beach, relatively calm wave conditions for safe bathing, a relatively pollution-free environment and a relatively warm summer climate were important considerations. It is no coincidence to find the early bathing resorts in Europe, many parts of North America, Australia and even in parts of Southern Africa and South America displaying most of these characteristics. With the advent of cheap air travel the geographical spread of demand for the world's coastlines expanded but for many years the type of coastline in tourist demand displayed very similar characteristics. People travelled further afield but expected much the same product on arrival. The mass resorts in Spain, on the north coast of Africa, in many parts of the Caribbean and even in South East Asia have only superficial differences from the traditional resorts of Northern Europe or North America. Accessibility – albeit further distant geographically – good climate, safe bathing conditions, a reasonably clean environment and supportive tourism infrastructure are as significant in these newer resorts as they were with the traditional ones.

More recently tourism has begun to change and post-modern tourists are demanding different characteristics from the coastal environment. Post-modern tourism is still not as common as traditional tourism but it is growing in importance. While it is important to remember that even post-modern tourists have not totally neglected the traditional resorts, they are increasingly seeking new experiences and as a consequence seeking out new coastal, island and reef areas to exploit. The post-modern tourist is generally less interested in passive pursuits and is more likely to be engaged in more active and or educational activities such as surfing, diving, sailing, walking, bird spotting, nature viewing or general exploring. Some, if not all of this wider portfolio of vacation activities is less dependent on a warm climate (most Antarctic visitation is currently confined to the coastal edge) or safe bathing conditions, so not only are more sections of the world's coastlines

coming under coastal tourism development but a greater range of coastal environments are being affected.

(Stephen J. Craig-Smith, Richard Tapper and Xavier Font “The Coastal and Marine Environment” // Stefan Gössling and Michael C. Hall. “Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Economic, Social and Political Interrelationships”)

II. Comment on the quotation from the novel “Waterland” by Graham Swift (use 180–220 words):

And what does this question imply? It implies [...] dissatisfaction, disquiet, a sense that all is not well. In a state of perfect contentment there would be no need or room for this irritant little word.

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

A certain poet had written a play, and arrangements were being made to perform it. Of course, the poet was asked to give his advice on the scenery, the lighting, and all the other things that help to make a play successful, and he proved to be a very difficult man to please, as he had his own very definite ideas of how each scene should look.

In one of the scenes in the play, it was necessary to produce the effect of a wonderful sunset, which the young lovers watched together before singing one of their great love songs. The theatre electricians worked very hard to produce this sunset effect. They tried out all kinds of arrangements and combinations of lights – red lights, orange lights, yellow lights, blue lights, lights from above, lights from behind, lights from the front, lights from the sides - but nothing satisfied the poet, until suddenly he saw exactly the effect that he had been dreaming of producing ever since he had written his play.

'That's it!' he shouted excitedly to the electricians behind the stage. 'That's just right! Keep it exactly like that!'

'I'm sorry, sir,' answered the chief electrician, 'but we can't keep it like this.'

'Why ever not?' asked the poet angrily.

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.

Prehistoric Scotland

Located on the western fringes of the European continent, Scotland was one of the last regions to be inhabiting after the end of the last Ice Age. The first humans arrived over 9,000 years before, around 7,000 BC, and were nomadic hunters and gatherers, but settled as farmers. The eldest surviving evidence of their Neolithic society is found at the village of Skara Brae in Orkney, which dates back 5,000 years to around 3,000 BC. Orkney is a treasure trove of reminders of prehistoric Scotland, with Skara Brae and the magnificent burial tomb of Maes Howe as it's centrepiece. Further west, on Hebridean island of Lewis, stand the equally impressive stone circle of Calanais (Callanish), which also dates back to the third millenium BC. It is highly probably that there are many others equally important artefacts of the first natives buried deep beneath the peat and earth of the islands of Scotland, but even from what was found so far, we can tell that a sophisticating culture and widespread trading routes had been established thousands of years before the more recent reputation of the Scots as an ingenious and exceedingly well-travelled people.

The wrong variant	The correct variant
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VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences without changing their meaning. Use Modal verbs, phrases and constructions with the Verbals.

- Ann saw them. I'm sure she told you about it.
- Nobody knew how he would react to the news.
- It appeared that he didn't have any friends.
- I disliked it when people called me late at night.
- As Father was angry, they decided not to talk with him.

7. Find the synonyms of the following words (one for each word)

1. cynosure

a) attitude	b) guide	c) lie	d) container
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2. fidelity

a) success	b) faithfulness	c) bond	d) generosity
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3. consternation

a) regret	b) elegance	c) boldness	d) dismay
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4. flabbergasted

a) abandoned	b) bloated	c) closed	d) shocked
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5. disseminate

a) spread	b) justify	c) limit	d) hide
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6. duress

a) charity	b) pressure	c) mockery	d) banter
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7. forlorn

a) hungry	b) broken	c) lonesome	d) fragile
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8. corollary

a) size	b) result	c) address	d) donation
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9. disparage

a) promote	b) belittle	c) misunderstand	d) critique
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10. corroborate

a) confirm	b) disprove	c) justify	d) identify
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VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words which reflect peculiarities of British / American cultures.

(1). *Investiture*

(2). *Columbus Day*

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 Picture of Dorian Gray	
2.	A Tale of Two Cities	
3.	The Remains of the Day	
4.	Wuthering Heights	
5.	Theatre	
6.	Martin Eden	
7.	The Last of the Mohicans	
8.	Murder on the Orient Express	
9.	The Scarlet Letter	
10.	Emma	

Authors: Jane Austen; Emily Brontë; Agatha Christie; James Fenimore Cooper; Charles Dickens; Nathaniel Hawthorne; Kazuo Ishiguro; Jack London; W. Somerset Maugham; 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. April showers bring .
2. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man .
3. Haste makes .
4. Out of sight, out .
5. Two wrongs don't .
6. You can lead a horse to water, but you can't .
7. A stitch in time saves .
8. Better safe than .
9. Don't count your chickens before .
10. What goes around .

Variant II

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

Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Economic, Social and Political Interrelationships

The Coastal and Marine Environment

Although not in the same category as sea-level rise, changing levels of cloudiness can be significant for coastal tourism. Because global warming is affecting pressure and wind patterns, the world's rainfall pattern and cloud cover distribution are also changing. Levels of rainfall and daytime temperatures are also intimately linked with levels of cloud cover. The impact of the level of cloud cover will depend on the current state of cloud cover in the area being considered. In cool and cold regions of the world increased cloud cover could act as a deterrent to future tourism because cloud cover reduces the daytime temperatures and creates the impression of gloominess which most traditional tourists dislike (Viner and Agnew 2000; Wall 1992). In hot regions of the world, however, increased cloud may actually be better. Australia for instance has one of the highest incidences of skin melanoma in the world and increased cloudiness in Northern Australia could be a good thing. Increased cloud cover could have an ameliorating affect on maximum daytime temperatures and lessen the effect of increased global temperatures.

Less cloud cover will also have varying effects on tourism. Less cloud cover in cooler climates could be a good thing with much of northern Europe and Canada standing to benefit greatly from such a phenomenon. Southern European coastal destinations are popular with visitors especially from northern Europe. Giles and Perry (1998) suggest that a temperature increase of only 1 or 2°C might remove the need for northern Europeans to travel south for good weather coastal holidays. In warm and hot climates, however, less cover could be a bad thing by increasing daytime temperatures to levels no longer comfortable for the majority of tourists. Increased temperatures on parts of the Great Barrier Reef off northern Australia and on reefs off the Maldives have led to a killing off of some corals which results in what is called coral bleaching. The colour in coral reefs is caused by the presence of small organisms and once these die off the coral reefs lose their colour (Agnew and Viner 2001).

In areas which currently experience a wet regime, such as the west coast of Scotland or the west coast of the South Island of New Zealand, less rain could be a good thing for tourism where the current number of wet days acts as a deterrent to tourism activity. In areas currently deficient in rainfall, however, such as parts of Australia and the Pacific Islands, lower levels of rainfall in the future could be nothing less than catastrophic. In these areas, current water shortages are leading to unsustainable levels of water use for irrigation purposes (Fiji, for instance) and a further lowering of the water table would have very serious consequences, not just for tourism but for entire island communities in the Caribbean and Pacific. The benefits of a heavier rainfall regime will also depend on geographical location. Heavier rainfall can lead to an increased incidence of coastal flooding which is a bad thing, but it could lead to less fossil water use and water importation dependence in drier areas. Probably the only tourism activity which would directly benefit from a greater incidence of rain would be recreational fishing.

(Stephen J. Craig-Smith, Richard Tapper and Xavier Font "The Coastal and Marine Environment" // Stefan Gössling and Michael C. Hall. "Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Economic, Social and Political Interrelationships")

II. Comment on the quotation from the novel "Waterland" by Graham Swift (use 180–220 words):

So that hard on the heels of the word Why comes the sly and wistful word If.

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

When I heard Laika's frantic barking, my first reaction was annoyance. I turned over in my bed and muttered sleepily: "Shut up, you silly dog." That lasted only a fraction of a second; then consciousness returned – and with it, fear. Fear of loneliness, and fear of going mad. For a moment I did not dare open my eyes; I was afraid of what I might see. Sense told me that no dog had ever set foot upon this world, that Laika was separated from me by a quarter of million miles of space – and more of that – five years of time.

"You've been dreaming," I told myself angrily. "Stop being a fool – open your eyes! You won't see anything except the walls."

That was right, of course. The little cabin was empty, the door closed. I was alone with my memories, overwhelmed by the transcendental sadness that often comes when some bright dream fades into drab reality. The sense of loss was so great that I wished to return to sleep. It was well that I did not do so, for at that moment sleep meant death. But I did not know this for another five seconds and during that time I was back on the Earth, seeking for the comfort in the past...

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 Romans

The first survived record of the people who lived in the land that we know now as Scotland came in AD 79 when the all-conquering Romans arrived to Scotland under the general Agricola. In AD 84 Agricola defeated the Celtic tribes who lived in eastern and northern Scotland in a mighty battle

in the Cairngorms — although we only have the Roman's word for what glorious this victory actually was. During the next century the Romans reinforced their position in their most northerly territory by building forts, garrisons, and, in AD 143, the Antonine Wall, which stretched from River Forth in the east to River Clyde in the west. The Romans gave the name 'Caledonia' to which is now Scotland. However, whether through choice or their inability to subdue the resistance of the local tribes they encountered, the Romans never succeeded in making Caledonia anything more than a military outpost. In AD 180 the Romans left Caledonia and retreated southwards to Hadrian's Wall, in what is now the north of England, never to return. The forts and the Antonine Wall were abandoned, and such ended the first attempt of many to unite the island of Britain under the rule of one empire.

	The wrong variant	The correct variant
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VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences without changing their meaning. Use Modal verbs, phrases and constructions with the Verbals.

- I'm sure he couldn't talk them into going with us.
- It's a good thing to pay attention to what she's doing.
- I talked a lot but it seemed to me that she wasn't listening.
- She didn't like it when somebody saw her off.
- When the report was analysed, he went on to write the abstract.

VII. Find the synonyms of the following words (one for each word)

1. staid

a) uninformed	b) serious	c) spicy	d) unreliable	
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2. ostentatious

a) special	b) conservative	c) appropriate	d) showy	
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3. quagmire

a) swamp	b) ice	c) puddle	d) desert	
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4. sentient

a) capable	b) decisive	c) sweet	d) aware	
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5. impervious

a) dreary	b) dramatic	c) impenetrable	d) cooperative	
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6. adhere

a) stick	b) lose	c) fill	d) wait	
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7. adept

a) small	b) expert	c) seemly	d) useful	
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8. adversity

a) emergency	b) windfall	c) response	d) misfortune	
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9. ablutions

a) training	b) emptying	c) washing	d) offering	
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10. abate

a) decrease	b) forbid	c) retire	d) abbreviate	
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VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words which reflect peculiarities of British / American cultures.

(1). *Defender of the Faith*

(2). *The GOP*

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.	Great Expectations	
2.	A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court	
3.	The Sign of the Four	
4.	The Lord of the Rings	
5.	Middlemarch	
6.	Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus	
7.	Moby-Dick; or, The Whale	
8.	Under the Net	
9.	White Fang	
10.	An American Tragedy	

Authors: George Eliot; Iris Murdoch; Mary Shelley; Charles Dickens; Arthur Conan Doyle; Theodore Dreiser; Jack London; Herman Melville; J.R.R. Tolkien; 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. Better safe than .
2. A journey of a thousand miles begins .
3. Absence makes the heart .
4. A told me
5. My lips are .
6. How long is a piece of ?
7. Long time no .
8. Actions speak louder .
9. Many hands make work
10. While the cat's away .

Variant III

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

Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Economic, Social and Political Interrelationships

The Coastal and Marine Environment

The coastline is a particularly unique element of the landscape being the edge of the land where it meets the marine environment. It is exceedingly universal and is found in all countries which border seas or oceans and is even present in modified form on the edge of large inland water bodies such as the Great Lakes. However, the coastline in most places is relatively narrow, comprising that band of the Earth where the marine and terrestrial environments meet. This often results in high energy interaction and mega-episodic effects. Furthermore, this narrowness means that much of the world's coastline is ecologically vulnerable because there is limited scope for migration – there may be room to move laterally along the coast but there is very limited scope for plant and animal life to go either far inland or far offshore. This limited scope for eco-migration displays similar characteristics to the issues in mountain areas [...].

Of course, it is not just tourism which is attracted to coastlines. For a wide variety of reasons the world's coastlines are a magnet for a miscellany of human activities from power generation (the presence of large quantities of water for cooling purposes), agriculture (the presence of flat and often good quality land enjoying the ameliorating effects of the oceans on climatic extremes), industry (convenience of export and transshipment of goods and raw materials), urbanisation (attraction of the coast for lifestyle, moderated climate and employment) and increasingly in recent times retirement development with its associated support structure and recreational activities (Timmerman and White 1997). This multiple and competing use of the coastline is significant for environmental change because much of the environmental change is driven directly by these multiple coastal activities. Add to these locally generated changes more general global change affecting the whole of the planet and it becomes immediately obvious that many coastlines are extremely vulnerable (Kuijper 2003). For tourism to survive and prosper in such locations, long-term environmental monitoring and systematic data collection on environment change is not just desirable, it is essential.

Temperature warming is contributing to a world increase in cyclones, tropical lows and storms in general. It has been suggested that tropical cyclones could increase in intensity by between 10 and 20 per cent with a doubling of CO₂ in the Earth's atmosphere (Ker 1999). During the second half of the twentieth century the average number of cyclones in the southern Pacific has been seven per year but this is likely to increase to eight in the early decades of this century [...].

The implications of increased storminess for coastal tourism are many and serious. Storms are not just an inconvenience, they can be life threatening. Storms can disrupt transport communications, cause widespread coastal flooding and coastal erosion, and cause considerable structural damage. It is a well-known meteorological phenomenon that coastal cyclones and storms are worst where they cross the coast and that they tend to die out once they cross a land mass. Protection of beaches and coastal infrastructure against storms is technically possible but the cost may well render the project uneconomic and, as with sea-level rise, protection works may prove unsightly and environmentally unacceptable.

(Stephen J. Craig-Smith, Richard Tapper and Xavier Font "The Coastal and Marine Environment" // Stefan Gössling and Michael C. Hall. "Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Economic, Social and Political Interrelationships")

II. Comment on the quotation from the novel “Waterland” by Graham Swift (use 180–220 words):

When are we satisfied that we possess an Explanation (knowing it is not a complete explanation)?

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

A snake in a bedroom of a modern city flat is, happily, not so common a phenomenon as makes explanation needless. Harker Brayton, a bachelor of 35, a scientist, rich, popular and healthy, had returned to San Francisco from remote and unknown countries. He accepted the invitation of his friend, Dr Druring, the famous scientist, and was staying at his large old-fashioned house. Dr Druring's interest was reptilian, he kept them in a distant wing of the house that he used as a combination of laboratory and museum and that he called the Snakery. Despite the Snakery Brayton found life at the Druring's house to be very pleasant.

Except for a slight shock of surprise and a shudder of mere disgust Mr Brayton was not greatly affected. His first thought was to ring the bell and call a servant, but then it occurred to him that the servant would suspect him of fear, which he certainly did not feel.

The reptile was of a species with which Brayton was unfamiliar. Its length he could only guess; the body at the largest visible part seemed about as thick as his arm. In what way was it dangerous if any? Was it venomous? Was it a constrictor? His knowledge of serpents did not enable him to say.

Brayton rose to his feet and prepared to back softly away from the snake, without disturbing it if possible, and leave through the door. He heard...

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 Picts

It was the Romans who gave the Celts who lived in Scotland the name of ‘Picts’, deriving from the Latin ‘Picti’, meaning ‘painted one’s’, on account of the body paint they wore at battle. And it was the Romans, with their departure from Caledonia, who gave a credence to the Picts’ historic reputation as a warrior people that even the world’s greatest empire could not subdue. Although little is known of the origins of the Picts and their relationship with the others Celtic people of Britain and Ireland, the name became associated with the tribes who lived in northern and eastern Scotland. In the centuries that followed the Roman departure in AD 180, the Picts eventually united to establish the kingdom of Pictland. The Picts remained a powerful presence until the 9th century AD, when the kingdoms of the Picts and their principle rivals, the Scots, were first uniting, but by the following century the Picts have been subsumed into a newly Scottish nation and identity, leaving a cultural and political legacy of fierce independence that continued long after their disappearance from history.

	The wrong variant	The correct variant
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VI. Paraphrase the underlined parts of the sentences without changing their meaning. Use Modal verbs, phrases and constructions with the Verbals.

1. I don’t think he did it on purpose.
2. I didn’t tell my mother about the event and it hurts me.
3. It happened that he was invited to the party.
4. He forgot that he had seen the performance.
5. When she finished her breakfast, she went to school.

VII. Find the synonyms of the following words (one for each word)

1. visceral

a) imaginative	b) detailed	c) spiritual	d) instinctive	
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2. ululate

a) contain	b) wail	c) sweeten	d) deceive	
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3. apropos

a) insightful	b) odd	c) appropriate	d) uncertain	
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4. impertinent

a) disrespectful	b) needless	c) extreme	d) hollow	
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5 vitriol

a) permission	b) faith	c) bitterness	d) function	
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6. wanton

a) tired	b) sincere	c) greedy	d) brutal	
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7. incremental

a) tilted	b) gradual	c) tired	d) skeptical	
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8. inference

a) conclusion	b) argument	c) stress	d) symbol	
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9. fatuous

a) emotionless	b) enough	c) sinister	d) ridiculous	
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10. farrago

a) tantrum	b) lecture	c) crisis	d) assortment	
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VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words which reflect peculiarities of British / American cultures.

(1). *Poppy Day*

(2). *SCOTUS*

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.	Three Men in a Boat (To Say Nothing of the Dog)	

2.	Robinson Crusoe	
3.	Tender is the Night	
4.	Death on the Nile	
5.	The Sun Also Rises	
6.	The Picture of Dorian Gray	
7.	To Kill a Mockingbird	
8.	Persuasion	
9.	Uncle Tom's Cabin	
10.	Lucky Jim	

Authors: Jane Austen; Agatha Christie; Harper Lee; Harriet Beecher Stowe; Kingsley Amis; Daniel Defoe; Francis Scott Fitzgerald; Ernest Hemingway; Jerome K. Jerome; 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. There is no smoke without _____
2. Blood is thicker than _____
3. Keep your hair _____
4. Curiosity killed _____.
5. You can't teach an old dog _____.
6. Give someone an inch and they'll _____
7. All good things come _____
8. Bury your head in _____
9. Let the cat out of _____
10. You're making a mountain out of _____

Variant IV

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

Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Economic, Social and Political Interrelationships

Tourism in Forest Ecosystems

Worldwide, forests provide attractive scenery for recreation and tourism. Mid-latitude forests in Europe and the United States, for instance, have for centuries been recognised for their recreational benefits (e.g. Carhart 1920). In countries like Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, the UK, Japan, Australia or New Zealand, they are an important element of the landscapes that attract millions of domestic and international tourists each year (see Bostedt and Mattsson 1995; McShane and McShane-Caluzi 1997; Hall and Higham 2000; Kearsley 2000; Knight 2000). In mid-latitude forests, an increasing number of consumptive and non-consumptive activities are carried out by urban populations in search of recreational spaces. Activities include, for example, walking, hiking, mountain-biking, cross-country skiing, dog-sledding, fishing, hunting, bird watching, or mushroom and berry collection [...]. Such is the level of participation in forest-based recreational activities that some authors have started to describe forests as ‘sites of mass recreation’ (Knight 2000: 341, in the context of Japanese forests).

In many countries, the growing importance of forests for recreation and tourism has even been an argument for promoting forest expansion (e.g. Broadhurst and Harrop 2000; Ghimire 1994). Even northern boreal forests, which are less renowned for recreation, have gained importance as hiking and adventure tourism destinations, as well as tropical rainforests, which are becoming increasingly popular as tourist destinations (Lindberg et al. 1998; Gössling 1999). Some of the most well-known national parks in the world, such as the Monte Verde Cloud Forest in Costa Rica or the Volcanoes National Park in Rwanda, are located in the tropics. Even though the overall number of visitors being attracted by rainforests is small, rising tourist numbers and increasing interest in nature-based vacations have turned even lesser known reserves and parks in the tropics into tourist magnets. The attractiveness of protected areas in the tropics will often be attributed to certain ‘charismatic’ animals and a diversity of observable, spectacular, dangerous or colourful species is a precondition for rainforest tourism (Roth and Merz 1997). However, the very term ‘tropical rainforest’ seems to increasingly have the potential to attract visitors because, like no other ecosystem, tropical rainforests stand for the western conception of pristine wilderness, exotic fauna and flora, and the diversity of life.

The reasons for the growing interest in forest tourism are multiple. As Urry (1995) remarks, tourism is increasingly built on the marketing of nature and the natural, which have become central elements of travel. Nature has, in many contexts, become a playground for adventure and experience-seeking tourists (see Gössling 2005; Gyimóthy and Mykletun 2004). Overall, tourists seem more environmentally aware and there is a general trend towards more educative and challenging vacations (see Urry 1995, Lindberg et al. 1998). This development seems to be self-reinforcing, because environmental consciousness comes into existence through education, increased media attention and the comparison of the character of the physical and built environment of different places through travelling (Urry 1995). The conclusion would be that the relationship of environmental awareness and travel is a self-reinforcing one, because a heightened environmental consciousness will lead to more travel, while more travel will in turn lead to increased environmental awareness (see Gössling 2002). Due to their attractiveness for recreation, forests play an important role in this process.

(Stefan Gössling and Thomas Hickler “Tourism and Forest Ecosystems” // Stefan Gössling, and Michael C. Hall. “Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Economic, Social and Political Interrelationships”)

II. Comment on the quotation from the novel "Waterland" by Graham Swift (use 180–220 words):

Curiosity will never be content.

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

Several months had passed. One afternoon when Ainsley came home, he saw the familiar face of Dicky Soames. "So he had turned up," Ainsley thought to himself.

Dicky Soames said he was delighted to see Ainsley. "I have missed all of you so much," he added with a friendly smile.

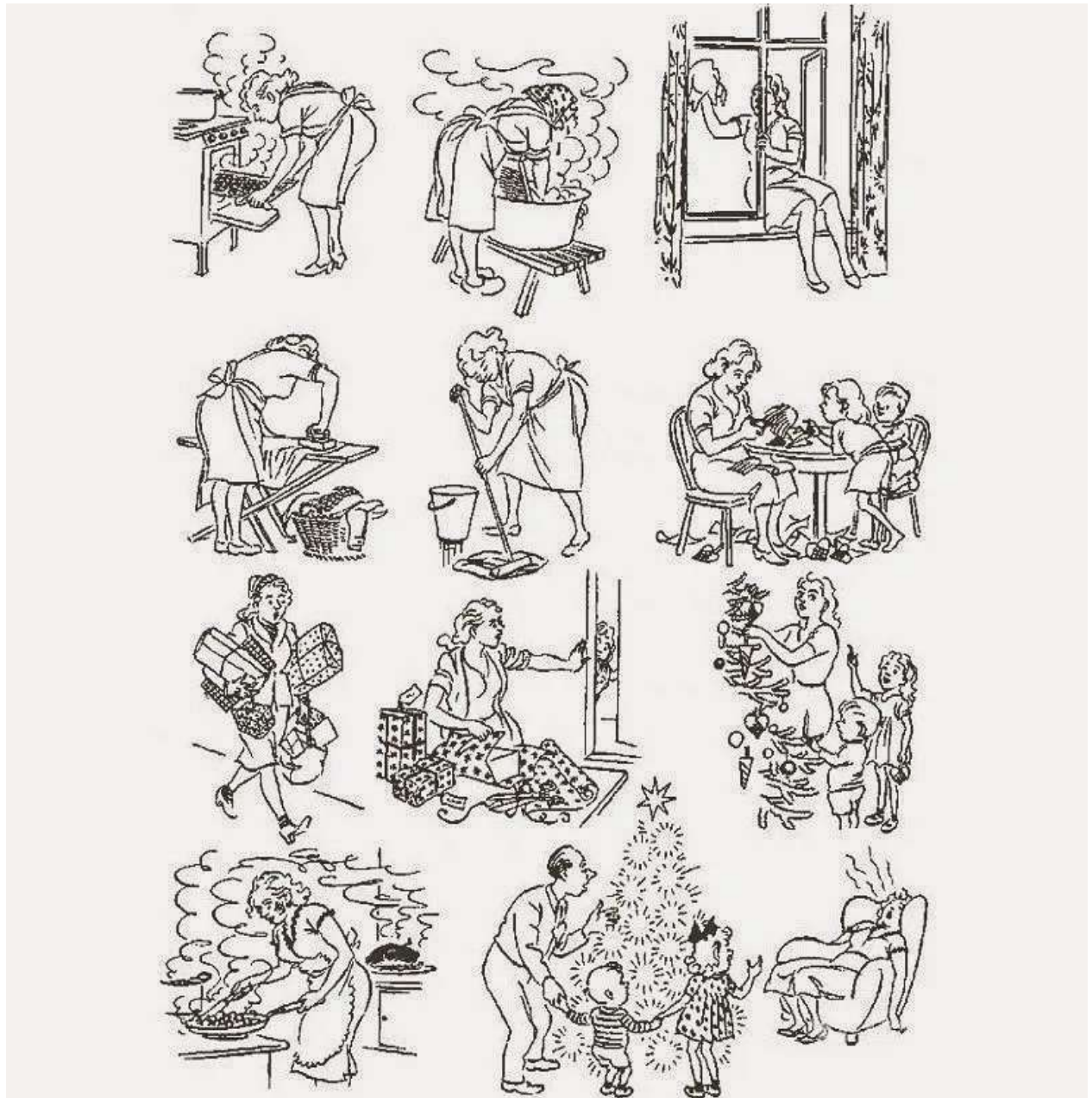
Ainsley looked at his wife. "Uncle Tom has died," she explained "and Dicky has come into his money".

"Congratulation," said Ainsley, "you are lucky."

Adela turned to Dicky. "Tell Arthur the rest," she said quietly. "Well, you see," said Dicky, "Uncle Tom had something over sixty thousand and he wished Adela to have half. But he got angry with you because Adela never answered the two letters I wrote to her for him. Then he changed his will and left her money to hospitals. I asked him not to do it, but he wouldn't listen to me!" Ainsley turned pale. "So those two letters were worth reading after all," he thought to himself. For some time everybody kept silence. Then Dicky Soames broke the silence, "It's strange about those two letters. I've often wondered why you didn't answer them?" Adela got up, came up to her husband and said, taking him by the hand....

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 Scots

The people after whom Scotland is named were Celts from Ireland, who began to arrive to the west of Scotland in the 4th century AD. It is unclear where the name of 'Scots' came from. Suggestions includes the Latin name 'Scoti', meaning 'raiders', although it is probably that there are earlier, unknown origins. This Irish invaders established themselves in what is now Argyll in their kingdom of Dalriada. When the kingdoms of the Picts and the Scots became uniting in the 9th century AD, it was the Scots who ultimately proved dominant and it was their culture and Gaelic language (deriving from 'Gael', an ancient name for people of Irish origin) that dominated the newly kingdom of Alba. It was not until the 11th century when the Lowland kingdoms of Lothian (in 1018) and Strathclyde (in 1034) finally fell under the rule of Alba. However, Gaelic never became established in Lothian and southeast. Instead there was the Old English language of Lothian that increasingly gained precedence in the newly expanded nation, and over time the Gaelic name of Alba would be replaced by it's English equivalent, Scotland, the land of the Scots.

	The wrong variant	The correct variant
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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 is possible that you forgot the keys in the car.
2. I didn't have a book with me and it made my trip boring.
3. It turned out that the film was rather interesting.
4. I prefer when you don't come home late.
5. Since she'd already seen the dog attack people, she didn't want to come closer to it.

VII. Find the synonyms of the following words (one for each word)

1. facile

a) cheerful	b) easy	c) humorous	d) clean	
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2. parody

a) essay	b) spoof	c) prediction	d) answer	
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3. conducive

a) disastrous	b) helpful	c) sensitive	d) attractive	
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4. docile

a) educational	b) petty	c) obedient	d) immature	
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5. confer

a) delegate	b) give	c) pull	d) coordinate	
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6. conspicuous

a) unending	b) trivial	c) noticeable	d) inconsistent	
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7. consanguineous

a) athletic	b) daring	c) related	d) hopeful	
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8. baleful

a) feared	b) thirsty	c) worried	d) damaging	
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9. behest

a) command	b) vacation	c) corner	d) job	
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10. bellicose

a) powerful	b) amusing	c) intellectual	d) aggressive	
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VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words which reflect peculiarities of British / American cultures.

- (1). *The Privy Purse*
- (2). *Memorial Day*

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.	A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man	
2.	The Painted Veil	
3.	The Old Man and the Sea	
4.	The Moonstone	
5.	The Sign of the Four	
6.	The Murder of Roger Ackroyd	
7.	The Golden Bowl	
8.	Tess of the d'Urbervilles	
9.	The Catcher in the Rye	
10.	Rebecca	

Authors: Agatha Christie; Daphne du Maurier; Wilkie Collins; Arthur Conan Doyle; Thomas Hardy; Ernest Hemingway; Henry James; James Joyce; W. Somerset Maugham; J. D. Salinger.

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. Once bitten, twice _____
2. Get up on the wrong side of _____
3. Come off your high _____
4. Hit the nail on the _____
5. His bark is worse than _____
6. Can't see the forest for _____
7. Don't judge a book _____
8. It takes two to _____
9. Hold your _____
10. Let's think outside _____

Variant V

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

Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Economic, Social and Political Interrelationships

Global Environmental Change and Mountain Tourism

A number of authors have warned of the potential negative affects of environmental change in sensitive alpine environments for mountain tourism (Wall 1992, Elsasser and Bürki 2002, Scott 2003). Unfortunately, there has been very little empirical research conducted to explore this issue. The only studies to have examined the potential implications of environmental change for mountain tourism are limited to the Rocky Mountain region of North America and consequently that region was selected as a case study for this section.

Nature-based tourism is an important component of North American tourism, and the national parks in Canada and the USA are central components of this tourism market. Eagles et al. (2000) estimated there were over 2.6 billion visitor days in parks and protected areas in Canada and the USA in 1996 (including over 300 million in national parks). A large proportion of park tourism in North America is concentrated in the mountain parks of western Canada and the USA. For example, approximately 65 per cent of visitation to national parks in Canada in 2000–01 occurred in the six national parks in the Rocky Mountains. The economic impact of the three mountain national parks in the Province of Alberta alone is estimated to exceed US\$600 million annually (Alberta Economic Development 2000).

Tourism in the many parks in the Rocky Mountains of western North America, displays marked seasonality. Tourism in this region is constrained by climate and the concentration of tourist visitation during warm weather months suggests that a lengthened and improved tourism season could provide opportunities to increase visitation levels in parks in this region. Richardson and Loomis (2004) and Scott and Jones (2005) used regression analysis of historical monthly visitation data (1987–99 and 1996–2001 respectively) to model the current influence of climate on park visitation and project changes under climate change scenarios [...].

The results of the two studies for the 2020s are very similar [...], with Yoho and Banff National Parks projected to have the least increase in visitation (3–6 per cent range), Rocky Mountain and Kootenay National Parks projected to have moderate increases (7–12 per cent range), and Waterton Lakes National Park showing the greatest potential increase (10–19 per cent). These projected increases in visitation would have benefits for local economies and tourism employment near each park. Conversely, increased visitation could also exacerbate existing ecological pressures from visitors and tourism infrastructure, particularly in high visitation parks like Banff (4.5 million annually), Rocky Mountain (3 million annually), Kootenay (1.6 million annually), and Yoho (1.3 million annually).

More astounding to tourism operators and perhaps alarming to park managers, are the projected changes in visitation in the 2050s and 2080s scenarios [...]. If the findings of Scott and Jones (2005) are suggestive of the longer term effects of climate change on visitation in other alpine parks in the Rocky Mountains region, to say nothing of future increases in demand from population growth, park-based tourism economies would increase dramatically. Such large growth in visitation in parks that already report ecological stress from tourism would also necessitate intensive visitor management, including strategies such as demarketing, visitor quotas, and variable pricing for peak and shoulder demand periods.

(Daniel Scott “Global Environmental Change and Mountain Tourism” // Stefan Gössling and Michael C. Hall. “Tourism and Global Environmental Change: Ecological, Economic, Social and Political Interrelationships”)

II. Comment on the quotation from the novel “Waterland” by Graham Swift (use 180–220 words):

But even if we learnt how, and what and where and when, will we ever know why? Whywhy?

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

As Fran Walker, one of the nurses of the Mills Memorial Hospital, was sitting between rounds behind her duty desk, she often recollected her childhood, which would return to her as it had existed in reality – bewildering, lonely, and frustrating.

Her father, Mr. Walker, had owned a small lumber business in Sagamore, one of Indiana's numerous smaller towns, where Fran had lived in a large frame house on six acres of unused pasture land. The first Mrs. Walker had died, when Fran was still a baby, so she did not remember her real mother at all. She remembered her stepmother, though – small, tight-lipped, thin-faced, extremely possessive of her new husband and the new house which had suddenly become her own. Fran had adored her father, tried desperately to please him. And since he desired nothing more than a good relationship between his daughter and his second wife, she had made endless attempts to win over her new mother. But her displays of affection had not been returned. Her stepmother had remained constantly jealous, resentful, without the slightest understanding of the small girl's motives and emotions.

Fran felt herself losing out, slipping away into an inferior position. She began to exaggerate – often lie about friends, feelings, grades at school, anything possible to keep herself high in her father's esteem, and at the same time gain some small bit of admiration from her mother. The exaggerations, though, had constantly turned back on her, until.....

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 Vikings

The earliest recorded Viking or Norse attack on Scotland took a place in AD 794, and in the 9th century vast areas of Scotland — from Galloway in the south to Shetland in the north — were invaded by this fearsome warriors, who sailed from Norway in their mightily longships. The first Vikings came to raid and plunder, but future generations had more permanent aspirations. While the nation of Scotland was being united like one kingdom in the 11th century, it was the king of Norway, rather than the king of Scotland, who ruled the islands and many of the northern mainland of Scotland. By the 12th century the Norwegians have lost control of their mainland territory, and after losing the Battle of Largs in 1263, they ceded Hebrides to Scotland in the Treaty of Perth in 1266. However, this would not be the end of Scandinavian influence on the history of Scotland, as Orkney and Shetland remained under first Norwegian and then Danish sovereignty until 1469. The Norse legacy can still be found today in numerical place names throughout the country that stand as a remainder of those formidable and terrifying raiders who eventually settled at their new homeland.

	The wrong variant	The correct variant
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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. Evidently he hasn't seen the film.
2. She made a good reputation but it wasn't easy.
3. It appeared he didn't hear what she had said.
4. I regret I don't know the answer to the question.
5. Although she liked cats, she didn't want to have them in her house.

VII. Find the synonyms of the following words (one for each word)

1. equanimity

a) opposition	b) sinfulness	c) horror	d) composure	
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2. emollient

a) soothing	b) exciting	c) official	d) pure	
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3. equivocal

a) undeniable	b) decisive	c) unclear	d) terrifying	
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4. gamut

a) habit	b) teacher	c) range	d) sanity	
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5. gaudy

a) sticky	b) cozy	c) flashy	d) wealthy	
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6. gauge

a) diagnose	b) measure	c) study	d) admire	
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7. adventitious

a) best	b) accidental	c) useful	d) regular	
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8. beguile

a) specify	b) vary	c) mature	d) charm	
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9. cajole

a) coax	b) threaten	c) run	d) annoy	
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10. acerbic

a) modern	b) biting	c) dirty	d) light	
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VIII. Explain the meaning of the following words which reflect peculiarities of British / American cultures.

(1). *The Chancellor of the Exchequer*

(2). *The Great Emancipator*

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.	Moby-Dick; or, The Whale	
2.	Kim	
3.	The Grapes of Wrath	
4.	Jude the Obscure	
5.	The Call of the Wild	
6.	The Quiet American	

