

**Тексты для обязательного
прочтения во время летних
каникул для кадет 4 курса,
которые планируют выбрать
английский язык в качестве ОГЭ**

Дорогие друзья! Вы планируете выбрать английский язык в качестве предмета по выбору для сдачи ОГЭ. Что это значит? Это значит, что предстоит большая работа в следующем учебном году. Экзамен по английскому языку состоит из двух частей: письменной и устной. Устная часть сдаётся и записывается при помощи компьютера, а это дополнительный стресс. Поэтому, чтобы максимально быть уверенными в себе и своих знаниях, не позволяйте лениться своим мозгам на каникулах и обязательно выделите время для выполнения заданий, которые ваши преподаватели приготовили для вас!

Ваша задача состоит в том, чтобы прочитать все тексты, выписать все незнакомые слова с переводом и выполнить задания к этим текстам!

Уважаемы родители! Данное задание для чтения – для обязательного выполнения. Это значит, что за него будут ставиться отметки. Пожалуйста, не позволяйте своим детям получить отметки, которые не удовлетворят ни вас, ни нас – преподавателей! Мы с вами выполняем одно общее дело: воспитываем всесторонне развитых кадет, которые станут конкурентоспособными и смогут осуществлять процесс роста своего образовательного потенциала на протяжении всей жизни!

ЖЕЛАЕМ УДАЧИ!

№1. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Scouts

On January 24, 1908, the Boy Scout movement started in England with the publication of Robert Baden-Powell's handbook *Scouting for Boys*. The name Baden-Powell, a brave officer, was already well-known to many English boys, and thousands of them eagerly bought the handbook. By the end of April, numerous Boy Scout troops had appeared across Britain.

In 1900, General Baden-Powell became a national hero in Britain for his 217-day defence of Mafeking in the Second Boer War in South Africa. Soon after, his military field manual, *Aids to Scouting*, written for British soldiers in 1899, became popular with a younger audience. Boys loved the lessons on tracking and observation and organized outdoor games using the book. Hearing this, Baden-Powell decided to write a non-military field manual for teenagers that would also emphasize the importance of morality and good deeds.

First, however, he decided to try out some of his ideas on an actual group of boys. On July 25, 1907, he took a diverse group of 21 boys to Brownsea Island in Dorset, where they set up camp for two weeks. With the aid of other instructors, he taught the boys about camping, observation, deduction, woodcraft, boating, life saving, and good manners. Many of these lessons were learned through original games that were very popular with the boys. The first Boy Scout meeting was a great success. Soon the handbook *Scouting for Boys* appeared.

With the success of *Scouting for Boys*, Baden-Powell set up a central Boy Scouts' office, which registered new Scouts and designed a uniform. By the end of 1908, there were 60,000 Boy Scouts, and troops began to appear in British Commonwealth countries across the globe. The Scout movement supported the boys in their physical, mental and spiritual development. The boys learned to work together to achieve goals, they also gave a promise to live by certain rules, and to help others when they could.

In September 1909, the first national Boy Scout meeting was held at the Crystal Palace in London. Ten thousand Scouts showed up, including a group of uniformed girls who called themselves the Girl Scouts. A year later, Baden-Powell organized the Girl Guides as a separate organization.

The American version of the Boy Scouts has its origins in an event that occurred in London in 1909. Chicago publisher William Boyce lost his way in the fog. So he stopped under a street light to read his map when he was approached by a young British boy. The boy asked the man if he could help and William Boyce explained that he had got lost. After guiding Boyce to his destination, the boy refused a tip, explaining that as a Boy Scout he would not accept payment for doing a good deed. This anonymous gesture inspired Boyce to organize several regional U.S. youth organizations. The Scouts movement soon spread throughout the country. In 1912, Juliette Gordon Low founded the Girl Scouts of America in Savannah, Georgia.

In 1920 the first international Boy Scout Jamboree was held in London, and Robert Baden-Powell got the title Chief Scout of the World. The founder of the Scout organization died in 1941.

Nowadays, the Scouts Movement exists in 216 different countries all over the world, there are more than 28 million boy scouts and over 10 million girl scouts.

13. Robert Baden-Powell was a secondary school teacher.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
14. The success of <i>Aids to Scouting</i> made Robert Baden-Powell write a similar book for young people.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
15. The word scout was invented by Robert Baden-Powell.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
16. The Boy Scouts' rules and the Girl Scouts' rules were different.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
17. William Boyce founded the Boy Scouts organization in the USA because he was impressed by the behaviour of a British Scout.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
18. Robert Baden-Powell was awarded the title Chief Scout of the World after his death.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
19. The first Boy Scout meeting was a great success. Soon the handbook <i>Scouting for Boys</i> appeared.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated

№2. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

A trip of her life

The story happened in New York. Max, a taxi driver, was doing his last trip that day. He arrived at the place exactly on time and beeped the horn. Nobody came out of the house. Max waited a couple of minutes and beeped again. He was never late himself and he didn't like the clients who kept him waiting. He was thinking of driving home, but something made him park the car and check the door.

He came up to the front door and knocked. "Just a minute", an old weak voice answered. After a long pause a small lady of about ninety opened the door. She was wearing an expensive but old-fashioned dress and a veiled hat. Indeed, she looked like a film star of the forties. She asked Max to help her with the heavy suitcase that was inside. He agreed without hesitation.

He came in and noticed that the room looked like people had never lived there. All the furniture was covered with cloth. There were no statuettes and tea sets on the shelves or an old clock on the wall. In the corner of the room he noticed a large box filled with old photos and books. "A deserted room", he thought.

They moved slowly to the car and the lady kept thanking Max for his help and being so patient. He said it was his job to treat every passenger like he would treat his mother. "Oh, you are such a good boy!" she said. She took the back seat and named the address. Max understood that she was going to hospital.

She asked Max to drive through the city centre though it involved extra time. She did not mind the distance and the time. She said she was not in a hurry. She told Max her family had left long before and the doctor said that her chances were not good. Her eyes filled with tears.

Max switched off the counter and asked the lady which route she preferred. The next two hours they were driving through the city. She showed Max the building she had worked in and the dance hall she had visited as a little girl. They went to the district she had lived in with her husband after their marriage.

Finally she said she was tired and they drove in silence, directly to the hospital. It was a low building that looked more like a small holiday centre. Two nurses came up quickly to them as if they were waiting. They carefully helped her out of the taxi into the wheelchair. "How much do I owe you?" she said looking at Max. "Nothing", he answered.

"You need to earn your living", she added, opening her bag. "There are other passengers", answered Max. He bent down and embraced the old lady. She hugged in return. "Thank you for the little happiness you gave me", she whispered. On his way home Max did not switch on the radio. He drove in silence. He had an impression that it was the most important trip of his life.

13. Max was late to pick up his client.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
14. The old lady was a former actress.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
15. The old lady was grateful to Max for his help.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
16. The lady chose the shortest way to the hospital.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
17. Max drove the old lady to the places which were very special to her.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
18. The hospital was in the countryside.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
19. Max refused to take money for the trip from the old lady.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated

№3. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Christmas Tree Memories

My name is Ted. I grew up in the 50s, but my childhood memories are still alive. The most pleasant of them is the family Christmas tree. Besides my mum and dad, there were five children in the family. We all took part in decorating the Christmas tree, one way or another. It was a special time for me as dad took us for a trip to the winter forest.

The experience was special as only boys were allowed to go to the countryside to pick out the tree. At the age of five I felt proud to be in a man's adventure. I remember walking through the forest with dad looking for the perfect, large tree. We had a tall ceiling in the living room, so a small tree did not look right there.

At the age of five, even a small tree seemed great to me. To measure a tree I raised my hands above my head and looked up. If I could reach the top of the tree I thought it was big enough. Dad, however, always chose the perfect tree very carefully.

Once he had made his choice, he took out an axe to cut down the tree. I wanted to help my dad and brothers, but they always told me to stand back. When the cutting began, I tried to hold the tree up. I was afraid the tree would fall on them and I felt strong enough to hold it.

After the tree was down we took it to the car and went back home. I don't remember how we got that large tree through the door, but it was always right. Then dad got the tree to stand up and we could start the decorating. The tree, the boxes with decorations and a tall ladder took up the whole room.

All the family took part as mum gave everyone a task. I had to pass the decorations. What I liked best about the Christmas tree was the lights. After everybody else had left I stayed in the room and watched the lights travelling up and down the Christmas tree.

Dad had one more special job that day. Mum took her favourite ornament, a lighted angel, which she had got as a present from her family. Dad climbed up the ladder and fixed the angel at the top of the Christmas tree. When I looked at the angel, I thought Santa was close to my house.

Everyone was ready to celebrate Christmas. The decorated shining tree was so big that it nearly touched the ceiling. I felt I was a small part of a big adventure. The last few years we lived in that house the trips to the forest with dad ceased. We bought an artificial tree instead.

13. Ted's family had a tradition of decorating the Christmas tree together.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
14. When Ted's father went to choose their Christmas tree, Ted stayed at home.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
15. Ted's family lived in a small town.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
16. Ted's father always chose a tall tree for Christmas.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
17. Ted's mother preferred the Christmas decorations created by her children.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
18. A lighted angel was Ted's favourite Christmas decoration.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
19. There was a star on the top of the Christmas tree in Ted's house.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated

№4. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Tove Jansson

The Moominland series of books and cartoons are very popular with children. They have been translated into several languages, filmed and staged. Moomins, the funny fictional animal characters, were invented by the Finnish fairy tale writer, Tove Jansson. These characters lived in the imaginary country of Moominland. The author not only wrote the story but also made professional illustrations for every book in the series.

When she was a child, Tove Jansson never planned to be a writer. Born into the family of a sculptor and an artist, Tove enjoyed a relaxed and creative atmosphere in her home, open to many people. She spent a lot of time painting and staging fairy tales with her brothers. Since her early years, Tove was impressed by Christian Andersen's fairy tales. In her imagination she lived the characters' lives and imagined their adventures in her colourful dreams.

The family often went on sea trips, the memories of which Tove kept for years. She admired the Finnish landscapes with beautiful sunsets and sunrises, she watched the sea constantly changing its colour and the cosy bays. All the magic appeared later in the pictures of the Moomin valley with the blue house standing in the middle of it.

At about fourteen, Tove realized she wanted to go into painting professionally. At first, she worked for a local children's magazine together with her mother. When Tove completed her school course, she studied fine arts in colleges in Finland and abroad. Tove's excellent education, talent, and magnificent artistic skills allowed her to illustrate the books of the famous English writers J.R.R. Tolkien and Lewis Carroll. She made some successful wall paintings in Helsinki as well.

At the age of thirty, Tove still had the character of a child who suffered from the injustice and cruelty of life. At that time, she thought of creating an alternative honest and fair world for people like herself. She created it in her imagination. Once Tove recalled a small white hippo she had drawn on the wall to tease her little brother. This is how a new character of Finnish literature, the Moomin, appeared.

Her first book was published in 1946. The fantasy characters were something new for a children's book of that time. That is why they made Tove Jansson famous overnight. Images of Moomins made in wood, china, soap and plastic spread all over the world. The first book was followed by eleven more tales of Moominland. Each new story reflected an important event in Tove's life.

In the 1970s, Janssen started to write stories and novels for adult readers. Apart from the illustrations of children's books Tove Jansson returned to serious painting. The critics praised her pictures a lot for their colours and harmony. Tove Jansson's most well-known works are a self-portrait and a portrait of her friend. However, she used to say that people would remember her only as the author of the Moomins, not as a painter. This made Tove Jansson feel sad.

All the Moomins tales had a happy ending. Just like her characters, Tove Jansson made her dream come true. At the end of her life she bought a small island in Finland to settle there with her mother. She arranged children's festivals on the island and read her tales for the young audience. Her house, like the one in the Moominland, was always open to her numerous friends and readers, who often came to her island.

13. Moominland is a region in Finland.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
14. When Tove Jansson was a child, she was keen on literature and arts.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
15. Tove Jansson's mother was a well-known Finnish artist.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
16. Tove Jansson had never been on a sea voyage.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
17. Tove Jansson's college teachers were impressed with her academic results.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
18. Tove Jansson's first book was a success.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
19. Writing children's books was Tove Jansson's only occupation.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
20. When Tove Jansson settled on the island, she received a lot of guests.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated

№5. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Sports in Great Britain

It is interesting how many of today's sports games originated in Britain – football, rugby, tennis, boxing, rowing and horse racing among them. Of course, horse racing was popular with the Greeks and Arabs long before the British began to put them into practice; and people had been playing football in one form or another for thousands of years all over the world. But it was the British who created special rules for these sports and sports games.

Football is a good example. In the Middle Ages people in Europe, Japan and Asia all played some forms of the game. A sort of football was also very popular in England, especially as a contest between villages. But at that time there were very few rules. When the students of English schools started to play football, rules then became necessary. They were changed several times and by the middle of the 19th century football had become very much the game that we know and like today. By the way, the first serious football rules were written at Cambridge University.

A similar story can be told about some other sports. Why did this happen in Britain before other countries? There are some possible explanations: after the Norman invasion of 1066, Britain was quite a peaceful country. As a result people had time to develop sports. Later, after Britain's industrial revolution, English factories were based on highly organized work and strict time keeping. The same discipline was applied to sport. So uniforms, referees and punishments were introduced to football and other games. British authorities thought that team games were good training for future military and industrial careers.

Every country has its own list of favourite sports. What is the British list? There are lots of games apart from football. Schoolgirls, for example, play a game which seems a lot like basketball. It is called netball. Netball is different from basketball in many details: for example, the ball is lighter, the court is bigger and netball has seven players in each team (not five). There is something very strange about netball – it is never played by boys. There is no biological reason for this, it is simply a tradition. It is popular throughout the English-speaking world, and the Australians and New Zealanders usually win the competitions.

But the most famous and popular British sport is cricket. Cricket is an important part of English summer life. You can watch it all day on TV or even listen to it on the radio. News programmes keep you up-to-date with the score. Men, when they meet, always exchange a few words about the state of the game.

One of cricket's distinguishing features is that the games are very long. In an ordinary game at a boys' school it takes up to a whole afternoon. But the big international games are up to five days long.

13. Football was the most popular game in the Ancient World.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
14. The rules for modern football were created in Great Britain.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
15. All the students had to play football and other team games at British schools.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
16. Basketball and netball are the same game under different names.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
17. Netball was invented in a British boarding school for girls.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
18. Teams from Great Britain always win the international netball competitions.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
19. The British mass media pay lots of attention to cricket.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
20. According to the rules, a game of cricket lasts no longer than an hour and a half.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated

№6. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Joseph Rudyard Kipling

Joseph Rudyard Kipling is considered to be one of the greatest English writers. He was born in 1865, in Bombay, India. At the time of his birth, his parents were recent arrivals in India. They had come to India with plans to start a new life. The family lived quite well. His father, an artist, was the head of the Department of Architectural Sculpture at the School of Art. For young Kipling, India was a wonderful and happy place.

However, at the age of 6, Kipling's life changed greatly. He was sent to England to receive a formal British education. These were hard years for Kipling. The boy suffered from strict school discipline, his classmates' insults and bullying. His only comfort was books: he enjoyed reading. By the age of 11, Kipling was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Fortunately, Kipling's mother placed him in a new school. There, Kipling found friends and discovered his talent for writing, eventually becoming the editor of the school newspaper.

In 1882, Kipling was told by his parents that they didn't have enough money to send him to college, and he returned to India. It was a powerful moment in the young writer's life. He found a job with a local newspaper. Kipling's experience as a reporter formed the backbone for lots of his stories. Later, his collection of 40 short stories called Plain Tales from the Hills gained wide popularity in England.

Seven years later, Kipling returned to England in the hope of becoming a famous writer. In London, he met Wolcott Balestier, an American publisher who became one of Kipling's great friends and supporters. Later, Kipling happily married Wolcott's sister, Carrie.

As a writer, Kipling flourished. His portfolio contained gems like The Jungle Book, The Naulahka: A Story of the West and East and The Second Jungle Book. Kipling loved children and understood them very well. His tales fascinated boys and girls all over the world.

Kipling travelled a lot, but in 1902 he returned to Great Britain with his wife and children. The Kiplings bought a large estate in Sussex and many of his most famous books were written there. One of them was Just So Stories. The book's name had, in fact, come from his daughter, who asked her father to repeat each tale several times, or "just so," as she often said.

In 1907 he was the first English writer to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature. It was international recognition of his talent.

In 1914, the First World War began and Kipling was a passionate supporter of the fight against Germany. He even encouraged his son John to join the army though John had a serious problem with his eyesight. Kipling and his son were very close. Unfortunately, in October of 1915, John was killed in France. Kipling, feeling guilty about persuading his son to become a soldier, was terribly depressed.

Due to these sad circumstances, for the last twenty years of his life Kipling did not write any more of his wonderful children's tales.

13. Kipling was born into the family of a writer.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
14. His school teachers considered the young Kipling a capable student.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
15. Kipling studied at college.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
16. Kipling met his future wife due to his friend.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
17. The book Just So Stories got its name due to Kipling's daughter.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
18. At the beginning of the 20th century, Kipling was given a prestigious literary award.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
19. Kipling's son returned from the war with a problem with his eyesight.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
20. Kipling continued creating tales for children until the end of his life.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated

№7. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

The University of St Andrews

The University of St Andrews is located in the small town of St Andrews on the east coast of Scotland. It is the oldest university in Scotland, and the third oldest university in the United Kingdom after Oxford and Cambridge.

In the middle ages, there were no universities in Scotland and young Scottish people had to go abroad to study. Many of them went to study in France, to Paris University. In May 1410 a group of academics, mainly graduates of Paris University and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, started a school of higher learning in St Andrews, which offered courses of lectures in logic, philosophy, and law. Later the school turned into a university.

The town of St Andrews had not been chosen as the place for the first university of Scotland by chance. It was located not far from Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland. In the 15th century, the town of St Andrews was already an important religious centre of the country. It had a monastery, a cathedral and several churches. The town was well-known in Europe.

By the middle of the 16th century, St Andrews was quite a big university and had three colleges. Even today some of the university buildings date back to this period and they are still in use. In the 17th to 19th centuries, St Andrews University went through a period of decline. It had serious financial problems, and the number of students got very low. It was recorded that in 1773, the university had only 100 students.

However, in the 19th century the town of St Andrews became a trendy holiday destination. The railway arrived in the town, the population increased, and a lot of new streets and houses were built. The University of St Andrews got back its fame as one of the best universities: the number of students and professors increased.

Today St Andrews University has a world-class reputation in teaching and research. It is considered to be one of the best in the United Kingdom. The University population (staff and students) numbers nearly 9,000. They come from more than 100 countries. St Andrews' graduates include statesmen, inventors, authors, political leaders and journalists.

No wonder the university has many traditions. One of them is the red academic gown which is usually worn at formal university occasions (several times a year). First-year-students wear their gowns on the shoulders, then, in the second year, off the shoulders. Third-year-students wear the gown off the left shoulder or on the right shoulder. A fourth-year-student will wear the gown off both shoulders, across the elbow.

Another famous tradition that many students choose to take part in is the May Dip. They get into a freezing North Sea at sunrise on the first of May. The students believe that this ritual will bring them good luck in exams. If you do not like a cold swim, you can just look after your friends' clothes on the beach. It will also help you to have good luck!

13.	The University of St Andrews was founded earlier than the University of Oxford.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
14.	In the 15th century, lectures were given in French at the university in St Andrews.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
15.	The town of St Andrews was the capital of Scotland in the 15th century.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
16.	From the 15th to the 19th century the number of students at the University constantly increased.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
17.	In the 19th century, due to the changes in the town, the university started to develop.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
18.	Some representatives of the Royal family studied at St Andrews University.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
19.	Students wear the red gown in different ways depending on which year they are in.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
20.	Taking part in the May Dip swimming is obligatory for all the students.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated

№8. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Doughnuts

Doughnuts, a delicious snack, need no special occasion to eat them; they are the side order to coffee, tea or milk and can easily make you popular around the office. They are consumed all over the world – the USA alone makes more than 10 billion doughnuts a year.

The origin of the doughnut is heavily debated. The idea of fried dough does not belong to one country or culture. The exact place, time and person responsible for creating the doughnut is also unknown. However, the two countries generally associated with this sweet snack are the United States and Holland.

Records show that the Dutch were making olykoeks, or ‘oil cakes’, as early as the mid-19th century. These early doughnuts were simply balls of cake fried in pork fat until golden brown. However, there was a problem with doughnuts. The centre of the doughnuts did not cook as fast as the outside and remained mostly uncooked. That was the reason why the cakes were stuffed with fruit, nuts, or other fillings that did not take long to cook.

The doughnuts got a hole inside only after their arrival in America. There is a very popular half-true story about a sea captain and his mother, which explains how it happened. As legend has it, Mrs. Gregory sent her son, Captain Hanson Gregory, on one of his sea voyages with several doughnuts and her recipe to make more. But Hanson didn't like nuts, so he took them out and ordered the ship's cook to prepare all doughnuts with holes in the centre.

We may never know if Captain Gregory really invented the first doughnut hole. However, we can be sure that this hole was a very positive change. Now it was much easier to get well-done and cooked-through doughnuts.

By the 1920s, doughnuts were being mass-produced in America. Their association with breakfast was only the beginning and the doughnut was very popular as a snack in theatres. To satisfy the growing need for doughnuts in one New York neighborhood, a Russian immigrant named Adolph Levitt created the first doughnut machine. In 1934 the doughnut was declared ‘the hit food of the Century Of Progress’. Levitt made twenty-five million dollars annually from the sale of his doughnut machines to bakeries.

The 1940s and 50s, saw the arrival of doughnut chains such as Krispy Kreme Doughnuts and Dunkin' Donuts. They say it was the Dunkin Donuts chain that popularized the 'donut' spelling of the word ‘doughnut’ by making it part of its name! Today, most writers outside the USA still prefer ‘doughnut’. ‘Donut’ appears about a third of the time in published American writing. However, as ‘donut’ is a simpler spelling it will certainly become more commonly used.

The Americans are so fond of doughnuts that they celebrate National Doughnut Day. It is on the first Friday in June and honours the ‘Doughnut Girls’. These were the female volunteers who made doughnuts and served them to American soldiers fighting in France during World War I. The French women wanted to bring comfort and optimism into soldiers’ life by giving them a taste of the food they had back home.

13.	The USA produces more doughnuts than all the other countries in the world.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
14.	The fillings in doughnuts were first added to make them well-cooked.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
15.	Mrs. Gregory was the best doughnut cook in her town.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
16.	Mrs. Gregory invented doughnuts with a hole in the centre.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
17.	At the beginning of the 20th century, doughnuts became very popular in the United States.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
18.	The doughnut machine brought its inventor lots of money.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
19.	The spelling ‘donut’ is more popular in the US than anywhere else.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
20.	The ‘Doughnut Girls’ was the name for women who served in the army during World War I.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated

№9. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Harrow School

Harrow School, commonly known simply as Harrow, is an English boarding school for boys. It is situated in Harrow, in North West London, England. Harrow School was officially founded by John Lyon, under a Royal Charter from Queen Elizabeth I, in 1572.

Harrow School has always been famous for its exclusive education. Many famous British people, including Sir Winston Churchill, studied there. Among other notable graduates are poets and writers such as Byron, Sheridan and Richard Curtis.

The school currently has approximately 850 pupils spread across 12 houses, all of them are full-time boarders. The houses each have their own gardens and necessary facilities. Each house holds around 70 boys who live and study at Harrow.

Every new boy who enters the school is given a two week period of time called ‘grace’ to get acquainted with the school rules and traditions. A student in a year above called a ‘Shepherd’ helps him. When this period of time ends the boy takes the ‘new boys’ test’ which checks general knowledge of the school’s traditions. Some time later all new boys sing a solo in front of their house. This ritual officially ends their time as a new boy.

Harrow has many traditions, which include wearing school uniform. Everyday uniform includes the Harrow hat which is made of varnished straw with a dark blue strip. All boys are required to wear their hats when going to or from lessons and to ‘cap’ all teachers who pass them. The student has to raise his forefinger to the edge of his hat. Those who do not follow these rules are punished.

Sport is important at Harrow. Through sports games the students learn how to work in team situations. Harrow has two major sporting traditions, the first is *Harrow Football*. It is played with a large leather ball and is something of a cross between rugby and football. The game can be violent, as there are no restrictions as in rugby. As a result, injuries often occur, despite the game being played on the muddiest and softest pitches. No other British schools play this unique game. The competitions are held between Harrow school teams. Additionally, teams of Old Harrovians often return to play a game of unique football.

The second famous sport tradition is the annual *Eton versus Harrow* cricket match. The first match between the two famous English schools for boys was played in 1805. It should be mentioned that more often the cricket match has been won by Eton. Though some years were fortunate for Harrow players too.

Harrow School is also known for its custom of singing School Songs. Some of the songs were written by school teachers about Harrow life in the 19th century. New songs are occasionally written, but most students, teachers and graduates think that ‘the old ones are the best’! The School celebrates Songs once or twice a term, and Songs are sung with a similar frequency at a house level.

13.	For several years John Lyon worked as a teacher in Harrow School.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
14.	All Harrow School students live in a large impressive building of Victorian style.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
15.	‘Shepherd’ is the nick-name of a Harrow teacher.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
16.	A School song, sung at the house, marks the end of ‘grace’.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
17.	Wearing Harrow hats is obligatory.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
18.	Harrow Football is played in several English private schools.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
19.	Since 1805 Harrow cricket players have won more games than the students of Eton.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
20.	The students should know the texts of all School Songs by heart.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated

№10. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Thanksgiving dinner

The sisters lived in a little house with apple trees. After their parents' death, Aunt Susanna looked after them. Their income was enough to keep them going but they couldn't afford too much. Their aunt was a conservative woman who believed that the most important thing for any girl was to be a good housekeeper. Her nieces meanwhile had other interests. Laura and Agnes liked painting, Kate played the violin, and Maggie was keen on Latin and dreamt of further education.

The girls were good at housework as well, but definitely preferred their hobbies to their housekeeping chores. So, every time Aunt Susanna came to their house, they hid the paints, the musical instrument, and the books and started sewing or reading a thick cookery book. Aunt Susanna, in turn, never missed a chance to make a sarcastic remark about the dust on the violin or paint on Laura's nose. She made it quite obvious that she would prefer her nieces to do something useful about the house instead of their silly hobbies.

One day, Aunt Susanna read a newspaper article that promoted the idea of higher education for women. The article impressed her and even made her consider the opportunity of college education for Maggie. During one of her visits to the girls, she announced she could send Maggie to college.

Then she mentioned that she had to leave the town for a while and she would not be home until Thanksgiving. The problem was that she expected some guests for Thanksgiving dinner. She asked the girls for help and the sisters enthusiastically agreed to help her cook dinner for the guests.

With a determined look Aunt Susanna gave them all the instructions. She had made a list of dishes and told the girls to stick to it. She left the girls the key to the kitchen door in her house where they would find the turkey and ready-made meat pies. The girls had to warm up the pies and cook the turkey by twelve sharp the day she arrived.

When aunt Susanna left, the girls sighed sadly. They had another plan for Thanksgiving day – they wanted to have their dinner at home. But they realized that if they upset their aunt, she could easily change her mind about the college for Margaret, and Maggie would never have a second chance.

It was Kate who saved the situation: "Let me and Agnes go to Aunt Susanna's house and cook dinner there. Maggie and Laura stay here cooking dinner for us. This way we won't miss our own Thanksgiving."

So, in the morning on Thanksgiving Day Agnes and Kate got up early and headed to Aunt Susanna's house to have enough time to cook.

They weighed the turkey to find out the cooking time, and put the pies in the oven in advance. When the dinner was done, they carefully set and decorated the dining-room table. Suddenly there was a loud cry from the yard. Tony, the neighbours' little boy, had fallen into the well. The girls rushed to help him out and forgot to lock the door. When they were back, they found out that the dinner had been ruined by the neighbours' dog.

"What shall we do?" Agnes cried desperately. Unlike her sister, resourceful Kate never lost control. She decided to borrow the girls' dinner from home. Agnes and Kate had to run all the way because they had only twenty minutes left before the aunt's train arrived. They burst into the kitchen, where Maggie and Laura had just served the dinner, grabbed it and ran away.

Just as the train's whistle blew, Thanksgiving dinner in Aunt Susanna's house was arranged so that she would not notice any change. When she came in, the dinner was on the table. Aunt Susanna was satisfied that everything was cooked and served the way she wanted it to be. Two days later, Maggie was sent to college.

13.	Aunt Susanna disapproved of her nieces' hobbies.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
14.	The cookery book was a present from Aunt Susanna.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
15.	Right before Thanksgiving Day Margaret got a chance to go to college.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
16.	Aunt Susanna designed the menu for the Thanksgiving dinner herself.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
17.	All the four sisters went to their aunt's house to cook Thanksgiving dinner.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
18.	The neighbours, Tony's parents, helped the girls to tidy up the rooms.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
19.	The Thanksgiving dinner for Aunt Susanna got burnt in the oven.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
20.	Aunt Susanna was pleased with her nieces.	1) True	2) False	3) Not stated