

## Test 13

### Задание I

9

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами **A — G**, выберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами **1–8**. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. From a hobby to an event | 5. Gift-giving tradition |
| 2. Rules and regulations    | 6. City planning         |
| 3. Getting by air           | 7. Ecologically friendly |
| 4. Growing steadily         | 8. Wooden monuments      |

- A.** In 1986 a group of young artists met on the beach in San Francisco. They decided to make an installation outside the studio. They built up and burnt down a three-metre wooden jackstraw. Such an extreme way of self-realization had a lot of followers who offered to arrange a regular musical festival called the “Burning Man”.
- B.** Since then a week’s festival became annual and attracted more and more visitors each season. The wooden figure of a man was also made higher and higher till it got to twelve metres. Only in 2013 about sixty hundred visitors were registered for the festival.
- C.** To accommodate so many artists, DJs, and musicians the moderators built up a special territory at Black Rock in Nevada Desert. The settlement has a modern infrastructure with cafés and theme camps all around it. The circular and radial streets all lead to the main Man Sculpture, which indicates the central square.
- D.** Though “freedom” is the main motto of the festival there are restrictions to keep order on this large territory. Every burning of own art pieces must be done on a separate platform. No extra fireworks are allowed. Dogs and own cars are out of the question. The only driving allowed is on service vehicles or “mutants” made of Lego.
- E.** The nearest airport is in Reno, Nevada, two hours away from the city. Every year it services thousands of “burners”, which brings much money. The international San Francisco airport is about six hours’ drive by car. Also, the festival has its own annual temporary airport, probably the only one of its kind. Shuttle flights are organized to and from the festival or to the nearest town for extra charge.
- F.** The “burners” are creative people and have invented a special act of making presents to each other. At first it was called “exchanging favours”. It meant unconditional natural exchange of food and necessary things. The ritual is still very popular. Money is allowed to buy petrol, drinks and tickets only.
- G.** There are very strict sanitary requirements during the festival. Participants never use toxic materials while burning, all used water is collected by special septic-pumping trucks. All rubbish is either taken back home or cleaned up by the Black Rock City volunteers. So, after every event the desert is left as clean as it was before it or even better.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

**Задание II**

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **10–17** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 — True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 — False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 — Not stated**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

**Canadian English**

Canadian English is one of the state languages in Canada. Outside the territory of Quebec, where French dominates, it is a native language for about seventy-five per cent of population. Linguists explain specific features of Canadian English by the country's location close to the United States and the influence of the French and old Indian cultures.

The first reference to the term "Canadian English" was registered in the 19th century, but its formation began earlier. After the American Revolution many people who rejected the independence left American colonies and were given land in Canada. The influence of American and British English grew stronger with every further wave of immigration to Canada.

The Canadians claim that their variant is cardinally different from the rest, but in other parts of the world it is associated more with American English. On the whole it sounds more like American but the Canadians do not simplify classical language forms like the Americans do. At the same time, Canadian English bears some distinctive features of the language spoken in the United Kingdom.

For example, the dialect in the Atlantic provinces reminds the dialects of Scottish and Irish fishermen. In Canadian English the words "runners" and "holiday" are as common as in British English. Though they never use the Past Perfect Continuous tense, such details like *centre* or *colour* give out the British roots of Canadian English.

Phonetics is one of the most evident peculiarities of Canadian English. There is a famous stereotype about it that says it uses "eh" at the end of every phrase. "Eh" can express any emotion or replace a tag question. Another typical feature is saying "out and about" as "oot and aboot". Unlike in American English, word stress is often shifted to the beginning.

The standard Canadian is officially used by most educated people, it can be heard on TV or radio. Written forms, which tend to look more British, appear in press. At the same time, every newspaper in Canada has its own spelling norms. Canadian dialects are many and some of them are hard to understand because of considerable vocabulary differences.

Katherine Barber, former editor of the Canadian Oxford Dictionary, has collected many examples of native words and phrases. For example, the words like "butter tarts" and "toque" denote national food and a knitted hat. The popularity of hockey in Canada also brought several sports metaphors into everyday speech.

The first dictionaries of Canadian English appeared in Toronto in the 1960s. Many secondary schools in Canada use these dictionaries up to now. Later editions include more examples of colloquial expressions and short articles that explain their origin. Modern linguists have an excellent opportunity to discover Canadian English in the multicultural community.

**10**

French was introduced in Canada before English.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

Ответ:

☐**11**

Many people moved from America to Canada for political reasons.

1) True

2) False

3) Not stated

Ответ:

☐

- 12** Canadian English and American English are NOT absolutely the same.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated                      Ответ: ☐
- 13** British English borrowed lexical and spelling rules from Canadian English.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated                      Ответ: ☐
- 14** The word “eh” is a pronoun.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated                      Ответ: ☐
- 15** All Canadian words in newspaper texts are written in the same way.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated                      Ответ: ☐
- 16** Katherine Barber graduated from Oxford University.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated                      Ответ: ☐
- 17** Schoolchildren in Canada consult Canadian English dictionaries at language classes.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated                      Ответ: ☐

## Test 14

### Задание I

9

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами **A — G**, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами **1–8**. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

1. Visual message
2. Food preferences
3. Sounds in talk
4. A mobile “tool” for interaction

5. Communicating through touch
6. Further experiments
7. Feeling humans
8. Following the leader

- A.** People and animals use similar tone communication or body language. The only exception is that people never speak silently. On the contrary, some wild species use the absence of noise as a sign of danger. Horses are usually referred to as silent animals. Indeed, they talk in many different ways, which are not always aloud.
- B.** Horses are social animals and can easily communicate by body language. When a group of horses is grazing in the field, all its members notice the signs the main horse gives them. If there is something unusual, it raises its head and tail and gets tense. If the main horse puts its head down, they continue eating grass.
- C.** Horses can monitor people’s gestures and emotions as well. They can sense if a person is friendly, relaxed or scared. Horse trainers say that if a man is calm his horse becomes safe and comfortable, too. An experienced trainer may easily calm down a nervous animal if he stands beside a horse, relaxes his muscles and drops his shoulders.
- D.** Another thing horses adore is grooming. When horses are in the stables, daily management becomes absolutely necessary. Besides, this is the way to establish closer contact with them. Horses enjoy being scratched on the back, on the chest and under the belly. To show its pleasure, a horse can arch or stretch its neck or try to scratch the other horse with its teeth in return.