Mount Everest, 29,002 feet high, is situated on the border of Tibet and Nepal. Since the end of the nineteenth century climbers have been ambitious to conquer Everest and stand on the highest point of land in the world. On Friday, 29 May 1953, two members of the British Everest Expedition succeeded in reaching the top. They were the first men known to have done so.

Before the successful climb of 1953 there had been ten other expeditions. The first attempts were made from north, after permission had been obtained from the ruler of Tibet. The first expeditions were organized by the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society. The aim of the 1921 expedition was to examine the mountain and the surrounding area, and find a route by which a later expedition might hope to reach the top.

The climbers were successful in mapping possible routes up the mountain from the north, the north-east, and the north-west. One of them, George Mallory, reached a height of over 24,000 feet, and was able to see an immense valley on the south-west side of the mountain. It was from this valley that the climb was made in 1953.

The expedition of 1924 again approached the mountain from the north. Two of the climbers, Mallory and Irvine, set up a camp at 26,800 feet. From this camp they sent back a message saying that the weather was good and that they hoped to reach the top and get back to their tent the next day. They were seen the next afternoon through a break in the clouds at a height of about 28,230 feet. They did not return to their tent, and the weather made it impossible for other climbers to go to their help. Mallory’s ice-axe was found nine years later by members of another expedition.

In 1951 a British expedition, led by Eric Shipton, found a way into the immense valley to the south-west of the mountain. The exploration and mapmaking were of the greatest value to the men who won success in 1953.

1) The highest mountain in the world can be found on the border of Tibet and Thailand.
2) The climbers of the early expeditions made their first endeavours from the south side of the highest mountain.
3) The target of the first expedition was to define every possible way for further attempts of reaching the Everest top.
4) One of the climbers noticed a vast plain on the north-west side of the mountain.
5) Mallory and Irvine were not able to descend and the atmospheric conditions didn't let their friends to come to their rescue.

6) What have many climbers been anxious to do since the end of the 19th century?
1. They wanted to be included in the Tibet Expedition.
2. They were eager to climb the highest point of the Earth.
3. They had ambitions to be included into the Nepal Expedition.
4. They wanted to conquer Everest to become famous and rich.

7) Where was the climb in 1953 made from?
1. It was made from the foot of the mountain.
2. It was made from the camp at 26 800 feet.
3. It was made from the enormous valley on the south-west side of Everest.
4. The climb was made from the east side of the mountain.

8) Who was the first to reach the highest point?
1. The Nepal climbers were the first to conquer the highest top.
2. The International Expedition did it.
3. The group of the Royal Geographical Society reached the top first.
4. Two representatives of the British Expedition succeeded in doing it.

9) What information did Mallory and Irvine send their friends from a camp?
1. They were optimistic and believed they would reach the top and return safely.
2. They informed them of bad weather.
3. They were planning to build a tent and stay there.
4. They were determined to examine the mountain top and map the route.
10) Why didn’t other members of the expedition rush to help Mallory and Irvine?
1. They didn’t know where they were.
2. The weather conditions didn’t let them do it.
3. The climbers were too high.
4. Their camp job prevented them from doing it.

Задание III. Выберите правильный и наиболее точный вариант перевода следующих предложений.

11) They were the first men known to have done so.
1. Они были первыми известными, кто сделал это.
2. Они были известны первыми, кто сделал так.
3. Они были первыми людьми, которые, как известно, сделали это.
4. Они были первыми известными людьми, сделавшими это.

12) The first attempts were made from north, after permission had been obtained from the ruler of Tibet.
1. Первые попытки были осуществлены с севера после того, как правитель Тибета получил разрешение.
2. Впервые попытки были сделаны после того, как получили разрешение правитель Тибета.
3. Первые попытки были сделаны с севера, после получения разрешения от правителя Тибета.
4. Первые попытки были сделаны после того, как правитель Тибета прислал разрешение.

13) It was from this valley that the climb was made in 1953.
1. Это было с этой долины осуществлено восхождение в 1953 г.
2. Именно с этой долины было совершено восхождение в 1953 г.
3. С этой долины было сделано восхождение в 1953 г.
4. Это была первая доляина, с которой было сделано восхождение в 1953 г.

14) They were seen the next afternoon through a break in the clouds at a height of about 28,230 feet.
1. Их видели на следующий день в полдень в просвете между облаками на высоте около 28.230 футов.
2. Их видели на следующий полдень между облаками на высоте около 28.230 футов.
3. Они были видны за облаками на высоте около 28.230 футов на следующий день.
4. Они были видны на высоте около 28.230 футов в следующий полдень.

Задание IV. Изучите определения, данные словам из текста. Некоторые из определений неверные. В бланке ответов отметьте: 1 (true), если определение верное; 2 (false), если определение неверное.

15) Mountain – a very high piece of land with steep sides, which are difficult to climb.
16) Climb – to move downwards.
17) Climber – a person who climbs rocks or mountains as a sport or hobby.
18) Mount – the name of a mountain.

Задание V. Прочитайте следующие 4 текста. Выберите заголовок к каждому из них. Выбранный вариант заголовка отметьте в талоне ответов соответствующей цифрой.

1. He didn’t want to be known for his invention.
2. Wonderful place to enjoy nature.
3. The first stage of the ancient.
4. The building where very important people reside.
5. The beginning of a new era.

19) The White House, the official home of the United States President, was not built in time for George Washington to live in it. It was begun in 1792 and was ready for its first inhabitants, President and Mrs. John Adams, in 1800. When the Adamses moved in, the White House was not complete, and the Adamses suffered many inconveniences. Thomas Jefferson, the third president, improved the comfort of the White House in many respects and added new architectural features such as the terraces on the east and west ends. When British forces burnt the White House on August 24, 1814, President Madison was forced to leave, and it was not until 1817 that the President James Monroe was able to return to a rebuilt residence. Since then, the White House has been occupied by each U.S. President.
20) A national park is a large piece of land. In the park animals are free to come and go. Trees and plants grow everywhere. People go to a national park to enjoy nature. Many people stay in campgrounds in national parks. They sleep in tents and cook their food over campfires. They also walk on trails or paths in the parks. On the gate at the entrance of Yellowstone, a sign says: “For the Benefit and Enjoyment of the People”. Yellowstone is the world’s oldest national park. It is also the world’s largest park. It covers parts of the states of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

21) The Stone Age was a period of history which began in approximately 2 million B.C. and lasted until 3 000 B.C. Its name was derived from the stone tools and weapons that modern scientists found. This period was divided into the Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (2 million to 8 000 B.C.) the first hatchet and use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result for the Ice Age, which evolved about 1 million years into the Paleolithic Age, people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools.

22) After inventing dynamite, Swedish-born Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the inventor of dynamite, so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he created a fund to be used for awarding prizes to people who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally they were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony. Nobel’s original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which vary from $30 000 to $125 000.
36) “Don’t believe everything you hear.”, he warned me.
1. He warned me not to believe everything I heard.
2. He warned me don’t to believe everything I heard.
3. He warned me not to believe everything I had heard.
4. He warned me not to believe everything he heard.

37) He hasn’t worked … enough at school.
1. hardly 2. harder 3. hard 4. hardest

38) If you keep forgetting to water the plants there won’t be any by the end of the week. They … .
1. will all die 2. will all be dying 3. will all have died 4. will all have been dying

39) When Tom was a child he … ice-cream, but he doesn’t like it now.
1. use to eat 2. used to eat 3. use eat 4. used eat

40) This village reminds me … the one I lived in when I was a child.
1. of 2. about 3. at 4. from

41) You ought to check the weather before … off.
1. start 2. starting 3. have started 4. will start

Задание X. В подчеркнутых фрагментах каждого предложения найдите ошибку.

42) I watched her to go up the street and enter the house.
1                  2              3                         4

43) You’d better to tell your parents the truth.
1               2             3                 4

44) She asked him why he has made her go out that night.
1            2                      3               4

Задание XI. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски, выбрав один из четырех предложенных вариантов ответов (A, B, C или D).

The anger that descends on people when they get behind the steering wheel of a car used to be … (45) as a joke. But the laughter is getting noticeably quieter … (46) that the problem has become increasingly widespread. … (47) in a traffic jam, with family cars inching their … (48) past, the driver of a fast sports car begins to lose his temper. … (49) the capabilities of his car, there is nothing he can do. The … (50) is anger. Many people live in … (51) of losing control. This is true of many situations but driving is a good example. People think that the car might not start, it might break … (52), or someone might run into it. Before anything even happens, people have worked themselves up into a … (53) of anxiety. And when something does happen, they’re … (54) to explode.

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Задание XII. На предложенную реплику-стимул выберите правильный вариант ответной реплики.

55) Mr. Black, this is Mrs. Brown.
3. It’s very kind of you. 4. That’s all right.
56) Aren’t you going to leave early?
1. No, I don’t. 2. Yes, I’m not.
3. No, I’m not. 4. No, I will not.

57) Are they from the USA?
1. Yes, it is. 2. Yes, there are.
3. Yes, they are. 4. Yes, they do.

ТЕСТ В

В каждом предложении заполните пропуск производным словом, образованным от заданного слова и внесите его в бланк ответов.

B1. The results of this … can’t be relied upon (investigate).
B2. Think about it … before you make a decision (careful).
B3. … , I can’t help you (unfortunate).
B4. The ability to think … is an important skill (logical).

Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках и введите его в бланк ответов.

B5. I’ve been working (усердно) all day and I’m exhausted.
B6. Paul is (такой) experienced he’ll get the job.
B7. A Porsche is (намного) more expensive than a Fiat.
B8. He was very (удивлен) by her sudden change of attitude.
B10. She is (слишком) slow to win the competition.

Keys

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B1. investigation
B2. carefully
B3. unfortunately
B4. logically
B5. hard
B6. so
B7. much
B8. surprised
B9. all
B10. too