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1. Where does the name *Lena* come from?
  2. What role does the Lena River play in the economy?
  3. When is the Lena River navigable?
  4. What is the most serious ecological problem for the Lena River basin?
  5. What is the fauna of the Lena River region like?
  6. Why does the Lena River attract tourists?
  7. Are there any events that celebrate the great river?
- A.** The beauty of Siberia, the Lena River, is frozen for almost eight months of the year. Ice usually appears in late October and remains until May. The water is ice-free only during the summer months, which allows ships to travel, and makes the Lena a busy waterway for transporting timber, gold, and industrial products. The traffic is heavy, which sometimes raises ecological issues. In summer, the river also becomes a popular tourist route for steamship excursions.
- B.** The Lena River is more than just a natural wonder – it is also an economic resource and a cultural symbol of the free spirit of Siberia. In 2013, July 2 was officially declared Lena River Day – a holiday dedicated to protecting the river and its unique ecosystem. On this day, the local communities arrange clean-up campaigns and cultural and educational events. Cruise tourists are also happy to take part in those festivals.
- C.** The Lena River may be covered with ice for most of the year, but it is a paradise for nature lovers, who enjoy cruises from Yakutsk down the river in summer. The river goes through taiga forests, spectacular mountain ranges, and valleys. Many tourists go there to see the Lena Pillars, massive natural stone towers along the river. Together with Lake Baikal, the Lena boasts crystal-clear water and is recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- D.** Due to long distances and short navigation periods, the Lena is not as well-known to tourists, fishermen, and bird and animal watchers as European rivers. Meanwhile, it supports a rich variety of fishes, including salmon, sturgeon, and lenok. Its wetlands and delta serve as nesting grounds for unique bird species, such as the Siberian crane. The area is also home to bears, wolves, reindeer, arctic foxes, and even polar bears.
- E.** The Lena River is about 4,400 km long, which makes it one of the longest rivers in the world. It flows entirely through Siberia, starting near Lake Baikal and travelling northeast for thousands of kilometers, until it reaches the Laptev Sea in the Arctic Ocean. Its name is believed to come from a word in

the language of northern peoples, meaning *great river*. This name reflects both its impressive size and its importance for life in the region.

- F.** For centuries, the cold waters of the Lena River have been important for transportation. For a few navigable months, the river connects distant Siberian cities and villages. Due to the enormous volume of water, several hydro-power plants generate electricity there, which means renewable energy without much pollution. In addition, the region is rich in minerals, gold, and diamonds that are highly important for Russia's economy.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

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1. When and where did music first appear?
  2. Who invented musical notes, and what do they mean?
  3. What kinds of music exist, and which are the most popular?
  4. Who are the most famous musicians and composers of all time?
  5. Why do people in different countries listen to the same music?
  6. How has technology changed the way we listen to music today?
  7. Can AI write music better than people can?
- A.** We still listen to music created centuries ago and enjoy it. The feelings and emotions of a medieval musician resonate with ours, though we are centuries apart. We enjoy songs in a language we do not know. It happens because music is called a universal language. It appeals to emotions. It breaks barriers and creates a sense of unity. That is why international festivals, concerts, and online platforms bring together people from all over the world.
- B.** In prehistoric times, people knew how to produce sounds and rhythms. The first musical instruments were made of bones, stones, or wood. Due to AI, scientists can restore some of them, and even demonstrate how they were used. Though there were no notes yet, ancient cultures in Mesopotamia, Egypt, China, and Greece had their recognisable musical styles thousands of years ago. Thus, music is one of the oldest forms of art. It was invented long before writing.
- C.** The invention of notes started a new era – large pieces of music were recorded and shared. The seven notes enable us to reproduce melodies created by the great masters. Classical composers such as Bach, Mozart, Tchaikovsky, and Beethoven are often considered the greatest of all time. Nowadays, AI models are being trained on their samples. The maestros' music is timeless because they created works that are full of strong emotions and energy.
- D.** Though music and musical styles had been known to people since ancient times, they used to play it by ear. It is believed that musical notes, as we know them today, were first developed in the Middle Ages. Around the 11th century, the Italian monk, Guido of Arezzo, created a system to write down melodies. Each note represents a sound with a specific pitch and length. His invention made it possible to record and share music across Europe.
- E.** In recent years, artificial intelligence has learned to compose melodies and even whole songs. AI can produce music quickly, and in a wide range of styles. However, most experts agree that while AI is useful, it cannot fully replace human creativity. Music written by people often carries emotions, stories, and

cultural meaning that machines cannot truly understand. Still, AI may become a powerful tool to support musicians – beginners, as well as professionals.

- F.** Good composers usually develop their own manner of writing, and musicians add their own emotions while performing. Due to their creativity, music is presented in countless styles and genres, which include classical, jazz, rock, pop, hip-hop, blues, reggae, country, and electronic music. Music written with AI assistants is also gaining popularity. Generally, pop and hip-hop are probably the most favoured styles today, especially by young people.

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1. When did people start measuring time?
  2. What units have ever been used to measure time?
  3. How did people know the time before clocks were invented?
  4. What is the oldest clock still working today?
  5. Are there still any societies that do not measure time?
  6. Can time flow faster or slower?
  7. Is it possible to make time go backwards?
- A.** Different cultures had different ways to calculate the duration of time. They expressed it in days and years, which was based on the Earth's movement around its axis and around the Sun. Months were originally connected to the cycle of the Moon. Later, people divided the day into hours, minutes, and seconds. In medieval Europe, people expressed the length of time in *candles*, measuring it by how fast a candle burned.
- B.** The universal units to measure time, such as hours, minutes and seconds, suggest that time always moves at a constant speed. People, however, may feel time differently: it seems to pass quickly when we are happy or busy, and very slowly when we are bored or waiting. In science, particularly in Einstein's theory of relativity, time can actually move differently depending on speed and gravitational effects – and astronauts can experience this.
- C.** Nowadays, our daily life is planned, and we have schedules to follow. However, people in some Aboriginal communities still live without clocks and strict time measurement. For example, there are tribes in the Amazon and on Pacific islands who organise their lives according to natural cycles – sunrise, sunset, seasons, or weather – rather than exact hours or minutes. The Hadza people, from Tanzania, also live happily without knowing what a clock is.
- D.** Time is one of the most mysterious and important parts of human life. People have always wanted to understand it. The first attempts were made thousands of years ago in ancient civilizations such as Egypt and Mesopotamia. Around 1500 BC, Egyptians used large stone sundials. The Chinese had probably started to mark hours even earlier; they had their own sundials, which showed the time using the shadow of a stick or a carved plate.
- E.** A clock's hands mark the passing seconds. While science-fiction films and books often use a time-travel plot, in reality it remains impossible. Most scientists agree that time only moves forward, and so far, there is no proof that it is able to change its direction. Still, scientists who study the nature of time

occasionally come up with quite extravagant theories. They suggest that the universe might be more complex than we can currently understand.

- F.** In the past, people did not have mechanical or electronic devices to measure time, and they relied on nature. They looked at the position of the Sun and the stars, used the phases of the Moon, and marked the length of shadows. Sundials were common in many parts of the world, and water clocks, or sand clocks (called hourglasses) were used for shorter periods of time. Bells in towns and monasteries also reminded people when to pray, work, or rest.

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1. Where is the Black Sea located?
  2. Why is it called the Black Sea?
  3. What are the main tourist centres in the Black Sea region?
  4. Is the water in the Black Sea fresh or salty?
  5. What is the wildlife of the Black Sea like?
  6. Are there any natural resources in the Black Sea area?
  7. What ecological problems does the Black Sea have?
- A.** The deep layers of the Black Sea contain a lot of salt and almost no oxygen, so even bacteria find it difficult to survive in those waters. Shipwrecks at the bottom do not rot, but are preserved untouched. In contrast, the upper layer is warm and inhabited. More than 200 types of fish live there, and some of them exist only in this sea. There are shrimps and crabs, too. And, of course, the tourists are delighted to see the dolphins there!
- B.** At first glance, the Black Sea looks like an ordinary saltwater basin, with typical, but not flourishing, flora and fauna – but it's much more complex than that! Long ago, the Black Sea was a freshwater lake. Later, the water from the Mediterranean Sea began to flow in, which made the Black Sea salty. Today, it has both freshwater and saltwater. The upper layers are fresher due to large rivers flowing into the sea, while the deeper parts are saltier.
- C.** In addition to its natural wonders, safe waters, and popularity with tourists, the Black Sea is important to people for economic and development reasons. Oil and natural gas reserves beneath the sea are large, and their importance for industries is indisputable. Different minerals, such as manganese, copper, and even gold, can also be found in the region. The coastal areas also have sand, gravel, and other useful materials.
- D.** The Black Sea is the largest inland sea in Europe. Six countries have access to its coast. It has always been important for trade, transport, and tourism. The Black Sea is one of the favourite holiday destinations for families with children, due to its safe waters – no sharks, and no poisonous jellyfish! The sea connects to the Mediterranean Sea through the Bosphorus Strait in the southwest, and to the Sea of Azov via the Kerch Strait in the northeast.
- E.** Sadly, the Black Sea's beauty comes with a warning. Fishing has always been one of the leading industries there, but overfishing has reduced the fish population and upset the marine ecosystems. Pollution is also a big danger. Factories and cities often throw waste into the sea. Gas and oil exploration,

and drilling for them under the sea, adds to oil and noise pollution, which is harmful to dolphins and other sea inhabitants.

- F.** Can water look black? Of course, it may, when it is dirty, muddy or heavily polluted, but that is not the case with the Black Sea. Long ago, Greek sailors called it *black*, as they thought it was dangerous because of storms and hostile tribes on its coast. Some historians believe the name comes from old traditions that denote directions with colours. In that system, *black* meant *north*, so the Black Sea was simply the sea *in the north*.

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1. What did prehistoric people's homes look like?
  2. What places did ancient people choose for their homes?
  3. When did the profession of an architect appear?
  4. What materials do people choose to build their houses?
  5. What are the most exotic houses in the world?
  6. What are the most ambitious architectural projects of our time?
  7. In what houses will people be living in 100 years?
- A.** As people say, tastes differ! The diversity of weather conditions, traditions and practical needs leads to a great variety of home designs. In Mongolia, people still live in round tents called *yurts*. In the snowy Arctic, the Inuit have traditionally built *igloos* from blocks of ice. In some tropical regions, houses are built on stilts above the water. Modern architects promote futuristic designs, such as underwater hotels, and also create eco-friendly treehouses.
- B.** Thousands of years ago, amazing temples, pyramids, and amphitheatres were built in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greece, and Rome. The people who designed them were skilled and smart. They were often priests or high officials. Architecture as a respected profession officially appeared in the Middle Ages and Renaissance, when great masters like Brunelleschi and Michelangelo began to design buildings that combined beauty and function.
- C.** In comparison to other living beings on the planet, people are obviously the most disadvantaged. Humans have neither warm fur nor sharp claws and they are not able to fly or even run fast enough to escape danger. To survive, people need a warm place to hide in – a home. At the dawn of civilization, caves protected early humans from wild animals, cold, and rain. Later, people began to build huts from branches, grass, bones, and animal skins.
- D.** The homes of our grandchildren will probably look very different from today's. With climate change and new technologies, people may build floating cities, underground houses, or even homes in space. The designs may be various, but all houses will likely be *smart*, where artificial intelligence will save energy and improve comfort. Hopefully, they will also be eco-friendly, using solar panels, wind energy, and sustainable materials.
- E.** Besides safety and access to water, people have to consider many other factors when building a home. Climate and weather conditions are very important. In cold areas, wood and stone houses have always been much in use. In hot, dry regions, people traditionally build houses from clay, mud bricks, or even sand.

Today's technology widens the choice, and architects often design houses from concrete, steel, and glass.

- F.** As societies developed, people started to settle in one place. They usually built their homes on fertile land near rivers and lakes because they needed water for drinking and farming. Safety was also very important – the settlers wanted to protect themselves from dangerous animals and aggressive tribes. The location of a home was a matter of survival. That is why many towns and villages were built on hills or surrounded by walls.

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### **Oliver the Odd Octopus**

“What’s that? That creature...,” Lisa could not take her eyes off something swimming in Ken’s fish tank. The tank was large, much larger than people usually put into their flats for interior reasons. But Ken’s parents were not like most people – his father was a marine biologist, and his mother worked as a vet in the local vet clinic. Their home was different. Lisa wouldn’t be surprised to see a dog or a cat with bandaged legs there – as Ken’s mother sometimes ‘took work home.’ The creature in the fish tank, however, looked like an alien to Lisa.

“Oh, now it’s my dad who’s taken work home. This guy is called Oliver. He’s an octopus, can’t you see?” Ken came up to the fish tank and tapped his fingers on the glass. The octopus immediately approached the glass and looked up at Ken. His eyes were orange, and his eight legs seemed blue. Lisa came up to the tank to take a better look, but the octopus... disappeared! It just dissolved in the water! Lisa was puzzled and Ken laughed loudly, “This is Oliver’s favourite trick. He can turn invisible. Well, almost invisible... He’s still there, but he’s changed his colour to sandy brown to match the sand in the tank. In the wild, this trick helps octopuses to hide from sharks.”

Lisa felt more and more curious about the octopus. “Are you saying Oliver is able to camouflage himself to escape danger? What else can he do?”

“Well, lots of things. He can squeeze through a very small hole. As small as a coin. Look, if I put this plate with a hole between him and his snack, he will get to his food in no time,” said Ken. He opened the tank, put his hand with a snack into the water and blocked the octopus’s way to it with a large plastic plate with a few small holes.

“I bet he’ll never get through the hole. It’s too small! Oliver’s much larger! Even his head...” but Lisa did not complete what she wanted to say, because Oliver had already moved through the hole as if he were liquid. He grabbed his snack with one of his eight arms and looked at Lisa. “Oh, he’s amazing!” Lisa couldn’t hide her surprise.

“See?” Ken was pleased with the performance. “It’s easy because he has no bones.”

“How is it possible? No bones at all? I wouldn’t believe it if I hadn’t seen it myself.” Lisa looked at Oliver very closely and added, “He is odd, of course. But he is not ugly. He is even cute. And he looks smart.”

Ken nodded in agreement, “My dad says octopuses are very smart. They can watch and learn by watching. They are fast at learning new skills and they are good at problem-solving. For example, they can figure out how to open a jar or untie a knot. My father has been studying the behaviour of dogs and cats, and, according to him, octopuses are cleverer and more resourceful than they are. At least my father is sure of that. He’s been testing Oliver’s abilities for a few weeks, and has got some astonishing results.”

**Задание №13. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Ken's father found out that octopuses were able to count to ten.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №14. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Oliver managed to get through a small hole to get his snack.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №15. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Both Ken's parents worked as scientists in a biological laboratory.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №16. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The fact that octopuses have no bones was new to Lisa.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №17. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Lisa lost sight of Oliver because the octopus had jumped out of the fish tank.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №18. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Ken's father believed that octopuses were smarter than dogs.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №19. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Ken and Lisa were classmates.

- 1) True
  - 2) False
  - 3) Not stated
-

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### **Kamchatka**

When I think back to my journey to Kamchatka, it feels like I visited another world. My job involves lots of travelling, as I'm a wildlife photographer. I'm not a person who can be easily impressed, but Kamchatka amazed me! It is a peninsula in the far east of Russia, very far from big cities, and it cannot be called a popular tourist destination.

It is not easy to get there. People usually do it by boat or by helicopter, and maybe this is why the nature of the region still looks so wild and untouched. The rivers and streams (and there are more than 14,000 of them on the peninsula) cut through mountains and valleys, making the landscape wild and dramatic.

The first thing I noticed was the volcanoes. Kamchatka has more than three hundred volcanoes, and some of them are still active. When I saw smoke rising from the crater of Klyuchevskaya Sopka, the highest volcano in Eurasia, I felt both afraid and excited. Walking on the black volcanic soil was like walking on another planet. I took some photos of the landscape, which looked like shots from a space-exploration film. The ground was warm in some places, and small hot springs bubbled out of the earth.

I had seen geysers before Kamchatka, but nothing like the Valley of the Geysers! The guide said there were about 40 to 90 geysers, depending on how you count. Some of them erupt regularly every 15 minutes, and others once in a few hours. The temperature of the water is very high; it may be close to the boiling point, near 95-100°C.

The guide explained that in 2007, a large landslide happened in the Valley, which dramatically changed the landscape of the place. Mud, rocks and sand buried many geysers, and some of them were flooded by water, but that was how a new lake was formed. It is cold (called?) Geysernaya Lake, and I felt privileged to see it, as not many people can.

Along with being remote and difficult to reach, the Valley of Geysers is a very vulnerable place and needs protection. Tourists are allowed there in very small quantities. They are usually taken there by helicopter, and then they have to use special walking paths, so as not to cause any damage to the environment. There are lots of other amazing places on Kamchatka which I want to see when I go (hopefully!) there next time.

And, of course, as a wildlife photographer, I took a lot of shots of the animals on Kamchatka. You probably know that Kamchatka has the highest concentration of brown bears in the world. In summer, you can see dozens of bears fishing for salmon in the same river at the same time. But I will write about that in my next entry...

**Задание №13. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The narrator did not see any smoking volcanoes during his trip.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №14. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Geysernaya Lake is a man-made lake.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №15. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The number of tourists who can visit the Valley of Geysers is restricted.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №16. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The narrator's job keeps him in his office most of the time.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №17. Выберите правильный ответ.**

According to the guide, the water from the geysers was suitable for drinking.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №18. Выберите правильный ответ.**

According to the narrator, there is a large population of brown bears on Kamchatka.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №19. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The narrator got to Kamchatka by helicopter.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

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### What Do Teenagers Read?

Writing essays is not my favourite pastime. I prefer solving maths problems or running my blog. You may say that writing for a blog and writing essays are just the same, but they're not!

Anyway, today we've got an assignment to write an essay about what genres teenagers prefer to read. At first, I wanted to write that teenagers do not like reading at all, and that is why they have no favourite genres. However, I then thought that the common belief that teenagers do not read may be just a stereotype, and not a fact. Indeed, a lot of senior people complain that we read much less than they did, but where is the proof? Has anyone ever done any research? Are there any figures, graphs, or diagrams proving that contemporary kids read less than teenagers sixty years ago, or how much less?

Feeling intrigued, I decided to search the web. Guess what! I was right – nobody has provided any evidence. I did not find any figures. But what I did find was a list of teenagers' favourite genres! The list was generated by AI, of course, but it provides some interesting information to consider. So, according to AI, fantasy and adventure books are at the top of the list, and I agree with that completely. I also prefer stories about magic, quests for hidden keys, and portals to any other kinds of books.

The next in rank are love stories, books about relationships, and challenges of teenage romance, and here, my personal preferences do not coincide with my AI assistant's choice. Not at all! I never read love stories, finding them too boring, and I was surprised to find out that they are so popular. On the other hand, why shouldn't they be? My sister loves them, and her friends do, too. To be precise, the girls prefer *watching* romantic films to *reading* romantic books, but, anyway, the genre is the same.

Thrillers and crime stories are third in popularity. For some reason, this genre has always been popular with people of all ages. Just remember the queen of detective stories, Agatha Christie. I don't think there's any person who has never read any of her books – except for my sister, maybe. There are a few Agatha Christie books in our home library, but only mum can read them. Do you wonder why? Because they are in French, and mum is the only one in our family who knows French. I study Italian at school, but my level doesn't allow me to read Italian books in the original. Probably, in a couple of years, I'll be able to do it.

Science-fiction books take only fourth place in the ratings. At first, I thought AI was mistaken, but then I agreed with it. Our technological reality is breathtaking, and recent discoveries are so unbelievable and exciting, that science-fiction books cannot compete with science journals.

And you? What's your favourite reading genre?

**Задание №13. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The narrator's favourite genre is fantasy and adventure books.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №14. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The narrator has found convincing evidence that today's teenagers read less than their grandparents did.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №15. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The narrator's sister is younger than him.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №16. Выберите правильный ответ.**

According to the narrator, nowadays science fiction is less popular than detective stories.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №17. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The narrator reads books in Italian and French.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №18. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The narrator's sister is fond of books about romance and relationships.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №19. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The narrator writes mainly about school life in the blog.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

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 Knights of Camelot**

The story about *Camelot*, the kingdom ruled by King Arthur, is popular with writers and film producers. You have probably seen films and serials about it, and such names as Queen Guinevere and Sir Lancelot sound familiar. Some people believe they were real, while others think *Camelot* and its inhabitants were only a legend.

There is no real proof that *Camelot* ever existed. Historians and archaeologists have searched for it, but they have not found any clear evidence. Anyway, they do not give up, and believe that *Camelot* was probably inspired by real places in Britain. Possible locations that researchers suggest are an old hill fort, where local legends say Arthur once lived, and a Roman fortress town connected with old Arthurian tales.

Despite the absence of material evidence, there are many references to *Camelot* in literature. *Camelot* was mentioned for the first time in the 12th century by a French writer, and there were other stories and poems after that. They differ a lot, as the storytellers added their own vision and interpretation of the events. The things that all the versions have in common are the famous sword, *Excalibur*, and *the Round Table*.

*Excalibur* was not an ordinary sword. Its name comes from Latin and French words meaning ‘cut steel.’ For a long time, it had been stuck in a large stone and nobody could pull it out. The old tale said that only the true king would be able to do that, and Arthur proved to be that king. He pulled the sword out of the stone, and the people of the kingdom gladly accepted their young ruler. According to other stories, however, it was the Lady of the Lake who gave the sword to Arthur as a magical gift. When Arthur died, *Excalibur* was returned to her.

*The Round Table*, another symbol of *Camelot*, was the place where Arthur and his knights gathered. In some films, it is featured as a massive rock or stone construction, but the old legends insist that the huge table was made of wood. Yes, it was created from a single large piece of oak, and all sorts of golden ornaments and other decorations were added by storytellers much later. The table had no head or end, which meant that all the knights were equal, and as important as the king himself.

*Camelot* was meant to become the Kingdom of brave, generous and free people, but in the end, the dream began to fall apart. The unity of *the Round Table* was broken, and Arthur fought his last battle against his own knight. Arthur was badly wounded and carried to the island of Avalon, where he still rests. Nobody has ever seen his grave yet, and even the legends do not give us any clue about exactly where it might be. Some legends, however, say that King Arthur will return one day, when Britain needs him again.

**Задание №13. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Most films about King Arthur and *Camelot* were made in Britain.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №14. Выберите правильный ответ.**

According to the legends, *the Round Table* was wooden.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №15. Выберите правильный ответ.**

There is NO universal story about King Arthur's life.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №16. Выберите правильный ответ.**

King Arthur was buried in the Castle of *Camelot*.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №17. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Scientists and researchers managed to find the place where *Camelot* had been.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №18. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The French writer who first described *Camelot* was inspired by an old Roman fortress town.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №19. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The name of Arthur's sword can be translated as a magical gift.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

*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.*

### **Doctor Peyo**

It is a common belief that cats, dogs and other pets can help people feel happier and healthier. This story is about Peyo, a horse that treats people. He belongs to a breed called the Arab-Barb, which was created in North Africa. The horses of this breed are strong, elegant, and temperamental. They are considered excellent for riding. Peyo, however, was born in Europe and is not just known for his strength and beauty, but also for his unique ability to comfort people who are seriously ill. Peyo became a celebrity in medicine, though his career started ordinarily for a sports horse.

Peyo's owner and trainer, Hassen Bouchakour, started working with him about two decades ago. He prepared the young horse for competitions and shows. Peyo galloped, jumped, and performed in different sports and cultural events, showcasing impressive tricks such as dancing, bowing, and even walking on his hind legs. But over time, something unusual began to happen.

Once, after a show, Peyo walked away from his trainer and approached a man from the audience. The horse stood quietly beside the person for a long time. The trainer was very much surprised by Peyo's behaviour. The man, who was seriously ill, said that the horse's presence made him feel better. His pain was released.

That wasn't the end of the story. His trainer noticed that Peyo tended to stand near people with visible or even invisible health problems. Amazingly, the horse was able to detect people with serious illnesses even before their diagnoses were known. Doctors were curious about the extraordinary abilities of the horse, but were not able to explain them.

Meanwhile, Peyo has changed his career dramatically. He is not a sports horse anymore. Now, Peyo and his trainer work in a hospital. There, Peyo calmly walks through the halls and gently enters patients' rooms. He chooses who to visit, without any direction from his trainer. He finds the patients who need him most and brings them peace and even joy.

The doctors and nurses affectionately call the horse Doctor Peyo. They say that Peyo's presence has visible effects: it reduces patients' heart rates and blood pressure. It releases pain, which means lower doses of painkilling medication are needed. Some patients who have not spoken or smiled for days relax and smile when the horse is near.

Scientists are still studying Peyo's behaviour. They want to understand how animals like him can help cure people, and believe that his natural ability to connect with people could improve future therapy programs that involve animals.

When not working, Peyo lives on a quiet farm, where he can rest and run with other horses. His trainer provides healthy food and good medical care.

Peyo is a real celebrity. Videos with him have gone viral online, and his story inspires people. He shows us that healing does not only come from medicine, but sometimes comes from a gentle heart and soft touch.

**Задание №13. Выберите правильный ответ.**

When Peyo works in the hospital, he visits more than ten patients a day.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №14. Выберите правильный ответ.**

As the patients need him very often, Peyo lives in the hospital yard all the time.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №15. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Most people Peyo approached were diagnosed with heart problems.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №16. Выберите правильный ответ.**

It is possible to measure the results of Peyo's work in the hospital.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №17. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Peyo used to take part in horse shows and public events.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №18. Выберите правильный ответ.**

The trainer chose the first patient for Peyo to help.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

**Задание №19. Выберите правильный ответ.**

Peyo was born in North Africa.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Дайте развернутый ответ.

**Task 3. You are going to give a talk about family. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).**

**Remember to say:**

- why family plays an important role in every person's life;
- what a typical Russian family is like;
- who you feel closest to in your family and why;
- what your attitude to having a big family is.

**You have to talk continuously.**

Дайте развернутый ответ.

**Task 3. You are going to give a talk about shopping. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).**

**Remember to say:**

- why many people enjoy shopping;
- who you like shopping with and why;
- what you like and dislike shopping for;
- what your attitude to online shopping is.

**You have to talk continuously.**

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Дайте развернутый ответ.

**Task 3. You are going to give a talk about pocket money. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).**

**Remember to say:**

- why it is important for a teenager to have pocket money;
- how much pocket money a week you usually get;
- what you spend your pocket money on and why;
- what your attitude to earning pocket money is.

**You have to talk continuously.**

Дайте развернутый ответ.

**Task 3. You are going to give a talk about household chores. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).**

**Remember to say:**

- why it is important to share the household chores in a family;
- how household chores are divided in your family;
- what household chores you like and dislike doing and why;
- what your attitude to ignoring household chores is.

**You have to talk continuously.**

Дайте развернутый ответ.

**Task 3. You are going to give a talk about conflicts with your friends. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).**

**Remember to say:**

- why teenagers can have a conflict with their friends;
- what you usually have conflicts with your friends about;
- how you usually make up with your friends;
- what your attitude to conflicts with your friends is.

**You have to talk continuously.**

Дайте развернутый ответ.

**Task 3. You are going to give a talk about hobbies. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences).**

**Remember to say:**

- why it is important for people to have a hobby;
- what your hobby is and how long you have been doing it;
- how much time a week you give to your hobby and why;
- what your attitude to creative hobbies is.

**You have to talk continuously.**

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**Задание №1. Дайте развернутый ответ.**

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Laura:

<b>FroTAG_HERE Laura@mail.uk</b>
<b>To: Russian_friend@oge.ru</b>
<b>Subject: Russian daily life</b>
<i>...I've read that Russian families often live in flats rather than houses. That seems quite different from where I am from.</i>
<i>...What are Russian homes usually like inside? Do teenagers in Russia help their parents with housework? What is your usual day like during the school year? ...</i>

Write a message to Laura and answer her **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

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**Задание №1. Дайте развернутый ответ.**

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Gerald:

<b>FroTAG_HERE Gerald@mail.uk</b>
<b>To: Russian_friend@oge.ru</b>
<b>Subject: Russian transport</b>
<i>...In my small city we usually travel by buses. Yours is a big country, I wonder how people in Russia get around.</i>
<i>...What is the most common way of travelling in Russia? Do people often have to go by long-distance trains? If you could choose, would you rather travel by train, car or plane, and why? ...</i>

Write a message to Gerald and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

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ОТВЕТЫ К ЧТЕНИЮ

*Lena* – 376512

*Music* - 514273

*Time* - 265173

*Black sea* - 546172

*Home* - 531742

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*Octopus* - 3121213

*Kamchatka* - 2212313

*Reading* - 1231213

*Camelot* - 3112232

*Peyo* - 3231122

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