

**Задания по чтению****1**

*Установите соответствие между текстами А–Г и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>1. A good investment</b>           | <b>5. A vertical marathon</b>                |
| <b>2. How it all began</b>            | <b>6. Breathtaking athletic events</b>       |
| <b>3. Multi-purpose constructions</b> | <b>7. 21<sup>st</sup> century technology</b> |
| <b>4. All is well that ends well</b>  | <b>8. Once number one globally</b>           |

- A.** Radio and television towers are tall structures designed to transmit radio or television signals. However, besides serving their main function they often become tourist attractions, as a lot of them are true architectural wonders. Among some of the most famous – and tallest – towers in the world are the Tokyo Skytree, the Canton Tower in China, the CN Tower in Toronto, Canada, and the Ostankino Tower in Moscow, Russia.
- B.** The Ostankino Tower is 540 meters tall which makes it the tallest tower in Europe. When it was built in 1968, it was the tallest structure in the world, which it remained until 1975. The Ostankino Tower radio and television signal covers the area with the population of over 15 million people. The Tower also has an observation platform and a restaurant about 330 meters in the air which you can reach on one of the lifts in just 58 seconds.
- C.** The first Radio Tower in Moscow was built during the Civil War in 1922 by the outstanding Russian architect Vladimir Shukhov and is a hyperboloid structure. In fact, it was Shukhov who first invented the hyperboloid metal structure in the 1890s, inspired by the weaving of peasant baskets. Vladimir Lenin himself approved the construction of this tower which today is considered a historic and architectural monument of Soviet Constructivism.
- D.** Yet another use of television towers is holding sports events. Some of the most common ones are base-jumping, an extreme sport where participants jump off high structures with parachutes; and bungee jumping, where the jumpers are attached to a tall structure with a large elastic cord. Among the more traditional competitions is racing up the tower staircase, which was held in the Ostankino Tower up until 2000, when the tower was damaged by the fire.

- E.** The fire broke out at a height of 458 m on 27 August, 2000. It took over 300 firefighters, more than 24 hours and a lot of effort to stop it. Many people were afraid that the tower would not be able to survive and would collapse. Luckily it didn't happen. But almost all TV channels and some radio channels stopped working for several days. The reconstruction of the tower that followed lasted until 2007. In 2009 the tower reopened its doors to tourists.
- F.** And not only to them. On July 21, 2018, Ostankino Tower was open again to 28 sportsmen from 12 countries who raced up its winding staircase. The staircase is very narrow, so the sportsmen had to run one by one with a 30 second interval between them. Only professional runners were allowed to participate. It was a German athlete Christian Riedl who made it to the top in just 9 minutes and 51 seconds, setting a new record.
- G.** It would be logical to assume that television towers are the tallest structures in the world. In fact, it had been true until 2009 when the Burj Khalifa, the tallest sky-scraper in the world, was built in Dubai. It cost about \$1.5 billion to complete the construction of this building, but it paid off: office and apartment space pricing is over \$40,000 per m<sup>2</sup>, and over 90% of all the apartments and offices are now occupied!

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

2

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### A Trash Collector's Work is Never Done

Brian Kane was a trash collector in Denver, Colorado. Year after year, **A** \_\_\_\_\_ Brian rode on the back of a garbage truck through the streets of this city. At each stop, he would jog quickly to the back of buildings, then drag heavy trash cans to the truck. Brian never complained – even **B** \_\_\_\_\_ or cold wind turned his fingers into sticks of ice.

Brian saw these hardships **C** \_\_\_\_\_. His job was actually a training ground for his lifelong dream: to climb Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. On his thirtieth birthday, Brian took a three-month leave from his job and flew to Nepal. There he began the long, difficult journey up Mount Everest.

Brian first climbed to a base camp. He stayed there for a couple of weeks **D** \_\_\_\_\_. Brian had also planned to bring three oxygen canisters with him to the summit, at 29,028 feet, it would be hard to survive without extra oxygen. Over the next two months, Brian climbed to 26,000 feet, to Camp Four – the last place to rest below the summit. But when Brian saw this camp, he gasped and fell to his knees.

“Trash!” he cried. Nearly a thousand empty oxygen canisters littered the camp area. Humans had turned this beautiful remote place into a giant trash heap. Nevertheless, **E** \_\_\_\_\_, Brian continued to follow his dream. Two days later he stood proudly on the peak of Mt. Everest. He had reached the “roof of the world”!

Two days after this great achievement, Brian stuffed a dozen empty oxygen canisters in his pack and headed down the mountain. He smiled to himself **F** \_\_\_\_\_ that the work of a trash collector is never done.

1. to get used to the thinner air
2. eight hours a day, five days a week
3. as he realized
4. sad, but determined
5. whatever happens in the future
6. as opportunities to become strong and fit
7. when sweat stung his eyes

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 3–9. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### **Moscow's 'Universal Provider'**

Teatralnaya Square in Moscow is dominated by three imposing buildings: the Bolshoi Theatre, the Maly Theatre and TsUM – Central Universal Department Store. All of them have a rich and fascinating history.

The building that has been known for almost 100 years as TsUM was built in 1908 as the famous Muir & Mirrieles Department Store and is celebrating its 110<sup>th</sup> anniversary this year. Back at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the building was owned by a Scottish family which was very well-known in Moscow.

Archibald Mirrieles was a 25-year-old ambitious Scotsman when he came to St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1822 to gain fame and fortune. Having started as a representative of a British company, in 1843 he founded a business under his own name. In 1852 he was joined by his young brother-in-law Andrew Muir, and so the Muir & Mirrieles company was born.

At first, the company was operating in St. Petersburg as a whole-sale business. Andrew Muir traveled all over Europe choosing the best fabrics, clothes and other fashionable goods which were then imported into Russia and sold to local shops. In 1867 the firm opened its first office in Moscow, which had played second fiddle to St. Petersburg from the time of Peter the Great, but now was rapidly developing its industries. By that time Archibald Mirrieles had already been retired for ten years and lived in England. Now his sons Archie and Fred were helping Andrew Muir to run the company.

In the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the first Department stores appeared in Europe: first, The Bon Marché in Paris, and then, Whiteley's in London. At the time when most shops were small, this was an innovation that was characterized by fixed prices, the possibility to exchange goods or get a refund, seasonal sales and daily deliveries to every part of the city. William Whiteley, who was first to open such a store in London, called his shop a 'Universal Provider' and indeed managed to find anything a client could ever fancy to buy.

This was the example that Muir & Mirrieles in Moscow were going to follow. In 1885, they bought a three-storey building in Petrovka, across the street from the Bolshoi. By 1892 the store had 25 departments, and in 1891 Muir & Mirrieles gave up wholesale trading and focused entirely on their Department store – Moscow's true 'Universal Provider'.

Nobody knows how the big fire started. Some believe that it was jealous rivals from the smaller shops that set Muir & Mirrieles on fire. In any case, early in the evening on November 24, 1900, while Feodor Shalyapin was singing one of his leading roles across the street, the famous store went up in flames. By midnight, to the audience of both Bolshoi and Maly theatres's spectators who'd deserted their performances in favour of a more dramatic spectacle, the building burnt down completely.

In 1908, the new Muir & Mirrielees store with 80 departments was erected in the same place, designed by the well-known architect Roman Klein. It was the first building in Russia to use walls of reinforced concrete – a technique invented in America for sky-scrapers. It allowed for thinner walls and bigger windows. Moscow had never seen a building quite like this before. One of the attractions of the new store were two lifts that held 8 passengers each. This was also a novelty in Moscow, and not everyone trusted them.

Among the loyal customers of Muir & Mirrielees were Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy's wife and daughter, the Tsvetayev family and many more.

**3** The word 'ambitious' in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to the word

- 1) determined.
- 2) aggressive.
- 3) arrogant.
- 4) hopeful.

ОТВЕТ:

**4** Archibald Mirrielees lived in

- 1) Moscow at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 2) Moscow in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 3) St Petersburg in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4) St Petersburg at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

ОТВЕТ:

**5** According to the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, Andrew Muir

- 1) was responsible for the quality of imported goods.
- 2) started selling musical instruments in Moscow.
- 3) spent his holidays in different European countries.
- 4) had two grown-up sons who were helping him.

ОТВЕТ:

**6** According to the article, which of the following was NOT a novelty that made a Department store different from an ordinary small shop?

- 1) Clients could order goods from stores to be delivered to their homes.
- 2) Clients could return goods to the store and get their money back.
- 3) Client could pay much less if they negotiated the price at the store.
- 4) Clients could buy things cheaper at the store at certain seasons.

ОТВЕТ:

**7** William Whiteley called his store a 'Universal Provider' because

- 1) he sold his goods all over the country.
- 2) of the variety of goods that were sold there.
- 3) his clients came from all social classes.
- 4) he provided many smaller shops with goods.

ОТВЕТ:

**8** According to paragraph 7, on November 24, 1900

- 1) Feodor Shalyapin was watching the fire from across the street.
- 2) Feodor Shalyapin had fewer admirers listening to him than usually.
- 3) there was a drama played at the Bolshoi, rather than an opera.
- 4) performances in the Bolshoi and Maly theatres ended at midnight.

ОТВЕТ:

**9** The new Muir & Mirrieles building seemed unusual to Muscovites because

- 1) from the outside it looked like a sky-scraper.
- 2) of the modern technologies that were used in it.
- 3) it was designed by an American architect.
- 4) of the attractive decorations on the lifts.

ОТВЕТ:

**10**

*Установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.*

- |                                  |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>1. Moscow is not for sale</b> | <b>5. A new home</b>        |
| <b>2. The city of the future</b> | <b>6. One of many</b>       |
| <b>3. True to life</b>           | <b>7. A team effort</b>     |
| <b>4. The younger generation</b> | <b>8. A hidden treasure</b> |

- A.** Hotel Ukraina is a remarkable building. It is located at the beginning of Kutuzovsky Avenue on the bank of the Moskva River. Built in 1957 and having a style of its own, it is worth seeing as an architectural sight. But if you go inside and walk all the way to the end of the lobby you will be rewarded with an even better sight, the existence of which is not widely known.
- B.** You will see there a diorama of the central part of Moscow as it looked back in 1977. This is a model of the center of Russia's capital that was made by a large group of artists for the 1977 Soviet National Exhibition in the USA. This true work of art has a special illumination system, so Moscow can be seen during the daytime and at night when the sky turns dark and the windows of the buildings light up.
- C.** The model is 16 metres wide, 6 metres tall and 9.5 metres deep. On this model you can see the Kremlin and Red Square with tourist buses parked behind St Basil's Cathedral, Rossiya Hotel, the Moskva River with river trams, the embankment with cars, New Arbat street, and even the high-rise of the Moscow State University and the Ostankino TV and radio Tower. The model is very detailed and accurate.
- D.** After its display in Deer Park in New York City in 1977, this unique model of Moscow travelled for several years all around the world and then back to Moscow. It won a gold medal at the Leipzig Fair and was called a masterpiece. The famous US astronaut Neil Armstrong, who was the first man to walk the surface of the Moon, wanted to buy this model of Moscow for Disneyland. But the artists refused to sell it.

- E.** After its return to Moscow, the model was kept at VDNH, and then was purchased by Hotel Ukraina. Since then it's been admired by the guests of this hotel. You can look at the model from two different levels – the same level as the model itself, or an upper floor. The model is supplied with several pairs of headphones with an audio guide in English, Russian, French and German, explaining which part of Moscow you are looking at.
- F.** Even though so special and unique, this is not the only model of Moscow that exists in the city. A new architectural model of Moscow was built at VDNH in 2017. It is a lot bigger than the 1977 model and is more up to date. It occupies a special building and can be visited free of charge. The main difference is that even though equally accurate and even more detailed, the new model is just a model and not a piece of art.
- G.** Perhaps, the first model of a big city was created in 1940 in Los Angeles. Since then, there have been made many models of different cities around the world. One of the most impressive ones is the model of Jerusalem, Israel. It is a 1:50-scale model of how the city looked in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. It occupies 2,000 square meters and is located outdoors, in the Billy Rose Sculpture garden of the Israel Museum.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G



11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. Одна из частей в списке **1–7** лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

### “Seeing” with Sound

How do blind people get around safely? Some people use special guide dogs. A well-trained dog knows **A**\_\_\_\_\_ cross busy streets and get from place to place. Some people use long white canes to help them get around.

Guide dogs and canes are helpful, but is there a better way **B**\_\_\_\_\_? A scientist in England thought so. He is a zoologist named Dean Waters who studies bats. He knows that bats are able to fly in the dark without bumping into things. Also, he knows that bats go by using sound to “see”. Dr. Waters wondered **C**\_\_\_\_\_.

Bats as they fly make squeaking or clicking sounds. These sounds travel outward in waves. When the waves hit an object **D**\_\_\_\_\_, they echo, or bounce back. The waves travel back to the bat’s ears. From the echoes, a bat learns the location and shape of objects around it. This is called echolocation.

Dr. Waters talked to other scientists, including Deborah Withington and Brian Hoyle. They all worked together and invented a new kind of cane. At first they called it a “bat cane” because the idea started with bats. The new cane has a computer in the handle. It sends out high sounds **E**\_\_\_\_\_. The sound waves bounce off objects and echo back. This causes buttons in the handle to buzz. With a little training, a person **F**\_\_\_\_\_ can tell where the objects are and can “see” with sound!

1. for blind people to get around
2. if people could do something similar
3. who can hear and see well
4. how to help his master
5. that humans cannot hear
6. using the cane
7. such as a tree or a house

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### **Scholastic Aptitude Test**

The Scholastic Aptitude Test or the SAT is a standardized test used in the United States for college admissions. High school students usually take the SAT at the end of their junior year (11 grade) of High School or at the beginning of their senior year (12 grade). Students are able to re-take the test as many times as they like on any of the test dates, which occur 6-8 times a year. The test is administered all over the world, and most big cities have at least one testing center.

The SAT is developed and run by College Board, an American non-profit organization created to provide teenagers with access to higher education. It was founded in 1899 and was originally called the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB). Not only does it develop standardized testing, it also develops the Advances Placement (AP) Program. AP classes are offered in most High Schools in the U.S. and provide students with university level classes. These classes allow students to gain college credit and skip some of the basic courses at the university.

Today, the SAT is made up of three main parts: Evidence-Based Reading and Writing, Mathematics and the Essay, but over its long history, the SAT has undergone several changes in format, types of questions and scoring. The first standardized exam was administered by the CEEB in 1901. It consisted of a series of essay questions on topics such as Greek, Latin and Physics, it was completed over the course of 5 days. After the development of the IQ test in 1905, the SAT changed its approach to the test, now testing not specific knowledge, but **aptitude** for learning. By 1961 the SAT was taken by over 800 thousand students annually.

A lot of changes were made to the SAT between 1994 and 2005: the use of calculators became permitted, the reading passages were chosen to mimic texts students might encounter in college, the scoring system was changed from 1600 to 2400, and an essay section was introduced. Some of these changes were reversed in 2016: the scoring system changed back to 1600 and the essay became optional.

In recent years, the SAT has been criticized for not being a good reflection of students' academic ability. The test puts a lot of emphasis on speed and time management, prioritizing it over knowledge and reasoning. The reading section contains 52 questions based on 5 reading passages and has a time limit of 65 minutes. Even without the time it takes to read and understand each passage, this gives a student a little over a minute to answer each question, some of which are quite difficult. The other sections are no better. The whole exam takes 4 hours and 5 minutes to complete, and the breaks between its four sections are very short: a 10-minute break between the Reading and Writing sections, 5 minutes between Writing and Math, and only 2 minutes between Math and the essay. Because of these issues, more and more universities are becoming "test-optional", meaning that they do not require their students to submit standardized test scores.

In the summer of 2018, there was a scandal regarding the August SAT. The test got leaked to the Internet a few days before the exam. Because of this College Board threatened to cancel all the scores. This news resulted in a lot of panicked high school seniors, who would not have time to re-take the test before their college applications were due. A lot of desperate students turned to the ACT (American College Testing), the SAT's main **rival**, as an alternative standardized test.

**12** Students can take the SAT

- 1) only one time.
- 2) up to six times.
- 3) up to eight times.
- 4) more than 8 times.

ОТВЕТ:

**13** College Board does NOT develop

- 1) the SAT exam variants.
- 2) advanced placement courses.
- 3) university course programs.
- 4) the format of the SAT.

ОТВЕТ:

**14** The first SAT exam was held in

- 1) 1899.
- 2) 1901.
- 3) 1905.
- 4) 1961.

ОТВЕТ:

**15** The word “aptitude” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to the word

- 1) ability.
- 2) knowledge.
- 3) skills.
- 4) desire.

Ответ:

**16** In 2010, students who were taking the SAT

- 1) were not allowed to use calculators.
- 2) had a choice whether to write an essay.
- 3) could get a maximum of 1600 points.
- 4) had to read university-level texts.

Ответ:

**17** Paragraph 5 implies that

- 1) the SAT is not a good system to rate the student’s true level.
- 2) it is important for college students to manage time efficiently.
- 3) universities prefer students who can solve problems quickly.
- 4) the SAT should be shorter than the 4 hours 5 minutes it is now.

Ответ:

**18** The word “rival” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to the word

- 1) supporter.
- 2) competitor.
- 3) contractor.
- 4) employer.

Ответ:

19

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- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Changing the face of the planet  | 5. Good for war, good for peace |
| 2. No effort, just luck!            | 6. No sense of humour           |
| 3. Have the right neighbor!         | 7. Messy can be good!           |
| 4. The unexpected side of a failure | 8. True story and myth          |

- A.** Important discoveries and brilliant inventions often require years of hard work and sleepless nights. It is not unusual for scientists to devote their whole lives to solving a difficult problem. But sometimes discoveries are made by accident, as a by-product of another project people are working on, or even when somebody is doing something completely unrelated to anything remotely serious.
- B.** One of the most well-known discoveries that was made like that is the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. While trying to find the shortest way to India, Christopher Columbus stumbled upon a new continent. His discovery completely changed people's understanding of the world as well as the cuisine of his native country! Today it is hard to even imagine what Italians ate when they didn't have tomatoes.
- C.** Another iconic discovery made by accident is Isaac Newton's Law of Gravity. It happened when he was having tea in his garden and watched an apple fall off a tree. He had already been in a philosophical mood, and the falling of a bright object triggered the thought that had already been forming in his mind. This was how the incident was recorded by his biographers, but later a more dramatic story of him sleeping under the tree and being hit on the head by an apple was invented.
- D.** Discoveries can be made thanks to bad habits. Alexander Fleming was known for being an untidy person as much as a talented scientist. His lab was never in perfect order, and things easily got lost. Once he forgot about some cups with bacteria and went on vacation. When he returned and found them, he noticed that mold had grown in one of the cups and killed the bacteria. This mold known to us now as penicillin keeps saving many lives.

- E.** Some of the discoveries were made during WWII. Percy Spencer was an American physicist working in the early 1940s on military radar equipment that used microwave radio signals. Once he was standing in front of the working radar and noticed that a chocolate bar in his pocket had melted. At the time, he continued working on the radars, but after the war he created a microwave oven based on this discovery.
- F.** Harry Coover was another American scientist working during WWII. He was trying to create transparent plastic for clear plastic gun sights used for aiming. The formula he invented produced plastic that was so sticky that it stuck to everything it touched. Coover was sad that his formula was a complete disaster, but several years later realized that it could be used as glue. This was how superglue was invented.
- G.** In the summer of 1904, the World Fair in St. Louis, Missouri, was in full swing, when Arnold Fornachou, an ice-cream vendor, ran out of paper cups. Not to lose any business, Formachou bought some waffles from the waffle vendor whose booth was standing next to his, and rolled them into cones. The improvised cups were a great success and later became known as ice-cream cones!

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

20

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### Hunter in the Sky

Stargazing takes imagination. People who love stargazing see the stars A\_\_\_\_\_. They imagine lines that connect groups of stars called constellations. A constellation is a group of stars B\_\_\_\_\_.

The constellation Orion is known as the hunter, C\_\_\_\_\_. To find Orion, first find the Big Dipper. The Big Dipper looks like a huge cup with a long handle. After you find the Big Dipper, turn around. There's Orion! He is outlined by four bright stars D\_\_\_\_\_. Their tips seem to come together. Where they meet, there are three more bright stars. These form Orion's belt. Some fainter stars appear to hang from the belt. These are Orion's sword.

There are different kinds of stars in the constellation Orion. The star Betelgeuse makes Orion's right shoulder. *Betelgeuse* is an Arabic word that means "shoulder of the giant". The star itself is so huge E\_\_\_\_\_. Its diameter is 400 times greater than that of our Sun. Betelgeuse is considered a cool star. It is probably not as hot as our Sun.

Rigel is the star F\_\_\_\_\_. Rigel is much brighter than Betelgeuse because it is much hotter. It's more than three times as hot as our Sun. However, Rigel is just a baby in size compared to Betelgeuse.

1. that it is called a supergiant
2. that form two triangles
3. that makes Orion's left foot
4. that looks like a person, an animal, or an object
5. after a hero of ancient Greek myths
6. as they may form new stars
7. as shining spots in a dot-to-dot drawing game

ОТВЕТ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

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### **American Sign Language**

Hearing loss is a partial or total inability to hear. It affects about a billion people on earth. Around a hundred million of these are completely deaf and require special ways of communicating. One of these ways is sign language. Sign language is a language that uses hand gestures that are modified by facial expressions. Hand gestures are mainly used for words, while most grammar comes from facial expressions. American Sign Language or ASL is a language used by the Deaf community in the USA.

ASL is surrounded by a lot of myths and misconceptions. One of the most common myths is that it is simply a visual code for English and not a real language. In fact, ASL and English are two completely separate languages, each with their own grammar. Although ASL does sometimes use fingerspelling, when each letter of a word is spelled out by a particular gesture, it is mostly used for names. Another popular misconception is that ASL is a universal language understood by all signers in the world. Actually, there are hundreds of sign languages, all naturally developed by the Deaf communities in different countries.

It is interesting that ASL is specific to the USA, while other English-speaking countries, such as the UK or Australia have their own sign languages. In a way, due to its history, ASL is closer to French Sign Language than it is to British Sign Language.

The origins of ASL can be traced back to a couple of influences. In the 1600s the first regional sign languages naturally developed in the American colonies. They appeared in places like Martha's Vineyard, where a large number of deaf people happened to be part of the community. Another major influence was French Sign Language. In 1817 Laurent Clerc, a deaf teacher from France, and Thomas Gallaudet, a hearing American educator, founded the first American school for the deaf in Hartford, Connecticut. The blending of regional sign language and French Sign Language formed the basis of ASL today.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century ASL flourished through Deaf schools, which had great success utilizing a combination of ASL and written English. However, a change in Deaf education occurred in 1880 that is still affecting the Deaf community today. In the 2nd International Congress on Deaf Education that met in Milan and where no deaf people were allowed to participate in the discussion of sign language, the majority voted in favor of oral education for all deaf children. This meant teaching them to read lips and imitate speech. It was believed that the exaggerated facial expressions, which include movements of eyes, eyebrows, mouth, tongue and lips and are part of any sign language, were unpleasant to hearing people and could even horrify them. In addition, sign languages were thought to have no grammar.

In the following 40 years over 80% of the Deaf schools in the USA, as well as in many other countries, switched to an oral method of instruction. This became



known as “the dark ages for Deaf education in America”. The number of deaf teachers in the schools dropped significantly, as they were considered inferior, unable to teach the children speech. Students were not allowed to use ASL during the lessons. Fortunately, the children in these schools still used ASL between and after classes to exchange information and just talk to each other. The effectiveness of the oral approach remained a contentious issue for the next century and a half, with a resurgence of ASL in the 1960s.

**21** Sign language like ASL is

- 1) a visual representation of a language.
- 2) a natural language in its own right.
- 3) an artificially developed system of signs.
- 4) a system of spelling words by hand gestures.

ОТВЕТ:

**22** The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is that

- 1) hearing people have a hard time understanding how sign languages work.
- 2) some particular aspects of sign languages are more important than others.
- 3) fingerspelling is the main principle that all sign languages are based on.
- 4) sign language understood by all people in the world should be developed.

ОТВЕТ:

**23** According to the article, those who know ASL can communicate with deaf people from

- 1) all around the world.
- 2) English-speaking countries.
- 3) the United States of America.
- 4) French-speaking countries.

ОТВЕТ:

**24** Deaf education in the USA began about

- 1) 400 years ago.
- 2) 300 years ago.
- 3) 200 years ago.
- 4) 100 years ago.

Ответ:

**25** According to the article, the decisions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Congress on Deaf Education

- 1) were made with the intention to promote Deaf culture.
- 2) led to further development of sign languages worldwide.
- 3) enriched use of sign language with lip-reading and speech.
- 4) discouraged use of sign languages in deaf communities.

Ответ:

**26** “The dark ages for Deaf education in America” began in

- 1) 1817.
- 2) 1880.
- 3) 1920.
- 4) 1960.

Ответ:

**27** Which of the following does the author of the article NOT mention as a **negative** result of the Congress in Milan?

- 1) Fewer deaf teachers teaching children in Deaf schools.
- 2) More schools teaching deaf children to imitate speech.
- 3) Children using sign language for personal interaction.
- 4) A ban on using sign language during lessons in schools.

Ответ: