

LISTENING

Task 1

Listen and number the sounds in the order you hear them. You will hear the recording twice.

Варианты 1-3

a.		car horns beeping
b.		clock ticking
c.		birds twittering
d.		waves splashing
e.		air blowing
f.		people shouting
g.		dog barking
h.		seagulls screaming
i.		people humming
j.		rain trickling
k.		sails flapping
l.		siren wailing
m.		thunder rumbling
n.		children shouting

Task 2

Listen to the recording. For each question, choose the correct answer, A, B or C. You will hear the recording twice.

Вариант 1

You are going to hear a conversation between two friends.

15. Adam doesn't like using computers. Why?

- A. He cuts himself.
- B. He always drops them.
- C. He doesn't understand them.

16. Life will be easier in the future because

- A. everything will be computerised.
- B. people will survive without computers.
- C. people won't notice computers.

17. Adam thinks he won't get a job in the future because

- A. he has a negative attitude.

- B. he won't be able to use the new technology.
 - C. it will take him years to upgrade his skills.
18. People will be able to earn more money in the future because
- A. they will be able to do more than one job at a time.
 - B. they will work fewer hours.
 - C. computers will do their work for them.
19. How does Adam feel when he reads about the future?
- A. Very happy.
 - B. Utterly miserable.
 - C. Extremely worried.
20. Lisa believes that people
- A. will learn new ways of doing things.
 - B. will change in the future.
 - C. are scared of the future.

Вариант 2

You will hear the story of a young man called Jonathan. He is talking about his audition at an acting school.

15. How did Jonathan find out about the famous acting school?
 - A. He saw an advertisement in the newspaper.
 - B. He saw a website about acting schools.
 - C. A girl told him about it.
16. Why hadn't Jonathan learnt a speech?
 - A. He already knew a lot of speeches.
 - B. He didn't know that it was necessary.
 - C. He decided not to learn one.
17. Why was the girl upset at the end of her audition?
 - A. She had forgotten her speech.
 - B. They told her that she hadn't done it very well.
 - C. They stopped her before she had finished her speech.
18. Why did Jonathan feel stupid?
 - A. Because he was so nervous.
 - B. Because other people had used the same speech.
 - C. Because he forgot the speech.
19. What happened at the end of his audition?
 - A. They told him he had failed the audition.
 - B. They told him that he had done very well.
 - C. They told him to learn a different speech.
20. How did Jonathan prepare for the second audition?
 - A. He chose another speech and practiced it a lot.
 - B. He practiced the same speech.
 - C. He practiced with the girl who had played Juliet.

Вариант 3

You will hear an interview with a famous wildlife photographer.

15. When Frank is close to wild animals, he feels
 - A. confident.
 - B. nervous.
 - C. proud.
16. If elephants become aggressive,
 - A. he throws things at them.
 - B. he stands still and waits.
 - C. he leaves the area.
17. The lions didn't attack him on one occasion because
 - A. they had smelled other animals.
 - B. they wanted to drink.
 - C. they couldn't see him properly.
18. He thinks *Up Close* is
 - A. useless.
 - B. expensive.
 - C. dangerous.
19. When in Peru, Frank used a high platform to film
 - A. palms.
 - B. a group of birds.
 - C. a bird.
20. Watching animals from a high platform is
 - A. uncomfortable.
 - B. very pleasant.
 - C. risky.

READING

Task 1. Read the text and mark each sentence T(true) or F(false) according to the text.

Вариант 1

Cleaner Cars Mean Cleaner Air

The quality of the air we breathe directly affects our health. On average, a person breathes approximately 227 thousand cubic metres of air during a lifetime. That's enough air to fill more than 40 giant airships! Have you ever considered what's in the air we breathe and what it can do to our health?

There are many different kinds of air pollutants and each affects our body in a particular manner, causing specific health problems. Almost two-thirds of the pollution released into our air is caused by cars, trucks and other means of transport.

For example, the pollutant ozone (O₃) is produced when gases or vapour emitted by cars react in the presence of sunlight. This pollutant causes breathing difficulties, lung tissue damage, coughing and chest pains. Car emissions also contribute to the amount of Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) and Fine Particulate Matter (PM 2.5) found in the air. Coughing, phlegm, asthma, cancer, lung damage and heart attacks are some of the negative health effects of PM₁₀ and PM 2.5. Carbon Monoxide (CO), another air pollutant, causes chest pains in heart patients, headaches and reduced mental alertness.

The type of cars we drive, the way we drive and how well our cars are maintained are three factors that are directly related to the amount of emissions released.

It is important to consider our environment when shopping for a car. Check the emission standards of the vehicle. Emission standards are requirements that set specific limits to the amount of pollutants that can be released into the environment. The European Union has its own set of emission standards that all new vehicles must meet and in the United States, emission standards are managed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as some state governments.

There are a variety of tips concerning cleaner ways to drive our vehicles. Combine errands into one trip by driving to a central location, parking and then walking to various destinations. We shouldn't overfill our car with petrol and we need to replace the petrol cap tightly. Every litre of petrol spilled produces as much hydrocarbon pollution as driving approximately 3,000 kilometres.

Lastly, with proper care, cars maintain economical performance while polluting less. Refer to the vehicle's "owner's manual" or "scheduled maintenance guide" for recommended maintenance checks.

Remember, driving a cleaner car can contribute to cleaner air so let's all take actions needed!

1. Our health can be affected by the air we breathe.
2. Every year most people breathe enough air to fill approximately 40 giant airships.
3. Each type of air pollutant can lead to a particular health problem.
4. O₃ can cause cancer and lung tissue damage.
5. The air pollutant CO can cause chest pains.
6. All countries have the same emission standards.
7. How we drive our car can affect the type of emissions released.
8. There are cleaner ways to drive cars.
9. Overfilling our cars with petrol will help us drive 3,000 kilometres more each year.
10. Reading a car owner's manual will give us tips on how to reduce air pollution.

Вариант 2

Passive Homes – Cosy, Environmentally Friendly Living

Welcome to the website of Scandinavian Homes, one of the UK's leading providers of passive housing. An exciting, environmentally friendly new approach to building, these buildings heat and cool themselves, which explains why they are called passive houses. It may sound far-fetched in Britain's cold and damp climate but these ecological buildings provide an ideal comfortable indoor climate in winter without the need of a conventional heating system.

Our aim is to increase the construction of passive homes in the UK. There are currently more than 10,000 passive homes in Europe; the first one went up in 1991. More passive houses would help the UK meet its environmental targets and reduce the amount of harmful greenhouse gases produced.

There are so many advantages of passive houses: they require little or no heating, are extremely cheap to run, use small amounts of fossil fuels, and are built in part using recycled materials.

A passive house typically uses 75 to 90 percent less energy for heating than a normal house. Passive houses must be built facing the sun. Solar panels, located on the roof, heat water in the summer.

During the sun-starved winter months, warm water is provided by wood-pellet stoves which take over from the solar panels. Typically, 20 percent of the heat from these stoves is used to heat the house while 80 percent goes to the water tank. In a normal house, an open fire sends 80 percent of its heat up the chimney!

A typical house loses half of its heat through its windows, but this is not the case with passive houses, as their large, south-facing windows are triple-glazed and airtight. Just like a locked car on a sunny day, a passive home converts solar energy into heat. Sunlight passes through the home's windows and heats the walls and floors. While some passive houses are built mainly using wood, others are concrete blocks covered with foam. On average, they cost about 10 percent more than a normal house of the same size. However, the fact that passive houses do not need expensive oil or gas for heating means that home owners can save a few thousand pounds a year on fuel costs.

Naturally, some electricity is required to power everyday appliances although this can be kept to a minimum if low-energy fridges, lamps, dishwashers, washing machines, dryers, etc are used.

Passive buildings come in all shapes and sizes. Schools, offices and even small factories have been constructed according to passive principles. If you're interested, give us a call at 0808 353 545 for a free brochure.

1. Scandinavian Homes is the UK's leading provider of passive housing.
2. Passive houses are unsuited to the British climate.
3. There are high costs involved in running a passive house.
4. A normal house uses 75 to 90 percent more energy than a passive house.
5. The solar panels work all year round.
6. A normal house loses 50 percent of its heat through its windows.
7. Passive houses are only made from wood.
8. Passive houses are twice as expensive as normal houses.
9. Low-energy appliances use up a lot of electricity.
10. Passive buildings are not only used for homes.

Вариант 3

And Now For The Weather

Can we really be 'under the weather'? The weather is linked to seasonal illnesses, such as winter flu, sunstroke or hay fever, and one in three people are sensitive to changes in the weather. Really severe weather, such as blizzards and hurricanes, can damage property and even take lives. So, today many people check the weather forecast for the sake of their safety as well as when they're choosing what to wear.

So how did people predict the weather before the days of modern technology? Well, mainly by looking at the natural world. Almost 3,000 years ago, the Babylonians, for example, looked at cloud patterns to make predictions. Then, the Romans noticed that if the sunset was particularly red, the weather the following day was usually good. Later on, European astrologers were responsible for forecasting the weather for important military campaigns. But it was a terrible job! If the poor astrologer got the forecast wrong, the penalty was death!

Fortunately, the job of a weather forecaster got easier ... but only a little! The first live TV weather forecast in the UK took place in 1954. It lasted five minutes and consisted of the weatherman showing weather maps that he had drawn himself. Later on, the forecaster stuck magnetic weather symbols onto a rotating cube with a map on each side. Occasionally, the symbols fell onto the floor! Thankfully, these were eventually replaced by moving satellite pictures and 3D computer graphics.

Nowadays, thanks to extremely powerful computers and satellite data, meteorologists have very detailed information at their fingertips. They can use satellites to see a hurricane approaching, or radar to track a tornado or storm. They can even use webcams to show TV viewers live pictures of what the weather is like anywhere in the world. You might be surprised, then, that a four-day forecast is still only 65-85% accurate!

All in all, things have come a long way since the days of the Babylonians and the Romans, but most meteorologists believe that predicting the weather will always be a little hit-and-miss! So, why not have some fun with some traditional folklore? Are the cows lying down in the fields, for example? Perhaps it will rain! Is Grandma's toe hurting? Maybe bad weather is on the way!

1. Predicting the weather didn't begin until quite recently.
2. The first weather forecasters predicted the weather by looking at stones.
3. Astrologers lost their lives if they predicted the weather incorrectly.
4. A weatherman drew the maps for the first live TV forecast.
5. The rotating cube consisted of two maps.
6. The magnetic symbols were extremely reliable.
7. Webcams can show us present weather conditions in a particular place.
8. Weather prediction is still less accurate than you might expect.
9. We will soon be able to predict the weather with 100% accuracy.

10. We should expect sunny weather if someone's in pain.

Task 2. Read the text(s) and choose the best answers.

Вариант 1

Meeting a baby bear sounds like fun, but that's the last thing you want on a summer walk in the northwestern part of North America. Because when you see a baby, it means that its mother is not far away, and a mother bear will do anything to protect her young ones.

Bears are not man-eaters. They prefer to hunt for fish or berries. So the first thing to remember if you meet a bear in the wild is that it doesn't really want trouble. The problem is that most of us panic, and our first instinct – to run away – is the wrong one.

There are things that you can do to make sure bears don't come your way. The first is to stay in groups and make noise. Secondly, bears are attracted to food and smells of all kinds, including make-up. You need to keep everything with a strong smell inside a tightly-sealed bag. And don't keep the bag in your tent at night or you could have an unwelcome caller. Try putting your food bag up a tree. Bears can climb, but at least they won't attack your tent.

Unfortunately, you can't always make noise or stop smells from getting out. So what do you do when you are face to face with a large brown bear? First, take off your jacket or shirt and hold it out above your head. This makes you seem much bigger than you are. Never turn around and run, just back away very slowly, and the bear will usually leave. If the worst happens and you are unlucky enough to meet a large, angry grizzly bear that wants to attack you, curl yourself up into a ball to protect your head and chest.

11. Meeting a baby bear is
 - A. great fun.
 - B. what most walkers want.
 - C. almost impossible.
 - D. very dangerous.
12. Bears
 - A. panic easily.
 - B. don't want to kill us.
 - C. always run away.
 - D. always look for trouble.
13. Bears come near humans because of
 - A. strong smells.
 - B. too much make-up.
 - C. tents.
 - D. the noise we make
14. When a bear comes near, you should

- A. throw your clothes at it.
- B. run away slowly.
- C. shout and run towards it.
- D. look as big as you can.

15. What should you never do if you see a bear?

- A. curl yourself up into a ball.
- B. turn around and run.
- C. take off your shirt.
- D. back away slowly.

Вариант 2

The school runs a number of courses throughout the year for varying levels of proficiency. Prices vary depending on the length and complexity of the course. Introduction to Photography is a ten-week foundation level course for beginners. It starts by covering the different types of cameras, the basic workings of a camera, and how to look after cameras. Then it moves on to the main factors in effective composition, discussing the use of different lenses for different subjects. The course is held on Sunday mornings from 9.30 to 12.30.

Looking through dozens of cameras for just the right one can be mind-blowing. Focus on the right combination of price (and remember, prices are coming down) and resolution (the number of megapixels a camera can capture in one shot). For casual photography, 2-3 megapixels should be enough. Do you want a camera that fits in your pocket or do you want something easier to handle? And how much control do you want to have? Even basic digital cameras have controls for action photos, close-ups, landscapes and night shots.

The book beautifully reproduces some of Salgado's best work, mostly on the theme of exploited workers in amazingly difficult conditions. There is a stunning new collection of pictures from Salgado's trip to the silver mines of Bolivia, and we also get another chance to see some of his most famous shots of his native country, Brazil. Most memorable are the scenes from the gold mines in Minas Gerais, as workers dressed in rough shorts go up and down simple ladders with bags of heavy rock – it gives us the impression of the workers as ants, busy doing their daily routine.

11. Introduction to Photography is
 - A. an Internet site.
 - B. a book.
 - C. a series of lessons.
 - D. an instruction manual.
12. The course is
 - A. every weekend.
 - B. all year.
 - C. ten weeks from now.
 - D. three hours per lesson.
13. What are the two main things to think about when buying a digital camera?

- A. size and number of controls.
- B. price and resolution.
- C. ease of use and price.
- D. size and resolution.

14. Salgado is probably

- A. a writer.
- B. a painter.
- C. a photographer.
- D. an actor.

15. The miners in Minas Gerais were digging for

- A. gold.
- B. rocks.
- C. silver.
- D. ants.

Вариант 3

Most of the robots in the Robodex exhibition in Yokohama, Japan can talk, climb stairs or pick up objects but Posy, the little girl robot, doesn't do any of these things. She is designed to look loveable. Posy is one of a new generation of robots. Their designers don't want them to seem frightening to human beings.

There are still many technological problems to solve before people start buying robots to have in their homes, but scientists realise there is a psychological problem as well. Machines that look like humans make many of us feel anxious.

'The theme of Robodex is robots that co-exist with humans,' said Toshi Doi. Toshi is the designer of Aibo, the robot pet and SDR-4X, a singing, dancing machine and one of the most impressive robots at the show. Another is Honda's new robot called Asimo. The company hopes it will one day be able to do household tasks.

Japan is already home to half the world's industrial robots and 90% of robot pets. 'I don't think we feel uncomfortable with robots and we also love technology,' said Kazuo Hirai of Honda.

The robots that appeal most to humans at the moment, however, are those that don't have a human form. Paro, a furry creature a bit like a seal, is used in children's hospitals all over the world because it is pleasant to hold and it helps the children recover more quickly.

Not all robots are designed to be appealing however. For example, there's the robot guard dog T7S type 2. He has a camera and a mobile phone and can be guarded by voice commands. If you are away on holiday, you can phone him and tell him what to do.

11. Why is Posy different from other robots?

- A. She can climb trees.
- B. She doesn't do anything.
- C. She can talk.
- D. She is made in Japan.

12. Why haven't robots become popular yet?

- A. They don't look like real people.
- B. They don't work properly.
- C. People find them strange and frightening.
- D. They are too ugly.

13. What is Paro?

- A. A robot pet.
- B. A robot nurse.
- C. A robot child.
- D. A robot doctor.

14. What is the writer trying to do?

- A. Persuade people to buy robots.
 - B. Explain how robots work.
 - C. Criticise robots.
 - D. Describe some robots.
15. Why would someone read the text?
- A. To find out more about robots.
 - B. To find out how to get to Robodex.
 - C. To learn about how robots are built.
 - D. To find out whether people like robots.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Read the text and look carefully at each line. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in the answer boxes provided.

Вариант 1

During our holidays, I decided to go on a skiing trip.		1
My friends and I we left on a snowy morning.		2
We were been looking forward to arriving at the ski		3
resort by late afternoon. Unfortunately, we got caught in		4
a heavy snowstorm while be driving on the motorway.		5
My friend told to me to stay calm and helped me put		6
the chains on the tyres. When we finally arrived, the snow		7
was fresh and perfect for the skiing. We skied all day		8
and then we relaxed in a beautiful ski lodge.		9
It was a very much nice ski trip after all.		10

Вариант 2

Most people believe in life on our planet will certainly be very		1
different in 100 years. Some people think about that we may		2
be living on some one other planet, like Mars.		3
That could be happen because the population		4
on Earth will have increased so much. Others		5
believe that we won't need to eat a food,		6
as we do so now. Scientists may have discovered		7
food pills, which we will take them with a glass of		8
water. In this way, the problem of feeding		9
billions of people on Earth will have be solved.		10

Вариант 3

It is be believed that the first form of football originated around		1
1,000 BC in China where it was being called 'tsu-chu'. In the		2
western world, the earliest references to the game can be found		3
in Homer's poetry, from where it was known		4
as 'episkuros'. According to some, football's		5
popularity spread from Greece to the Rome, from		6
where the Romans had took it to Britain. The		7
birthday of modern football is in October 26 th		8
1863, which is when the Football Association		9
made then its first set of rules.		10

Task 2. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

Вариант 1

Clothes

Choosing clothes can be difficult. Some people want to be (11), but they don't want to look exactly (12) everybody else. Not all clothes are (13) for work or school, perhaps because they're not (14) enough, or simply not (15) It is easy to buy the (16) size, and find that your trousers are too (17), especially if you're a little bit (18) Very (19) clothes make you feel (20), but when they have (21) in the washing machine, then you have the same problem! If you buy light (22) clothes, then they might not be (23) enough for winter. If your shoes are not (24), and if you aren't (25) for the cold, you might look good, but feel terrible!

11.	A	fashion	B	fashioned	C	fashionable
12.	A	alike	B	like	C	similar
13.	A	fitted	B	suitable	C	equal
14.	A	formal	B	strict	C	uniform
15.	A	comforting	B	comforted	C	comfortable
16.	A	false	B	wrong	C	error
17.	A	tight	B	straight	C	close
18.	A	slim	B	overweight	C	enormous
19.	A	loose	B	lose	C	lost
20.	A	slim	B	narrow	C	spare
21.	A	lessened	B	reduced	C	shrunk
22.	A	In cotton	B	cotton	C	cottoned
23.	A	warm	B	hot	C	cool
24.	A	tight	B	enclosed	C	waterproof
25.	A	clothed	B	dressed	C	fitted

Вариант 2

A house in the country

The house is situated among beautiful (11), two miles from the nearest village, surrounded by (12) On a (13) a short distance from the house is a (14) , and a small (15) flows past the end of the garden, which also contains a small (16) The name of the house, Rose Cottage, is on the garden (17) , from which a (18) leads to the (19) door. On the (20) floor there is a large (21) room, a dining room, a kitchen, a (22) and a toilet. (23) there are three bedrooms. There is also a garage next to the house. The village has a post (24) , a small shop and a pub, and there is a railway (25) three miles away.

11.	A	view	B	scenery	C	sights
12.	A	fields	B	grass	C	earth
13.	A	mountain	B	peak	C	hill
14.	A	wood	B	greenery	C	jungle
15.	A	lake	B	channel	C	stream
16.	A	sea	B	pond	C	bath
17.	A	gate	B	door	C	entrance
18.	A	road	B	path	C	way
19.	A	forward	B	front	C	first
20.	A	bottom	B	earth	C	ground
21.	A	lounge	B	living	C	saloon
22.	A	bathroom	B	bath	C	basin
23.	A	Over	B	Up	C	Upstairs
24.	A	shop	B	centre	C	office
25.	A	station	B	stop	C	base

Вариант 3

Music

What kind of music do you (11) ? Some people like going to (12) concerts, and listening to (13) The (14) wear very formal clothes, and the (15) is silent until the end of the (16) Perhaps you're a rock music (17) Rock concerts are often held at football (18) or in parks. (19) of the audience dance to the music, or sing the songs.

(20) music is (21) at weddings and parties in many countries, and some people (22) their own music at home. Nowadays we (23) music in shops and lifts, and many people (24) their own music with them, or even (25) to music when they study. Music is everywhere!

11.	A	listen	B	enjoy	C	preferring
12.	A	classic	B	classified	C	classical
13.	A	a group	B	an orchestra	C	a record
14.	A	musicians	B	actors	C	musicals
15.	A	spectators	B	audience	C	guests
16.	A	happening	B	action	C	performance
17.	A	fan	B	enthusiasm	C	reader
18.	A	matches	B	stadiums	C	pitches
19.	A	Members	B	Selections	C	Persons
20.	A	Historical	B	Traditional	C	Ancient
21.	A	played	B	acted	C	done
22.	A	do	B	get	C	make
23.	A	listen	B	hear	C	perform
24.	A	carry	B	wear	C	lift
25.	A	hear	B	follow	C	listen

Task 3. CULTURE QUIZ

Вариант 1

Match the photos to the descriptions

26.	 <p>Independence Hall</p>	A This castle is one of Wales' most impressive and has a UNESCO World Heritage Site status. Built in the 1200s, the mighty medieval fortress is particularly renowned for its hefty walls and unusual polygonal towers. The castle was used for the investiture of the Prince of Wales.
27.	 <p>Golden Gate Bridge</p>	B This vast tropical garden was built in an old Cornish clay pit. The three biomes are filled with thousands of different species of plants and trees from many diverse climates and environments.
28.	 <p>The Brighton Royal Pavilion</p>	C This elegant red-brick building is located in Philadelphia, USA and it holds great historical significance. The Declaration of Independence – the document that freed the States from British rule – was signed here in 1776.

29.	 <p data-bbox="469 645 794 683">St Paul's Cathedral</p>	<p data-bbox="1010 159 1485 495">D It is one of the most famous political buildings in the world. It has remained a symbol of the American government since its first occupation by President John Adams in 1800.</p>
30.	 <p data-bbox="464 1019 794 1057">The British Museum</p>	<p data-bbox="1010 689 1485 1108">E Located in San Francisco, it is a landmark in civil engineering and one of the USA's most recognisable monuments. It was the longest and tallest bridge of its kind when first completed in 1937.</p>
31.	 <p data-bbox="475 1400 783 1438">Caernarfon Castle</p>	<p data-bbox="1010 1122 1485 1494">F Built in the late 1800s, it's open to both cars and pedestrians. There's also a museum in the towers and you can visit the Victorian engine rooms as well as admire the views from its high-level walkways.</p>
32.	 <p data-bbox="485 1816 775 1854">The White House</p>	<p data-bbox="1010 1507 1485 2047">G This public institution is dedicated to human history, art and culture. Its permanent collection of some eight million works is among the largest in existence. It documents the story of human culture from its beginnings to the present. It was the first public national museum in the world.</p>

		<p>It was first opened to the public in 1759.</p>
<p>33.</p>	 <p>Eden Project</p>	<p>H Sir Christopher Wren's domed structure replaced the original Gothic cathedral that was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666. Inside, you can climb up the 259 steps to the Whispering Gallery. The wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer was held here.</p>
<p>34.</p>	 <p>Tower Bridge</p>	<p>I. This structure is a former royal residence located in the south of England. Beginning in 1787, it was built in three stages. It is built in the Indo-Saracenic style prevalent in India for most of the 19th century. The current appearance of the palace, with its domes and minarets, is the work of architect John Nash, who extended the building starting in 1815.</p>
<p>35.</p>	 <p>The Chrysler Building</p>	<p>J. This Art Deco-style skyscraper is located on the East Side of Manhattan, New York City, at the intersection of 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue near Midtown Manhattan. It is the tallest brick building in the world with a steel framework.</p>

Вариант 2

26.	 <p>Independence Hall</p>	A. This castle is one of Wales' most impressive and has a UNESCO World Heritage Site status. Built in the 1200s, the mighty medieval fortress is particularly renowned for its hefty walls and unusual polygonal towers. The castle was used for the investiture of the Prince of Wales.
27.	 <p>Brooklyn Bridge</p>	B. This public institution is dedicated to human history, art and culture. Its permanent collection of some eight million works is among the largest in existence. It documents the story of human culture from its beginnings to the present. It was the first public national museum in the world. It was first opened to the public in 1759.
28.	 <p>The Brighton Royal Pavilion</p>	C. This Art Deco-style skyscraper is located on the East Side of Manhattan, New York City, at the intersection of 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue near Midtown Manhattan. It is the tallest brick building in the world with a steel framework.

29.	 <p data-bbox="459 645 780 685">St Paul's Cathedral</p>	D. Standing high above the historic city of Edinburgh this mighty fortress is one of Scotland's most visited attractions. It was built during the 12th century and was the main Scottish Royal residence until the union of the crowns in 1603. It now famously hosts the annual Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo.
30.	 <p data-bbox="453 1043 788 1084">The British Museum</p>	E. It is one of the most famous political buildings in the world. It has remained a symbol of the American government since its first occupation by President John Adams in 1800.
31.	 <p data-bbox="469 1368 775 1408">Caernarfon Castle</p>	F. Sir Christopher Wren's domed structure replaced the original Gothic cathedral that was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666. Inside, you can climb up the 259 steps to the Whispering Gallery. The wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer was held here.
32.	 <p data-bbox="475 1912 767 1953">The White House</p>	G. It is a hybrid cable-stayed/suspension bridge in New York City, spanning the East River between the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Opened on May 24, 1883, it was the first fixed crossing across the East River.

<p>33.</p>	<p>Edinburgh Castle</p> 	<p>H. Built in the late 1800s, it's open to both cars and pedestrians. There's also a museum in the towers and you can visit the Victorian engine rooms as well as admire the views from its high-level walkways.</p>
<p>34.</p>	 <p>Tower Bridge</p>	<p>I. This structure is a former royal residence located in the south of England. Beginning in 1787, it was built in three stages. It is built in the Indo-Saracenic style prevalent in India for most of the 19th century. The current appearance of the palace, with its domes and minarets, is the work of architect John Nash, who extended the building starting in 1815.</p>
<p>35.</p>	<p>The Chrysler Building</p> 	<p>J. This elegant red-brick building is located in Philadelphia, USA and it holds great historical significance. The Declaration of Independence – the document that freed the States from British rule – was signed here in 1776.</p>

Вариант 3

<p>26.</p>	<p>Golden Gate Bridge</p> 	<p>A Built in the late 1800s, it's open to both cars and pedestrians. There's also a museum in the towers and you can visit the Victorian engine rooms as well as admire the views from its high-level walkways.</p>
<p>27.</p>	<p>The British Museum</p> 	<p>B This castle is one of Wales' most impressive and has a UNESCO World Heritage Site status. Built in the 1200s, the mighty medieval fortress is particularly renowned for its hefty walls and unusual polygonal towers. The castle was used for the investiture of the Prince of Wales.</p>
<p>28.</p>	 <p>The Brighton Royal Pavilion</p>	<p>C This Art Deco-style skyscraper is located on the East Side of Manhattan, New York City, at the intersection of 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue near Midtown Manhattan. It is the tallest brick building in the world with a steel framework.</p>

<p>29.</p>	 <p>St Paul's Cathedral</p>	<p>D This public institution is dedicated to human history, art and culture. Its permanent collection of some eight million works is among the largest in existence. It documents the story of human culture from its beginnings to the present. It was the first public national museum in the world. It was first opened to the public in 1759.</p>
<p>30.</p>	<p>The Chrysler Building</p> 	<p>E Located in San Francisco, it is a landmark in civil engineering and one of the USA's most recognisable monuments. It was the longest and tallest bridge of its kind when first completed in 1937.</p>
<p>31.</p>	 <p>Caernarfon Castle</p>	<p>F. Standing high above the historic city of Edinburgh this mighty fortress is one of Scotland's most visited attractions. It was built during the 12th century and was the main Scottish Royal residence until the union of the crowns in 1603. It now famously hosts the annual Royal Edinburgh Military Tattoo.</p>
<p>32.</p>	 <p>The White House</p>	<p>G It is a hybrid cable-stayed/suspension bridge in New York City, spanning the East River between the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Opened on May 24, 1883, it was the first fixed crossing across the East River.</p>

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<p>34.</p>	<p>Tower Bridge</p> 	<p>I. Sir Christopher Wren's domed structure replaced the original Gothic cathedral that was destroyed in the Great Fire of London in 1666. Inside, you can climb up the 259 steps to the Whispering Gallery. The wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer was held here.</p>
<p>35.</p>	<p>Brooklyn Bridge</p> 	<p>J. It is one of the most famous political buildings in the world. It has remained a symbol of the American government since its first occupation by President John Adams in 1800.</p>