

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ ПОСТУПАЮЩИХ В 8 КЛАССЫ

Раздел ЧТЕНИЕ

Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 2–8 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). Обведите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.

Kitay-Gorod

The Kitai-gorod is almost as old as the Kremlin. There are several versions of its name, but the most likely one dates back to 1530 when Petrok Malyi, an Italian architect, who was building a fortress to save the town from Tatar attacks, named it 'citta' (which is 'town' in Italian). His Russian helpers did not understand this word and pronounced it as Kitai, so it has nothing in common with the Chinese at all, although in modern Russian [Kitay] means China.

Originally Kitai-Gorod was an artillery fortress with towers so its defensive walls were low and broad to protect the Kremlin from invaders. Unfortunately, ancient walls of the fortress and many other historical spots are lost today but there are some totally amazing streets like Varvarka or Ilyinka, wonderful Gostinuy yard where tourists may see examples of old Russian architecture before the 18th century.

In the 16th century the buildings of several government *prikazy* (offices) were built in the district. The district was also the commercial centre of Moscow. It was the site of the *Solianoi dvor* (Salt Market), the *Kuznetskii dvor* (Market for Metal Goods), and the *Mytnyi dvor* (Office for Collecting the *myt* [a special tax]). In 1563 the *Pechatnyi dvor* (State Printing Office) was erected in Nikolskaia Street. The Kitai-Gorod was also an important cultural centre of Moscow. In 1687 the Slavic, Greek, and Latin Academy, the first higher educational establishment in Moscow, was opened in Zaikonospasskii Monastery in Nikolskaia Street.

The Kitai Gorod is a historical centre and all construction works are forbidden there. Museums and old buildings are restored and open for curious tourists. One of the most famous shops GUM is also there.

- 2** According to the text the name "Kitai gorod" is connected with the word "China".
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- 3** Petrok Malyi could not speak Russian.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- 4** The defensive walls of the fortress were not high.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- 5** Tourists and visitors can see the ancient walls of the fortress today.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- 6** Kitai-Gorod was an important business centre.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- 7** The Slavic, Greek, and Latin Academy was the largest higher educational establishment in Russia.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- 8** Tourists can visit museums and do their shopping in Kitai-Gorod today.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Раздел ЛЕКСИКА И ГРАММАТИКА

Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 9–14, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 9–14.

Pavel Mikhaylovich Tretyakov

Pavel Mikhaylovich Tretyakov was a Russian businessman, patron of art, who gave his name to the Tretyakov Picture Gallery.

- 9 Tretyakov _____ to school. He was taught NOT GO at home.
- 10 Together with other Moscow _____ he BUSINESSMAN was the founder of the Moscow merchant bank.
Tretyakov started to collect art in 1854 at the age of 22;
- 11 his _____ purchase was 10 pictures by ONE Old Dutch masters.
- 12 His aim _____ to create a BE Russian National Gallery. In his collection Tretyakov included the works of
- 13 famous painters from Russia. He _____ BUY paintings at exhibitions and from artists' studios. Tretyakov had the most valuable
- 14 and _____ collections of such artists as: BIG V.G. Perov, I.N. Kramskoi, Ilya Repin, Vasily Surikov, I.I. Levitan, , and Valentin Serov.