

**Задание 1**

*Установите соответствие заголовков А – Н абзацам текста 1 – 7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

**THE HISTORY OF WRITING**

<b>A</b>	<b>Magic and Heroes</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>Images on Stone</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Doing Business</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Stories and Seasons</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>Early Developments</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>A Personal Record</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>Sounds and Symbols</b>	<b>H</b>	<b>From Visual to Sound</b>

- 1 The earliest stage of writing is called pre-writing or proto-literacy, and depends on direct representation of objects, rather than representing them with letters or other symbols. Evidence for this stage, in the form of rock and cave paintings, dates back to about 15,000 years ago, although the exact dates are debatable. This kind of proto-literate cave painting has been found in Europe, with the best known examples in South-Western France, but also in Africa and on parts of the American continent. These petroglyphs (pictures on rock) show typical scenes of the period, and include representations of people, animals and activities. Most are astonishingly beautiful, with a vibrancy and immediacy that we still recognize today. They are painted with pigments made from natural materials including crushed stones and minerals, animal products such as blood, ashes, plant materials of all kinds, and they produce a wide range of colours and hues.
- 2 Why did ancient people put such effort into making them? Various theories have been put forward, but the most compelling include the idea that the pictures were records of heroic deeds or important events, that they were part of magical ceremonies, or that they were a form of primitive calendar, recording the changes in the seasons as they happened. These, then, are all explanations as to why man started to write.
- 3 A related theory suggests that the need for writing arose thereafter from the transactions and bartering that went on. In parts of what is now Iraq and Iran, small pieces of fired earth – pottery – have been found which appear to have been used as tokens to represent bartered objects, much as we use tokens in a casino, or money, today. Eventually, when the tokens themselves became too numerous to handle easily, representations of the tokens were inscribed on clay tablets.
- 4 An early form of writing is the use of pictograms, which are pictures used to communicate. Pictograms have been found from almost every part of the world and every era of development, and are still in use in primitive communities nowadays. They represent objects, ideas or concepts more or less directly. They tend to be simple in the sense that they are not a complex or full picture, although they are impressively difficult to interpret to an outsider unfamiliar with their iconography, which tends to be localized and to differ widely from society to society. They were never intended to be a detailed testimony which could be interpreted by outsiders, but to serve instead as aide-memoires to the author, rather as we might keep a diary in a personal shorthand. However, some modern pictograms are more or less universally recognized,

such as the signs which indicate men's and women's toilets, or road signs, which tend to be very similar throughout the world.

- 5 The first pictograms that we know of are Sumerian in origin, and date to about 8000 BC. They show how images used to represent concrete objects could be expanded to include abstractions by adding symbols together, or using associated symbols. One Sumerian pictogram, for example, indicates 'death' by combining the symbols for 'man' and 'winter', another shows 'power' with the symbol for a man with the hands enlarged.
- 6 By about 5,000 years ago, Sumerian pictograms had spread to other areas, and the Sumerians had made a major advance towards modern writing with the development of the rebus principle, which meant that symbols could be used to indicate sounds. This was done by using a particular symbol not only for the thing it originally represented, but also for anything which was pronounced in a similar way. So the pictogram for na (meaning 'animal') could also be used to mean 'old' (which was also pronounced na). The specific meaning of the pictogram (whether na meant 'old' or 'animal') could only be decided through its context.
- 7 It is a short step from this to the development of syllabic writing using pictograms, and this next development took about another half a century. Now the Sumerians would add pictograms to each other, so that each, representing an individual sound – or syllable – formed part of a larger word. Thus pictograms representing the syllables he, na and mi ('mother', 'old', 'my') could be put together to form henami or 'grandmother'.

## Задание 2

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4–B10**, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4–B10**.

In ancient Greece there were many temples built for Apollo. He was the god of youth, beauty, music and poetry. Besides, Apollo had one very special skill - he could see the future. The Temple in Troy was one of the _____ of all Apollo's Temples.	GREAT
One day, having nothing better to do, Apollo came to the temple in Troy. Among other _____ he saw Cassandra, a young and beautiful priestess, who worked at the temple.	WOMAN
Apollo _____ by her grace.	IMPRESS
The minute Apollo saw Cassandra, he _____ in love. It was love at first sight.  Apollo offered her a deal. He would give Cassandra the gift of being able to see the future, if she gave him a kiss. Cassandra agreed.	FALL
With a laugh, Apollo gave her the gift, _____ about the reward. Instantly, Cassandra could see the future. She saw Apollo, in the future, helping the Greeks destroy Troy. When Apollo bent his head to gently kiss her, she angrily spat in his face.	DREAM
Apollo got very angry. He _____ take away his gift, but he was able to add to it. So, whatever Cassandra said, no one would believe her. That was his second gift.	NOT CAN
When Cassandra begged her people in Troy to watch out for the Trojan horse, they _____ her. And that was the end of Troy.	NOT BELIEVE

### Задание 3

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1 – 6 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

#### BREAKTHROUGHS OR DISASTERS?

Of all the 1 \_\_\_\_\_ breakthroughs of the late twentieth century, undoubtedly the one that proved most controversial was the cloning of Dolly the sheep in Scotland in 1997. Twenty years had gone by since the first successful 'in vitro' fertilization and transfer at the embryonic stage that led to the birth of 'Baby Louise'.

SCIENCE

Despite the benefits that genetic engineering might offer, many people had doubts about the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ of humans by other than natural means and potential dangers of unethical individuals learning techniques and applying them for profit or the other ends.

REPRODUCE

Physicists had received similar 3 \_\_\_\_\_ when they first succeeded in splitting the atom.

REACT

People feared that this 4 \_\_\_\_\_ would lead to the creation of nuclear weapons that would 5 \_\_\_\_\_ humanity. They were not wrong.

DEVELOP  
THREAT

The Second World War ended with the use of these terrible weapons of mass 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

DESTROY

