



**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**  
**«TRIP TO ENGLAND»** (9-11 классы, I-IV курсы)

**Read the following tips and choose the correct answer**

If you want to travel to England don't just follow the crowd - find your own path - Rough Guides

- 1)**  
a) **inspires**  
b) **was inspired**  
c) **inspire**  
d) **has been inspiring**

travellers with witty, independent, curious-minded guidebooks for more than 35 years. As well as our popular guides and award-winning website, we're now proud to launch our tailor-made trips.

**Accommodation**

Accommodation in England ranges from motorway lodges **to 2) old - fashioned country retreats,**



and from budget guesthouses to chic boutique hotels. Characterful old buildings – former coaching inns in towns, converted mansions and manor houses in rural areas – offer heaps of historic atmosphere.

Hotels vary wildly in size, style, comfort and price. The starting price for a one-star establishment is around £60

- 3)**  
a) **For**  
b) **per**  
c) **at**  
d) **during**

night for a double/twin room, breakfast usually included; two- and three-star hotels can easily cost £100 a night, while four- and five-star properties may charge £200 a night – considerably more in London or in resort or country-house hotels.

## B&Bs and guesthouses

At its most basic, a B&B (bed-and- breakfast) is

**4)**

**a) the**

**b) \_\_\_**

**c) a**

**d) an**

ordinary private house with a couple of bedrooms set aside for paying guests.

**5)**

**a) largest**

**b) large**

**c) larger**

**d) more lager**

establishments with more rooms, particularly in resorts, style themselves guesthouses, but they are pretty much the same thing. Either way, these are a great option for travellers looking for character and a local experience: the best – with fresh, house-proud rooms, hearty home-cooked food and a wealth of local knowledge – can match or beat a hotel stay at any price.

Many village pubs also offer B&B, again often not graded. Standards

**6)**

**a) swap**

**b) alter**

**c) vary**

**d) shift**

wildly – some are great, others truly awful – but at best you'll be staying in a friendly spot with a sociable bar on hand, and you'll rarely pay more than £70 a room.

## Hostels and student halls

The Youth Hostel Association (YHA; t01629/592700, [www.yha.org.uk](http://www.yha.org.uk)) has over 220 properties across England (and Wales), offering bunk-bed accommodation in

**7)**

**a) a**

**b) an**

**c) the**

**d) \_\_\_**

single-sex dormitories and smaller rooms of two, four or six beds. Some hostels also offer tipi accommodation, some have pitches for camping, and most offer kitchens, laundry facilities, lounges, cycle stores and bike rental.

## Camping and camping barns

Camping in England

**8)**

**a) undergo**

**b) has undergone**

**c) underwent**

**d) is undergoing**

something of a renaissance in recent years, and there are hundreds of campsites, ranging from rustic, family-run places to large sites with laundries, shops and sports facilities. Costs vary from around £5 per adult in the simplest sites up to around £20 per tent (including two adults) in the most sought-after places.

Many campsites also offer accommodation in **9) permanently fixed caravans,**



mostly large, fully equipped units.

As the birthplace of many global sports, including football, rugby, cricket and tennis, England can boast sporting events which attract a world audience. If you prefer

**10)**

a) participate

b) to participate

c) participating

to spectating, the country caters for just about every outdoor activity, too.

As part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland («the UK»), England is a parliamentary democracy,

**11) with Queen Elizabeth II**



as its head of state. Its traditional industries – fishing, farming, mining, engineering, shipbuilding – are all in decline and business today is dominated by banking and finance, the media and technology, steel production, oil and gas, and tourism.

Bordered by Scotland to the north and Wales to the west, England is

**12)**

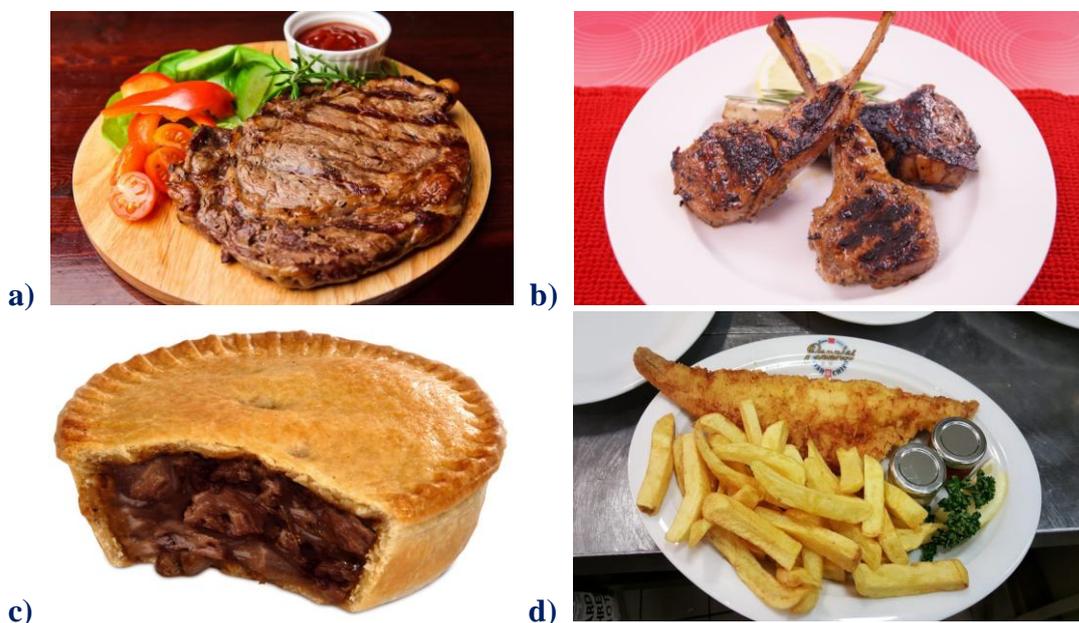
- a) the
- b) a
- c) an
- d) \_\_

largest country in Great Britain, occupying an area of 50,085 sq miles (129,720 sq km). The terrain is diverse, from plains to peaks, cliffs to beaches, though the superlatives are all modest on a world scale – the largest lake, Windermere, is 10 miles (16km) long, the highest mountain, Scafell, just 3205ft (978m) above sea level.

### Traditional food

England's best-known traditional dish is

**13) fish and chips**



– a plate-sized fillet of cod or haddock, battered and deep-fried until crispy, served with freshly fried chips (thick-cut French fries) and doused in malt vinegar and salt. Restaurants will add a wedge of lemon and a blob of tartare sauce; at a takeaway counter you'll be asked whether you want it «open» – served in a paper cone for eating on the hoof – or «wrapped», for eating later

### Cafés and tearooms

Every town, city and resort has dozens of cafés, characteristically unassuming places offering nonalcoholic drinks, all-day breakfasts, snacks and meals. Most are only open during the daytime (roughly 8am–5pm), and tend to be cash-only establishments with few airs and graces. Teashops or tearooms are more genteel, and serve a range of sandwiches, cakes and light meals as well as, of course, tea. Almost all the old-fashioned chrome-and-formica coffee bars

**14)**

- a) have been replaced
- b) replaced
- c) are replacing
- d) were replaced

by US-style chain outlets, such as *Starbucks*, *Costa* and *Caffè Nero*.

## Café-bars and gastropubs

Licensed (that is, alcohol-serving) café-bars on the European model are increasingly common. Although primarily places to drink, many serve reasonably priced food. Many pubs – if they serve food at all – still rely on their microwave and deep-fat fryer, but others have embraced the change in British tastes. The term «gastropub» –

15)

- a) implies
- b) implied
- c) implying

a pub that serves restaurant-quality food – is an urban affectation, but nonetheless reflects the fact you can often find great, affordable, high-quality «pub grub» in unlikely-looking rural hostelries and city drinking dens alike.

## Pubs and bars

Originating as wayfarers' hostelries and coaching inns, pubs have outlived the church and marketplace as the focal points of many English towns and villages. They are as varied as the country's townscapes: in larger market towns you'll find huge oak-beamed inns with open fires and polished brass fittings; in remoter upland villages there are stone-built pubs no larger than a two-bedroomed cottage. At its best, the pub can be as welcoming as the full name – «public house» – suggests. Sometimes, particularly in the more inward-looking parts of post-industrial England, you might have to dig deeper

16)

- a) to
- b) for
- c) with the aim of

a welcome: in such places, the public bar is where working men bond over a pint while the plusher **saloon bar** is the preferred haunt of couples and women.

## Beer and wine

Although lager – pale, industrially produced, infused with bubbles and served chilled – is most popular by far, the classic English beer is known as bitter. It should be physically pumped

17)

- a) with
- b) with the help of
- c) by d) without

hand from a barrel in the cellar and served at ambient temperature: if what's in your glass is ice-cold, fizzy or came out of an electric pump, it isn't the real McCoy.

## Travel essential Crime and personal safety

It's highly unlikely that you'll be at any risk as you travel

18)

- a) around
- b) in
- c) at
- d) on

England. Despite what the media might have you believe, terrorism is exceptionally rare – and, as a holiday-maker, you won't be visiting the toughest urban estates where crime flourishes. You can walk more or less anywhere without fear of harassment, though all the big cities have their edgy districts and it's always better to err on the side of caution, especially late at night, when – for instance – you should

19)

- a) escape
- b) abolish
- c) avoid
- d) eliminate

dark streets and give drunken groups a wide berth. Leave your passport and valuables in a hotel or hostel safe (carrying ID is not compulsory), and exercise the usual caution on public transport. If you're taking a cab make sure it's officially licensed: plan ahead by noting down local taxi numbers beforehand, or ask bar or restaurant staff for a recommendation.

If you

**20)**

a) are robbed

b) robed

c) was robbed

d) **will be robbed**, report it straight away to the police: your insurance company will require a crime report number. Most visitors rarely come into contact with the police, who are approachable and helpful – though they can get tetchy at football matches, political demonstrations and in the late evenings when pubs close.

## Money

UK currency is the

**21) pound sterling**



a)



b)



c)



d)

(£), divided into 100 pence (p). Coins come in denominations of 1p, 2p, 5p, 10p, 20p, 50p, £1 and £2. Notes are in denominations of £5, £10, £20 and £50. Very occasionally you may receive Scottish or Northern Irish banknotes: they're legal tender throughout the UK, but many businesses in England may be unwilling to accept them. If you're handed one, you'd be well advised to cheerfully hand it back and ask for a «normal» note (or coins) instead.

## Shopping

Although shopping is now one of the chief leisure activities of the English, it can be a rather soulless experience. High streets up and down the country feature

22)

- a) a
- b) the
- c) an
- d) —

same bland chain-stores selling similar ranges of mass-produced items. Nonetheless it is still possible to track down neighbourhoods, stores and the occasional oddity that make for a more enjoyable retail experience.

Most places, for example, have a market at least once a week, which may vary from the sprawling, commercialized affairs of Camden, Portobello and Spitalfields in London, to sedate, community-minded village jamborees. Street markets or covered markets are often the best places to pick up craft items, though you may have to wade through a proliferation of scented candles and twee bric-a-brac to find anything truly original. Markets are also the only places (apart from antique shops and some second-hand shops) where

23)

- a) bargain
- b) barter
- c) argue
- d) haggling

is acceptable. Country Markets has nationwide listings that make it easy to find when a market takes place close to you. Many towns also have a weekly or monthly,

24) farmers' market



selling local foods and artisan products. You'll find similarly authentic local items in farm shops, usually signposted by the side of the road in rural areas.

Particular districts and towns specialize in certain items – Birmingham's Jewellery Quarter for silver and gold, for example, or Hay-on-Wye for books. Antiques feature strongly everywhere – and in Cotswold villages in particular.

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ruskotru@mail.ru**