

3) a doughnut

4) a hot dog

● *Прочитайте текст и выберите вариант ответа (1, 2 или 3) соответственно содержанию прочитанного текста.*

(1) I am always both amused and annoyed when I hear foreign people criticize English food. "It's unimaginative", they say. "It's boring, it's tasteless, it's chips with everything and totally overcooked vegetables". "It's unambitious", say the French, "all you do is roasts with jam". (We eat apple sauce with pork.) That's the bit they find really shocking, but then the French are easily shocked by things that aren't French. When I ask these visitors where they have experienced English cooking, I am astonished by their reply. "In Wimpy Bars and McDonald's Hamburger restaurants", they often say. I have won my case. Their conclusions are inexcusable.

(2) I have a theory about English cooking, and I was interested to read that several famous cookery writers agree with me. My theory is this. Our basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that we haven't had to invent sauces and complex recipes to disguise their natural taste. What can compare with fresh peas or new potatoes just boiled (not overboiled) and served with butter? Why drown spring lamb in wine or cream or yoghurt and spices, when with just one or two herbs it is absolutely delicious?

(3) It is interesting to speculate what part factors such as geography and climate play in the creation of a country's food. We complain about our wet and changeable weather, but it is the rain which gives us our rich soil and green grass. Abroad poor soils meant more searching for food, discovery and invention, whereas our ancestors sat down to *plenty* without having to take trouble.

(4) If you ask foreigners to name some typically English dishes, they will probably say "Fish and chips" and then stop. It is disappointing, but true, that there is no tradition in England of eating in restaurants, because our food doesn't lend itself to such preparation. English cooking is found in the home, where it is possible *to time* the dishes to perfection. So it is difficult to find a good English restaurant with reasonable prices.

(5) It is for these reasons that we haven't exported our dishes, but we have imported a surprising number from all over the world. In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Lebanese, Iranian, German, Spanish, Mexican, Greek... Cynics will say that this is because we have no "cuisine" ourselves, but, well, you know what I think!

A38) The idea of the author is to

- 1) criticize English cuisine.
- 2) praise French cuisine.
- 3) pay tribute to English cuisine.

A39) The author suggests the idea that criticizing English food is

- 1) tasteless.
- 2) groundless.
- 3) thoughtless.

A40) The author's theory is that English cooking is special due to

- 1) its undisguised simplicity.
- 2) its unimaginative character.
- 3) its unreasonable pricing.

A46) What people prefer to eat regularly never depends on

- 1) education and social status.
- 2) family traditions and stereotypes.
- 3) religion and history.
- 4) beliefs and teachings.

A47) In the USA, one expects people to eat a lot of

- 1) fish and horse meat.
- 2) horse meat and cheese.
- 3) lamb and chicken.
- 4) chicken and cheese.

A48) Lots of fish is expected to be consumed in both

- 1) China and France.
- 2) South-East Asia and Sweden.
- 3) Sweden and Finland.
- 4) Vietnam and India.

A49) You normally buy live fish in countries like

- 1) India and Iraq.
- 2) Switzerland and Iraq.
- 3) France and Switzerland.
- 4) Italy and India.

A50) Vietnamese women may well feel strange about the cuisine in

- 1) Africa and the Philippines.
- 2) Canada and the USA.
- 3) France and South-East Asia.
- 4) the Middle East and Italy.

A41) It well may be that English cooking was influenced strongly by

- 1) famous cookery writers.
- 2) European cuisine.
- 3) the country's geography.

● *Определите значение указанного слова в тексте*

A42) time (4)

- 1) wait
- 2) serve
- 3) cook

A43) plenty (3)

- 1) extended family
- 2) nutritious food
- 3) many-course table

● *Выберите правильный вариант перевода (1, 2 или 3) в соответствии с содержанием текста*

A44) ...but then the French are easily shocked (1).

- 1) ... но французов, вообще говоря, легко шокировать.
- 2) ... но затем французов легко ввести в шоковое состояние.
- 3) ... но тогда французов легко шокировать.

A45) It is interesting to speculate...(3)

- 1) Об этом интересно порассуждать...
- 2) Интересно поспекулировать...
- 3) Интересно порассуждать...

● *Прочитайте текст и выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа.*

Milk

Foods that are "normal" to eat depend on where you live. They differ from place to place, from culture to culture. For example, North Americans and Europeans eat a lot of cheese and drink milk. In the United States, for example, most children drink milk every day. Some people in parts of Africa and China find this strange. Milk products just aren't part of their regular diet.

Beef

One important factor in determining what people eat is religion. Thousands of years ago, early Egyptians and Greeks didn't eat beef – even though today they do. Bulls were very important to their religion. In fact, many ancient people thought that bulls were gods. It was illegal to kill cattle. Today, in India, many Hindus don't eat beef: cattle are sacred. Throughout the world, many other religions have rules about what food should and shouldn't be eaten.

Horse

In some parts of the world, people don't eat horse meat, but it's a favorite among many people in northern European countries like Sweden and Finland. In fact, in Sweden, more horse meat than lamb is sold. France and Italy are two other places where horse is a popular food. In France, there are special stores that sell horse meat. Why horse meat? It has to do with the people's history. More than a thousand years ago, people in northern Europe worshipped the horse. They thought it was a god. People sometimes ate horses in special religious ceremonies.

Fish

Fish is popular in many places, but like any other food, not everyone thinks about it in the same way. For some Africans and for some Native American groups in the southwestern United States, water is given by God, so everything that lives in water must be protected. Fish are God's creatures so many people may not eat them. In parts of Southeast Asia, children may not eat fish. Parents think that fish will make their children sick. In most places, fish are dead when they're sold. However, in some countries, like Switzerland and Iraq, fish must be alive. Most people wouldn't buy a dead fish.

Chicken

Just as people feel differently about fish, attitudes about eating poultry – chicken and other birds – vary from place to place. Chicken is a very popular food in the United States and Canada. People enjoy it fried, baked, broiled, roasted, that is, prepared in many different ways. But different cultures have different ideas about chicken. In the Philippines and in Vietnam, for example, most women don't eat chicken. They think it will make them sick. And people in many parts of the Middle East simply do not eat chicken. What you eat really does have a lot to do with where you live.