

Чтение

Задание 1

Leonid Lapsuy, a folk poet of Yamalia was born in Yamalian tundra in 1932 on the twenty-eighth of February. His parents were deerbreeders. They roamed across Yamalian tundra. Their life was very hard. Leonid helped his father to look after deer from his early childhood. His father taught him to care about deer, to hunt and to love the severe life in tundra and to protect the nature. He liked listening to folk songs: yarabts, syudbabts, lakhanako and syu.

In 1940 his father was arrested and Leonid began to work to earn food for his family's living because his mother was ill and he had three little brothers. When he went to school in 1942 in Novy Port he was happy. But he was very busy because he worked during the school year. At school he liked Literature lessons and he was one of the best pupils.

After finishing school he became a student of the medical school in Salekhard in 1951. In his free time he worked as an interpreter of the Nenets language in the newspaper „Nyaryana Ngarm”, went in for sports, he especially liked to ski. He took part in all sportive events. He finished the medical school in 1954 and went to Moscow to become a student of Moscow Komsomol School. Two years after graduating it he worked a secretary of Komsomol Committee in Yamal District. But all his life he wrote poems and in 1960 his first book of poems was published in Tyumen. He wrote about 30 books. The last ten years of his life he worked as a reporter for the region's newspaper. He wrote poetry and prose, songs and tales, collected folklore works.

All his life he wrote about the people of tundra, the unique nature of Yamalia, and about kind people he had met in his life. He died in February 1982.

Leonid Lapsuy was a very talented writer and poet. He was awarded with medals and became an honored writer of Russia. His books were translated into foreign languages. Nenets people are proud of their great compatriot and learn many of his poems by heart. Salekhard interregional secondary school of culture and arts has been named after Leonid Lapsuy, a singer of Yamalia.

1 Leonid's parents lived in a town in Yamalian tundra.

A True B False C Not Stated

2 Leonid was an only child in the family.

A True B False C Not Stated

3 He was the only feeder of the family after his father's death.

A True B False C Not Stated

4 He was the best at Literature at school.

A True B False C Not Stated

5 Leonid took part in skiing competitions.

A True B False C Not Stated

6 Leonid's creative work was recognised by the country.

A True B False C Not Stated

7 There doesn't exist an educational institution named after Leonid Lapsuy.

A True B False C Not Stated

Задание 2

The mammoth's baby was found by a Yamalian reindeer breeder Yury Khudy in May, 2006. It weighs 50 kilograms and is no taller than a meter. The Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug's Museum organised an expedition to the place where the mammoth had been found for scientific research. The mammoth's baby was named Lyuba in honor of the reindeer breeder's wife. Lyuba was about four months when it died.

The scientists remember the local native people, who found the future world scientific sensation, with gratitude and pride. When they discovered that unique find they didn't try to make their personal profit but they reported about the mammoth's baby to Yamalia museum in Yar Sale.

The scientific expedition in April 2007 proved that the place where Luba had been found was not her first natural grave. The scientists found out that the ice capsule on the riverbank of the Yuribey where was the place where baby mammoth "had slept" for thousands of years.

1 The baby mammoth was found by

- A a native person
- B a researcher
- C an archeologist

2 Yury Khudy's wife's name is

- A Lynzermia
- B Lyuba
- C Nadezhda

3 When it died, the mammoth was

- A very young
- B quite aged
- C quite aged

4 The first museum, which learnt first about the archeological find, is situated in:

- A the Okrug centre
- B the country capital
- C a village

5 The baby mammoth had died

- A in the place it was found
- B in another place
- C in a special capsule

Грамматика и лексика

Морфология

Peoples who _____ (COME) to Siberia several hundreds years ago are considered to be the native population of the North of the Western Siberia.

The geography of oil and gas extraction in Western Siberia _____ (BECOME) broader every year.

The inhabitants of Siberia _____ (CALL) *Sibiryaks*.

It was kind of her _____ (HELP) me translate the text from the Nenets language.

Deer _____ (BE) very beautiful.

Словообразование

The tundra is _____ (MONOTONOUS) white during long winter months.

That's why native people everywhere try to prize the beauty of contrasting bright _____ (DECORATE).

Both traditional styles and women's skills in decorative _____ (EMBROIDER) are still flourishing in Yamalia these days.

You can see Nenets women in their holiday fur clothing at the annual festival, which takes place at the _____ (BEGIN) of April every year.

More than a half of the _____ (POPULATE) are indigenous Nenets.

The winters are very frosty and _____ (WIND).