**Контрольное задание**

**вариант 1**

**TEXT 1**

**Задание 1. Письменный перевод текста**

**forest**

Forest is a complex ecological system in which trees are the dominant life-form.

Tree-dominated forests can occur wherever the temperatures rise above 10 °C (50 °F) in the warmest months and the annual precipitation is more than 200 mm (8 inches). They can develop under a variety of conditions within these climatic limits, and the kind of soil, plant, and animal life differs according to the extremes of environmental influences. In cool, high-latitude subpolar regions, forests are dominated by hardy conifers like pines, spruces, and larches. These taiga (boreal) forests have prolonged winters and between 250 and 500 mm (10 and 20 inches) of rainfall annually. In more temperate high-latitude climates, mixed forests of both conifers and broad-leaved deciduous trees predominate. Broad-leaved deciduous forests develop in middle-latitude climates, where there is an average temperature above 10 °C (50 °F) for at least six months every year and annual precipitation is above 400 mm (16 inches). A growing period of 100 to 200 days allows deciduous forests to be dominated by oaks, elms, birches, maples, beeches, and aspens. In the humid climates of the equatorial belt, tropical rainforests develop.

Forest types are distinguished from each other according to species composition (which develops in part according to the age of the forest), the density of tree cover, type of soils found there, and the geologic history of the forest region.

The density of tree cover influences the amount of both sunlight and rainfall reaching every forest layer. A full-canopied forest absorbs between 60 and 90 percent of available light, most of which is absorbed by the leaves for photosynthesis. The movement of rainfall into the forest is considerably influenced by leaf cover, which tends to slow the velocity of falling water, which penetrates down to the ground level by running down tree trunks or dripping from leaves. Water not absorbed by the tree roots for nutrition runs along root channels, so water erosion is therefore not a major factor in shaping forest topography.

**TEXT 2**

**Задание 2. Устный пересказ текста (на родном или английском языке)**

**Lapland Nature Reserve**

Lapland Nature Reserve, Russian Laplandsky Zapovednik, natural area set aside for research in the natural sciences in the western part of the Kola Peninsula, northwestern Russia. It lies west of Lake Imandra and has an area of 1,075 square miles (2,784 square km). The reserve was established (1930) mainly to protect the natural habitat of the reindeer. It is in a region of wetlands, lakes, forested plains, and low mountains that average 2,000 to 3,600 feet (600 to 1,100 m) in height; glaciated landforms and exposed crystalline rocks of the Baltic Shield are common.

The Lapland Nature Reserve has a subarctic maritime climate. The region is often buffeted by strong winds. Winters are long, with an average temperature in January of less than 10° F (−12° C), and are marked by deep accumulations of snow. Lake ice may reach 40 inches (100 cm) in thickness. The summers are cool and short, with an average July temperature of 57° F (14° C).

Most of the reserve’s vegetation is pine, with some reindeer moss and fir; there are also areas of mountain lichen tundra (with willow, rhododendron, and mountain aven) and open forest of downy and silver birch. Wildlife includes reindeer, elk, brown bear, pine marten, otter, and wolverine, and birds such as ptarmigan, golden eagle, osprey, grouse, and the Siberian tit and jay. The muskrat was introduced in 1931, the beaver in 1934, and the American mink, by accident, in 1958. Shortly after the establishment of the park in 1930, the endangered reindeer population began to thrive. By the mid-1960s it was estimated that their population exceeded 12,000, a number that was much greater than the local habitat could support. Lichen pastures were depleted, reindeer became malnourished, and their birth rate slowed considerably. In the early 1970s reindeer began leaving the area, so that by 1982 their population fell to less than 200. Aided by the increase in the reserve’s land area, their numbers again grew to include more than 800 individuals by the latter part of the 20th century.

From 1951 to 1958 the reserve was closed and some of its forests were harvested or burnt, but since that time no economic activity has been permitted under law.

**TEXT 3**

**Задание 3. Устный пересказ текста (строго на английском языке)**

**Monica Dickens**

Monica Enid Dickens (10 May 1915–25 December 1992) was an English writer, the great-granddaughter of Charles Dickens.

Known as "Monty" to her family and friends, she was born into an upper middle class London family to Henry Charles Dickens (1878–1966), a barrister, and Fanny (née Runge). She was the granddaughter of Sir Henry Fielding Dickens KC. Disillusioned with the world she was brought up in – she was expelled from St Paul's Girls' School in London before she was presented at court as a debutante – she decided to go into domestic service despite coming from the privileged class; her experiences as a cook and general servant would form the nucleus of her first book, One Pair Of Hands in 1939.

*One Pair Of Feet* (1942) recounted her work as a nurse, and subsequently she worked in an aircraft factory and on the Hertfordshire Express – a local newspaper in Hitchin; her experiences in the latter field of work inspired her 1951 book *My Turn to Make the Tea*.

Soon after this, she moved from her home in Hinxworth in Hertfordshire to the United States after marrying a United States Navy officer, Roy O. Stratton, who died in 1985. They adopted two daughters, Pamela and Prudence. The family lived in Washington, D.C. and Falmouth, Massachusetts and she continued to write, most of her books being set in Britain. She was also a regular columnist for the British women's magazine *Woman's Own* for twenty years.

Dickens had strong humanitarian interests which were manifested in her work with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (reflected in her 1953 book No More Meadows and her 1964 work Kate and Emma), the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (coming to the fore in her 1963 book Cobbler's Dream), and the Samaritans, the subject of her 1970 novel *The Listeners* – she helped to found the first American branch of the Samaritans in Massachusetts in 1974. From 1970 onwards she wrote a number of children's books; the Follyfoot series of books followed on from her earlier adult novel Cobbler's Dream, and were the basis of a children's TV series, also called *Follyfoot*, produced by Yorkshire Television for the UK's ITV network between 1971 and 1973 (and popular around the world for many years thereafter).

In 1978, Monica Dickens published her autobiography, An Open Book. In 1985 she returned to the UK after the death of her husband, and continued to write until her death on Christmas Day 1992, aged 77, her final book being published posthumously. She was also an occasional broadcaster for most of her writing career.

**Задание 4. Беседа по устной теме «My research»**