**Text 1. Complete the text using the words given below define the type of their layer**

Sun is a huge, /1/ ball of gases at the center of the solar system. The earth and the other eight planets travel around it. The sun is only one of billions of stars in the universe. As /2/ , there is nothing unusual about it. But the sun is more important to people than any other star. Without the heat and light of the sun, there could be no life on the earth.

The sun is nearer the earth than is any other star. For this reason, scientlsts sludy it to learn stars much farther away. The /3/ surface of the sun consist of hot gases that give off light and heat. Only about one two-billionth of the sun's light and heat reaches the earth. The rest is lost in space.

The temperature of any place on the earth depends on the position of the sun in the sky. The temperature greatly affects the weather of a region. Tropical regions near the

/4/ have a hot climate because the sun shines almost directly overhead at noon. Regions near the North Pole and the South Pole have a cold climate because the sun never rises far above the horizon.

The Egyptians, Greeks, and many other ancient peoples thought the sun was

/5/ . They /6/ the sun, made offerings to it, and built /7/ to honor it. Many early beliefs about the sun began when people tried to explain the sun’s movement across the sky.

Today, we know we must have the sun as a source of heat, light, and other kinds of /8/ . All life on the earth-people, animals, and plants- depends on this energy from the sun. Plants use /9/ to make their own food and in the process give off

/10/ . People and animals eat the plants and breathe in the oxygen.

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a) visible; b) glowing; c) equator; d) a star ; e) worshiped; f) energy ; g) a god; h) temples ; i) oxygen ; j) sunlight.

## Text 2. Complete the text using the words given below and define the type of their layer

Transition is a /1/ historical process, posing change on almost every element of society. Assessing the progress of a great number of countries during /2/ is a complex undertaking in any area, including economics. Success in recovering output, however, readily suggest itself as a useful unifying theme for economic /3/ , not least because of the importance policy-makers in transition economies attach to output growth and its immediacy for the welfare of everyone in those countries. Based on extensive /4/ analysis, this article identifies factors that have inhibited for encouraged the expansion of /5/ and points out several lessons for achieving /6/ and sustainable economic growth.

In a broad sense, transition implies liberalizing economic /7/ , prices, and market /8/ , along with reallocating /9/ to their most efficient use; Developing indirect, market-oriented instruments for /10/ stabilization.

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a) output; b) operations; c) macroeconomic; d) dynamic; e) transition;

f) secure; g) assessment; h) consistent; i) econometric; j) activity.

## Text 3. Complete the text using the words given below and define the type of their layer

Сoral reefs are the most /1/ and complex of all benthic communities. The largest coral reef in the world, the Great Barrier Reef, /2/ more than 2000 km, from New Guinea southward along the east coast of Australia. Corals are colonial animals, and individual coral animals are called /3/ . A coral polyp is very similar to a tiny sea anemone with its /4/ and stinging cells, but unlike the anemone, a coral polyp extracts calcium carbonate from the water and forms a calcareous /5/ . The coral of the curio shop and jeweler are the calcareous skeletons of the coral polyps. Large numbers of these polyps grow /6/ in colonies of delicately branched forms or rounded masses.

Although various corals are found in shallow and deep water and in temperate and tropic climates,/7/ corals have, specialized requirements restricting their range.These reef-building corals require warm, clear, shallow, clean water and a firm substrate to which they can attach. Because the water temperature must not go below 18 C and the optimum temperature is 23 C to 25 C, their growth is /8/ \_ to tropical waters between 30 N and 30 S and away from cold water currents.

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a) polyps; b) together; c) restricted ; d) stretches;

e) skeletal cup; f) tentacles; g) reef-building; h) luxuriant.

## Text 4. Complete the text using the words given below and define the type of their layer

The shark is an ancient fish ; it predates /1/ , first appearing in the earth s oceans 450 million years ago. Sharks differ from other fish by their skeletons of /2/ rather than bone and by their toothlike scales. Shark scales have a covering of dentine similar to vertebrate teeth and are extremely abrasive; sharkskine has been used as a /3/ and polishing material. Sharks are actively aware of their environment through good eyesight; excellent senses of smell, hearing, and mechanical reception ; and electrical sense. There are more than 350 known species of sharks, and scientists are still discovering new species. They are widely spread through the /4/ and are found in rivers more than a hundred miles from the sea, as well /5/ in fresh water as is one species, the Lake Nicaragua shark. The whale shark is the world s largest fish, reaching lengths of more than 15 m. This /6/ and passive animal feeds /7/ and is harmless to other fish and mammals.

Many sharks are /8/ and active predators, attacking quickly and efficiently, using their rows of serrated teeth to remove massive amounts of tissue or whole limbs and body portions. They also play an important role as /9/ , and, like wolves and the large cats on land, /10/ the diseased and aged animals.

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a) graceful; b) oceans; с) eliminate; d) on plankton; e) cavengers ;

f) swift; g) landlocked ; h) the mammals; i) sandpaper; j) cartilage .

## Text 5. Complete the text using the words given below and define the type of their layer

The sea and sea ice are /1/ components of the polar bear’s environment. Polar bears are the top predators of the Arctic’ s marine food chains, and its scientific name is appropriate, Ursus maritimus or «sea bear». Polar bears are long-lived, late maturing carnivores with dense fur and a blubber layer for /2/ . In late October and November females make their dens in /3/ snow. One or two /4/ are born in December or January, and mother and cubs emerge in late March and early April. Most female bears keep their cubs with them until the cubs are about two and half years old. The bears feed primarily on ringed seals and to a lesser extent on other seal species and whale and walrus carcasses. They use their /5/ sense of smell to locate seals and hunt by stalking the animals basking on the ice, lying in wait at

/6/ holes, and breaking into their birthdens.

Polar bear distribution is /7/ but not continuous. /8/ that return to feeding and the sea ice, ice movements, and land barriers keep denning areas apart. The bears move /9/ between seasons depending on regional patterns of freezing and break- up of the sea ice. Polar bears /10/ on sea ice as a platform from which to hunt and feed and as a base on which to seek mates, breed, and travel long distances.

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1. insulation; b) cubs; c) circumpolar; d) essential; e) populations f) drifted ; g) breathing ; h) keen ; i) extensively ; j) depend.

## Text 6. Complete the text using the words given below and define the type of their layer

Dolphins and porpoises are small, /1/ whales. They are/2/ , gentle, friendly, and easily trained, and they figure in many folktales, stories, movies, and TV programs. In the open ocean, they are observed travelling at high speeds and in large schools; they occasionally leap clear of the water, in apparent fun and high spirits, and may even /3/ their course to keep a /4/ company for hours, swimming easily just in front of the bow. /5/ have been timed swimming at speeds in excess of 30 knots, a feat that interests scientists and researchers. Their /6/ to communicate and their intelligence, as demonstrated by their learning and recall abilities, are under study. They have also been trained to help /7/ and to act as messengers between those working under water and surface vessels. The U.S. Navy had a program for training dolphins as underwater assistants, but /8/ devices have now replaced the dolphins. These smaller /9/ are found in both tropic and temperate waters. Although marine, they will go up rivers and channels into shallow brackish waters. They have been seen moving across the very /10/ lakes and canals of the Mississippi delta region in water barely deep enough to support their high-speed swimming.

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a) alter; b) shallow; c) toothed; d) robotic; e) vessel;

f) divers; g) cetaceans; h) abilities; i) curious; j) porpoises.

## Text 7. Complete the text using the words given below and define the type of their layer

Emir Timur ruled Maveraunnakhr in the 14—15th centuries. According to historians, culture, architecture, arts, science and trade flourished /1/ \_\_\_ in his native Maveraunnakhr. Timur’s home policy was radically different from his foreign one and was aimed at raising the /2/ \_\_\_and cultural level of Maveraunnakhr to the maximum. The ruler paid special attention to developing public service and /3/ \_\_ in Samarkand and his birthplace Shakhrisabs, Samarkand being turned into a great centre of trade. Timur left a memory of himself as a great builder, spending the /4/\_\_\_ loot his wars brought from the conquered countries on grandiose buildings which still leave an indelible impression on the visitors. The first European ever to have been to Samarkand was the /5/ \_\_ of the Castilian king Leon Henry III Ruy Gonsales de Clavijo. During his travel (1403—1406} made daily entries in his diary, that contain diversified data and information about the rule of Timur, the ambassador’s meetings with Timur, about the city of Samarkand, as well as the everyday life of its population. His diary /6/ \_\_\_great interest and was first published in Seville in 1582 under the title of “The Life and Activities of the Great Tamerlane”.

Timur is known to bring to his state not only material goods from the conguered countries, but also numerous historians, doctors, architects, /7/ \_\_\_, craftmen and other representatives of arts and sciences. Clavijo wrote of

Timur s palace in Samarkand: ‘In the same castle the /8/ \_\_\_ held about a thousand captured master craftsmen, who made /9/\_\_, helmets, /10/ arrows and worked for him throughout the years”.

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a) shakh; b) ambassador; c) astoundingly; d) aroused; e) immense;

f) theologians ; g) armor; h) bows; i) material; j) amenities.

## Text 8. Complete the text using the words given below and define the type of their layer

Among spring grasses of /1/\_\_\_ and valleys there are clearly

distinguished large rhubarb leaves. Rhubarb is a undemanding /2/ \_\_plant of the Polygonaceae family with thick stalks and very large leaves, which grows in the early spring. Its birthplace is considered /3/ \_\_Mongolia and central China. People have long been used young / 4/ \_\_\_ reaching sixty centimeters long and rich with many useful substances, for food. It contains vitamins C, D, PP group, salts of potassium, calcium, phosphorus, and magnesium, as well as sugar, carotene. A set of organic asids - /5/ \_\_\_, citric, oxalic, fumaric and succinic gives them a pleasant sour. Aging of leaves and ripening of seeds accumulate a lot of oxalic acid, which flow into the human body in large quantities is /6/ \_\_\_.

Medical use of rhubarb as a purgative was known in China as early as in 2700 BC. As a medicinal plant it recommended the use of well-known scholars of /7/\_\_\_ in Central Asia, Persia, Greece. In particular, Abu Ali Ibn Sino in his book “The Canon of Medicine” indicates that the plant helps with astma and /8/ \_\_\_ , hiccups, hernia, indigestion of food, liver, stomach, intestines. And used it for dysentery, uterine bleeding, chronic fevers, pain in kidneys and bladder. Tibetan /9/\_\_\_ to mitigate the action of oxalic acid added to dishes offered rhubarb milk, which allowed them to use /10/\_\_ gout, rheumatism, arthritis.

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a) stalks; b) northern; c) foothills; d) undesirable; e) hemoptysis;

f) sick; g) antiquity; h) lamas; i) perennial; j) malic. layer

**Text 9. Complete the text using the words given below and define the type of their**

In the first days of March, when the warm /1/ \_\_\_ of spring is universally felt and the nature is revealed in its splendor, human hearts are filled with expectation of happiness, one just cannot help thinking of the /2/ Navruz . onset of

Navruz, a /3/ \_\_\_ that goes back to thousands of years, is one of the most ancient, beloved and truly national holidays. It s especially valuable and safeguarded spiritual /4/ \_\_ is inextricably linked with our national traditions and customs, and is distinguished by its noble essence and deep philosophical meaning. This festival is amasing and /5/ \_\_ in his bright tradition reflected the spirit of the people and its remarkable features such as kindness and /6/

\_\_\_, openness and sincerity, desire to live in peace and harmony. During the years of independence the noble traditions of Navruz in Uzbekistan not only survived, but also further developed, /7/ \_\_\_ with new features, but a manifestation of humanism and charity markedly increased. One of those new faces is, for example, holding a huge creative and improvement works, including nationwide /8/ \_ on the eve of Navruz, and

when the old and the young at heart call transform native /9/ trying to turn our country into a /10/\_\_ garden

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a) heritage; b) breath; c) enriched; d) versatile; e) mahalla;

f) blooming; g) compassion; h) imminent; i) hashars; j) feast Layer

**Text 10. Complete the text using the words given below and define the type of their**

Qizilqum Desert…Boundless sandy sea annually attracts many fans ofextreme leisure, scholars and researchers. In the /1/ \_\_ of the hot dunes is located a preserved area, known as the ecological center ‘Jeyran’, thanks to which saved the endangered specie of beautiful /2/ \_\_ were saved. Today, the center considerably expanded the scope of its activities. Equally carefully are treated here goitered gazelles, and recently brought /3/ \_\_\_ cheetahs, and now the center members will make registration of birds, /4/\_\_ and small /5/

\_\_\_.Located in the /6/ \_\_\_of the Qizilqum Desert, this wonderful place for 30 years has been the home for more than a hundred species of rare animals and birds.

Researchers work with /7/ \_\_: a group is made up of those who love adventures and exciting /8/ \_\_ in the world nature. During the osteological gather everyone will be engaged in gathering valuable scientific material – /9/

\_\_\_of birds, animals, reptiles, found on the territory of the reserve. The /10/

\_\_is implemented every autumn and winter, gathering more wildlife enthusiasts and scientific discoveries.

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a) southwest; b) midst; c) reptiles; d) volunteers; e) project;

f) bones; g) predators; h) excursions; i) antelopes; j) rodents