

ПЛЕХАНОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ 2018/19
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
Заочный (отборочный тур)

READING

Task 1 Read the text and answer the questions 1 -14.

POPULATION GROWTH SENTENCING MILLIONS TO HYDROLOGICAL POVERTY

A

At a time when drought in the United States, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan is in the news, it is easy to forget that far more serious water shortages are emerging as the demand for water in many countries simply outruns the supply. Water tables are now falling on every continent; literally scores of countries are facing water shortages as the tables fall and wells go dry. We live in a water- challenged world, one that is becoming more so each year as 80 million additional people stake their claims to the Earth's water resources. Unfortunately, nearly all the projected 3 billion people to be added over the next half century will be born in countries that are already experiencing water shortages. Even now, many in these countries lack enough water to drink, to satisfy cleanliness needs, and to produce food.

B

By 2050, India is projected to have added 519 million people and China 211 million. Pakistan is projected to have added nearly 200 million, going from 151 million at present to 348 million. Egypt, Iran, and Mexico are slated to increase their populations by more than half by 2050. In these and other water-short countries, population growth is sentencing millions of people to hydrological poverty, a local form of poverty that is difficult to escape.

C

Even with today's 6 billion people, the world has a huge water deficit. Using data on over-pumping for China, India, Saudi Arabia, North Africa, and the United States, Sandra Postel, author of *Pillar of Sand: Can the Irrigation Miracle Last?* reports the annual depletion of aquifer to be at 160 billion cubic meters or 160 billion tons. Using the rule of thumb that it takes 1,000 tons of water to produce 1 ton of grain, this 160-billion-ton water deficit is equal to 160 million tons of grain or one-half the US grain harvest.

D

Average world grain consumption is just over 300 kilograms per person per annum - one third of a ton per person per year - and grain reserves directly or indirectly feed 480 million people globally. Stated otherwise, 480 million of the world's 6 billion people are being fed with grain produced with the unsustainable use of water.

E

Over-pumping is a new phenomenon, one largely confined to the last half century. Only since the development of powerful diesel- and electrically-driven pumps have we had the capacity to pull water out of aquifer faster than it is replaced by precipitation. Some 70 percent of the water consumed worldwide, including both that diverted from rivers and that pumped from underground, is used for irrigation, while some 20 percent is used by industry, and 10 percent for residential purposes. In the increasingly intense competition for water among sectors, agriculture almost always loses. The 1,000 tons of water used in India to produce 1 ton of wheat worth perhaps \$200 can also be used to expand industrial output by easily \$10,000, or 50 times as much. This ratio helps explain why, in the American West, the sale of irrigation water rights by farmers to cities is an almost daily occurrence.

F

In addition to population growth, urbanisation and industrialisation also expand the demand for water. As developing country villagers, traditionally reliant on the village well, move to urban high-rise apartment buildings with indoor plumbing, their residential water use can easily triple. Industrialisation takes even more water than urbanisation. Rising affluence in itself generates additional demand for water. As people move up the food chain, consuming more beef, pork, poultry, eggs, and dairy products, they use more grain. A US diet rich in livestock products requires 800 kilograms of grain per person a year, whereas diets in

India, dominated by a starchy food staple such as rice, typically need only 200 kilograms. Using four times as much grain per person means using four times as much water.

G

Once a localised phenomenon, water scarcity is now crossing national borders via the international grain trade. The world's fastest growing grain import market is North Africa and the Middle East; an area that includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Iran. Virtually every country in this region is simultaneously experiencing water shortages and rapid population growth.

H

As the demand for water in the region's cities and industries increases, it is typically satisfied by diverting water from irrigation. The loss in food production capacity is then offset by importing grain from abroad. Since 1 ton of grain represents 1,000 tons of water, this becomes the most efficient way to import water.

I

Last year, Iran imported 7 million tons of wheat, eclipsing Japan to become the world's leading wheat importer. This year, Egypt is also projected to move ahead of Japan. Iran and Egypt have nearly 70 million people each. Both populations are increasing by more than a million a year and both are pressing the limits of their water supplies.

J

The water required to produce the grain and other foodstuffs imported into North Africa and the Middle East last year was roughly equal to the annual flow of the Nile River. Stated otherwise, the fast-growing water deficit of this region is equal to another Nile flowing into the region in the form of imported grain.

K

It is now often said that future wars in the region will more likely be fought over water than oil. Perhaps, but given the difficulty in winning a water war, the competition for water seems more likely to take place in world grain markets. The countries that will "win" in this competition will be those that are financially strongest, not those that are militarily strongest. The world water deficit grows larger with each year, making it potentially more difficult to manage. If we decided abruptly to stabilise water tables everywhere by simply pumping less water, the world grain harvest would fall by some 160 million tons, or 8 percent, and grain prices would go off the chart. If the deficit continues to widen, the eventual adjustment will be even greater.

L

Unless governments in water-short countries act quickly to stabilise their populations and to raise water productivity, their water shortages may soon become food shortages. The risk is that the growing number of water-short countries, including population giants China and India, with rising grain-import needs will overwhelm the exportable supply in food surplus countries, such as the United States, Canada, and Australia. This in turn could destabilise world grain markets. Another risk of delay in dealing with the deficit is that some low-income, water-short countries will not be able to afford to import needed grain, trapping millions of their people in hydrological poverty; thirsty and hungry, unable to escape.

M

Although there are still some opportunities for developing new water resources, restoring the balance between water use and developing a sustainable supply will depend primarily on demand-side initiatives, such as stabilising population and raising water productivity. Governments can no longer separate population policy from the supply of water. And just as the world turned to raising land productivity a half century ago when the frontiers of agricultural settlement disappeared, so it must now turn to raising water productivity. The first step toward this goal is to eliminate the water subsidies that foster inefficiency. The second step is to raise the price of water to reflect its cost. Shifting to more water-efficient technologies, more water-efficient crops, and more water-efficient forms of animal protein offers a huge potential for raising water productivity. These shifts will move faster if the price of water more closely reflects its real value.

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the text. Choose *TRUE*, *FALSE* or *NOT GIVEN*.

- | | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----------|
| 1. Vegetarians drink less water than meat eaters. | true | false | not given |
| 2. A typical Indian diet requires less grain than a typical USA diet. | true | false | not given |

- | | | | |
|---|------|-------|-----------|
| 3. Growing grain uses more water than raising beef. | true | false | not given |
| 4. People that move from the country to the city may increase their water consumption considerably. | true | false | not given |
| 5. Future conflicts will be fought as much over food as they will over oil. | true | false | not given |
| 6. Egypt and Japan also import 7 million tons of oil annually. | true | false | not given |

Choose the correct answer A,B,C or D.

7. **Our water supply is running low because**
A a grain is now exported globally.
B the world's population is increasing rapidly.
C more people are moving to cities.
D people waste water foolishly.
8. **People who have a high-meat diet cause more water to be used because**
A it takes more grain to feed livestock than it does a human.
B the industrial processes to produce meat require a lot of water.
C livestock drink a lot of water.
D packaging of meat products goes through an intensive washing process.
9. **What would reduce the use of water without adversely affecting the food supply?**
A growing fewer crops.
B increasing water subsidies.
C diverting water from irrigation.
D falling population levels.
10. **If there is water war, who will win?**
A the driest countries.
B the richest countries.
C the countries that are more forceful.
D the countries that have the biggest population.

Which paragraph (A- M) contains information about the following threats to water supply?
Choose the correct letter.

11. The volume of water that is needed for irrigation in grain production.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M
12. Over-pumping our underground water supplies.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M
13. Population growth will be responsible for a new type of water-related poverty
A B C D E F G H I J K L M
14. Industrialisation demands greater water supply.
A B C D E F G H I J K L M

Task 2 Read the text. For questions 15 – 24 choose from the sections A – E . The sections can be chosen more than once.

PHOTOGRAPHY. A HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A

Over the past one and a half centuries, photography has been used to record all aspects of human life and activity. During this relatively short history, the medium has expanded its capabilities in the recording of time and space, thus allowing human vision to be able to view the fleeting moment or to visualise both the vast and the minuscule. It has brought us images from remote areas of the world, distant parts of the solar system, as well as the social complexities and crises of modern life. Indeed, the photographic medium has provided one of the most important and influential means of capturing the essence of our being alive. Nonetheless, the recording of events by means of the visual image has a much longer history. The earliest

creations of pictorial recording go as far back as the Upper Palaeolithic period of about 35,000 years ago and, although we cannot be sure of the exact purposes of the early cave paintings, pictorial images seem to be inextricably linked to human culture as we understand it.

B

Throughout the history of visual representation, questions have been raised concerning the supposed accuracy (or otherwise) of visual images, as well as their status in society. Ideas and debates concerning how we see the world and the status of its pictorial representations have been central political, philosophical and psychological issues from the time of Ancient Greece to the present-day technical revolution of the new media communications. Vision and representation have pursued interdependent trajectories, counter-influencing each other throughout history. The popular notion that ‘seeing is believing’ had always afforded special status to the visual image. So when the technology was invented, in the form of photography, the social and cultural impact was immense. Not only did it hold out the promise of providing a record of vision, but it had the capacity to make such representation enduring.

C

In the mid-nineteenth century, the invention of photography appeared to offer the promise of ‘automatically’ providing an accurate visual record. It was seen not only as the culmination of visual representation but, quite simply, the camera was regarded as a machine that could provide a fixed image. And this image was considered to be a very close approximation to that which we actually see. Because of the camera’s perceived realism in its ability to replicate visual perception, it was assumed that all peoples would ‘naturally’ be able to understand photographs. This gave rise to the question of whether photography constituted a ‘universal language’. For example, a photograph of the heavens, whether it showed the sun and moon or the constellations, would immediately be understood in any part of the world. In the face of global communications, we do need at least to ask to what extent the photographic image can penetrate through cultural differences in understanding.

D

There are other questions that arise concerning the role of photography in society that have aimed to determine whether the camera operates as a mute, passive recorder of what is happening or whether it possesses the voice and power to instigate social change. We may further speculate whether the camera provides images that have a truly educational function or if it operates primarily as a source of amusement. In provoking such issues, the photographic debate reflects polarised arguments that traditionally have characterised much intellectual thought.

E

The last 170 years have witnessed an ever-increasing influence of the visual image, culminating in the global primacy of television. For photography, the new prospects and uncertainties posed by digital storage and manipulation, and the transmission of images via the internet present new challenges. It has even been suggested that we now inhabit the ‘post-photographic’ era - where technological and cultural change have devalued photography to such an extent that events have taken us beyond the photograph’s use and value as a medium of communication. Furthermore, perhaps we should be asking if the advent of digital imagery means that photography, initially born from painting, has turned full circle and has now returned to emulate painting - its progenitor.

In which section are the following mentioned

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 15. The possibility that photography can directly influence events in the world . | A | B | C | D | E |
| 16. The possibility that the photographic image has become redundant . | A | B | C | D | E |
| 17. Images being interpreted in a similar way by different societies. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 18. A commonly held view about the relationship between what is visible and how it is interpreted. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 19. The contrasts of scale that can be represented in photography. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 20. The possibility that the techniques employed in photography have taken the medium back to where it started. | A | B | C | D | E |
| 21. The ability of photography to provide images that will exist for a long time. | A | B | C | D | E |

22. Uncertainty as to whether the main purpose of photography is to inform or to Entertain. A B C **D** E
23. The potential of photography to epitomize the human condition. **A** B C D E
24. The view that photography was the greatest achievement in the history of visual images. A B **C** D E

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3 For questions 25-33 choose the grammatically correct sentence (a-d) which has the same meaning as the first one.

25. The General Manager organized a group of financial advisers. They were to help him compile the budget.

- a) The General Manager, who was supposed to arrange a group of financial advisers helped them to compile the budget.
- b) A group of financial advisers who were helped by the General Manager compiled the budget.
- c) A group consisting of financial advisors established by the General Manager supposed to help him to compile the budget.
- d) A group of financial advisors set up by the General Manager was supposed to help him compile the budget.**

26. No matter how hard she tried, she couldn't open the jam jar.

- a) Tried as she might, she simply couldn't open the jam jar.**
- b) However she tried very hard, the jam jar wouldn't open.
- c) Couldn't she open the jam jar despite of all her attempts.
- d) She wasn't capable to open the jam jar although she did her best.

27. "I should say nothing about that unlucky incident if I were you," said my friend.

- a) My friend said that he wouldn't say nothing if he was in my place.
- b) My friend recommended me to say anything about that unlucky incident as if he were me.
- c) My friend suggested to me that I shouldn't say about that unlucky incident if he were me.
- d) My friend advised me to say nothing about that unlucky incident if he were in my shoes.**

28. "Actually, I'd rather you bought the green dress instead of a red one," Linda told me

- a) Linda said she would rather bought the green dress instead of the red one for me.
- b) Linda suggested that I buy the green dress instead of the red one.**
- c) Linda told me actually that she preferred the green dress to the red one.
- d) In Linda's opinion I would look more prettier in the green dress than in the red one.

29. "David, why don't you cut your hair?" his mother said. "You will find it much easier to get a job if you look tidy".

- a) Mother demanded to know why David didn't cut his hair and remarked that if he would look tidy it was much easier to get a job.
- b) David's mother asked him why hadn't he had his hair cut and added that he would find it much easier to get a job if he looked tidy.
- c) David's mother advised him to have his hair cut, adding that he would find it much easier to get a job if he looked tidy.**
- d) Mother asked David why he didn't cut his hair because it would much easier to get a job if he look tidy.

30. Press photographers are banned from taking photographs backstage.

- a) In no way press photographers are not allowed to take photographs backstage.
- b) Under no circumstances taking photographs backstage is what photographers allowed to do.
- c) At no time press photographers are banned from taking photographs backstage.
- d) On no account are press photographers allowed to take photographs backstage.**

31. The judge was taken ill just after the trial proceedings began.

- a) Scarcely the trial proceedings had begun when the judge was taken ill.

b) Hardly had the judge been taken ill that the trial proceedings began.

c) Barely had the trial proceedings begun when the judge was taken ill.

d) No sooner the judge was taken ill that the trial proceedings had begun.

32 Liza admitted that she had never been as comfortable as her sister Nina when telling people what she thought.

a) Nina has always been more comfortable than Liza telling people what she thinks about them.

b) Nina is no less comfortable than Liza in expressing herself and saying what she feels.

c) Both Nina and Liza are comfortable with frankly telling people what they need to know.

d) Liza hasn't even tried to be as comfortable as her sister in telling people what she thinks.

33.If the government raised interest rates, they would lose the election.

a) Were the interest rated to raise, the government would lose the election.

b) Were the election lost, the government would raise interest rates.

c) Were the government to raise interest rates they would lose the election.

d) Were the government raised interest rates they would lose the election.

Task 4 For questions 34-42 choose the best continuation a – o. You don't need to use all of them.

34. I think I can change my meeting to Tuesday, so I can fit ...

35. The company spokesman later pointed ...

36. After thinking about it, the survivors hit ...

37. Tony told the doctor that his attack had been brought ...

38. After a great deal of discussion, we believe we have come...

39. I don't really know what you two have been getting...

40. The tense situation on the border has come...

41. I haven't looked at your project yet, but I'm hoping to get ...

42. The authorities repeated that they would not give

h
j
c
e
k
l
f
g
a

a) ...in to the demands of the armed group.

b) ...down, because we were relying on you completely.

c) ...upon the idea of using pieces of wood to spell out S.O.S. on the sand.

d) ...about finding somewhere to live.

e) ...on by a meal he had eaten in a hotel.

f) ...about as a result of rocket attacks from both sides in recent weeks.

g) ...round to it later on this afternoon.

h) ...in with your plans for the visit to Leeds on Monday.

i) ...out emergency repairs on the bridge since early this morning.

j) ...out that the figures were only rough estimates, and had not been confirmed.

k) ...up with a solution to the parking problem in this area.

l) ...up to, but I'll find out sooner or later, believe me!

m) ...in when the Minister was trying to answer the question on environmental policy.

n) ...round to our way of seeing things by the end of the meeting.

o) ...out with their business partners over the plans to reduce the workforce.

Task 5 For questions 43-48 match the underlined words with the correct idiom a-k. You don't need to use all idioms.

Pat: Hi, George. How are you?

George: I've been **(43 e)** *very busy* for the last three months. We've taken a lot of new clients. One of our main competitors has been expanding rapidly. It's clear that they **(44 f)** *are really serious about succeeding*. So my boss has decided to **(45 d)** *follow the trend* and start expanding too. I don't **(46 j)** *have a problem* about the extra work, but we just don't have enough staff to deal with it all.

Pat: You should ask for promotion.

George: I would, but then they'd expect me to work even longer hours! So, I'm going to **(47 h)** *avoid* that. Anyway, I've been thinking about a career change. I'm beginning to think that software development is really not **(48 c)** *something I enjoy*.

- a) sore point b) turn over a new leaf c) my cup of tea d) jump on the bandwagon
e) up to my ears f) mean business g) in business h) steer clear of i) keep low profile
j) have an axe to grind k) the bottom line

43 e, 44 f, 45 d, 46 j, 47 h, 48 c

Task 6 For questions 49-56 think of one word from the list a - q which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. There are more words than you will need.

- a) shape, b) assisted c) record, d) brand, e) report, f) brand, g) file, h) output,
i) paint, j) open, k) production, l) known, m) shade, n) mark, o) ranked, p) served,

- 49** - The loud report from the pistol caused me to start in surprise.
- Look at this interesting news **e** about the fall in unemployment.
- Sally's school _____ was better this term, which pleased her parents.
- 50** - Dora wanted exactly the right shade of the blue for the walls of her bedroom.
- In summer people with a pale complexion always need some kind of **m**.
- The artist's particular use of colour and _____ helped to create an atmosphere of foreboding in the painting.
- 51** - Be sure to file the details in case they are needed at a future date.
- Both male and female members of the tribe **g** their teeth to points, maintaining a centuries-old tradition.
- I watched the soldiers _____ past me on their way to barracks.
- 52** - I used to think she was **i** and trustworthy – but I was wrong.
- The offer will remain open until the date specified.
- I've completely run out of ideas, so I'm _____ to suggestions.
- 53** - A mean spirit is **o** as a severe character failing by some people, as it shows a lack of openness.
- If she wins the next tournament she will be ranked as number one in the world.
- Sotheby's _____ my grandmother's chest of drawers highly.
- 54** - He made his **n** on the fashion industry in the 1970s.
- The university student was delighted with her mark in the final examination.
- It was a _____ of the child's developing independence that he didn't want to sit with his father.
- 55** - 30% of the company's **k** of olive oil is solely for export to Europe.
- What did you think of the amateur drama group's production of "Hamlet"?
- Everyone in full time education will be offered cheap rail fares on _____ of their student union cards.
- 56** - After she had **p** as an MP for thirty years, she resigned to live a quiet life in the country.
- The player served the ball over the volleyball net.
- We were _____ fresh cucumber sandwiches and lemonade by the hostess.

49 – e, 50 – m, 51- g, 52- j, 53- o, 54-n, 55-k, 56 - p

Task 7 For questions 57-71 choose the best variant (a, b, c, d)

57. We'll _____ the builders _____ the skip tomorrow morning.
 A have, to move B be having, move **C get, to move** D make, moving
58. Don't worry. I'll _____ the report _____ before the board meeting.
 A have, to be completed B make, finished C get, to finish **D have, finished**
59. No self-respecting cinema-goer would admit _____ Johnny Depp as the Mad Hatter.
A to not recognizing B not to recognizing C not to have recognized D not to recognize
60. Opponents of the government's plan to sell parts of the Underground say that they should not be allowed to proceed _____ that all existing lines are safe for passengers.
 A until they are not sure **B until making sure** C while they are not sure D before not sure
61. Isn't there a rule that safety equipment _____ whenever machinery is running?
A be worn B should wear C have to be worn D are worn
62. _____ a public holiday, there was a lot of traffic on the roads.
 A Due to being **B It being** C Be it D Having been
63. Many people write uninteresting diaries and _____ of them are on the internet.
A a good many B twice as many C hardly enough D just as many
64. The Prime Minister began by describing what measures had already been taken, and _____ new proposals.
 A went on speaking about B went to outline C had outlined for **D went on to outline**
65. I really hate _____ away from home so much.
A their having to be B them to being C them having to be D having them to be
66. The shower isn't working in my hotel room. I'll have to ask _____ something _____ about it.
 A for, having been done B about, to be done **C for, to be done** D for, to do
67. Many companies wish that fast food companies _____ targeting children with advertising.
A would stop B have stopped C were to stop D will stop
68. _____ Hellen, our team would be the worst in the area.
 A If it hasn't been **B If it were not for** C If not D Unless it was
69. My old car is going _____.
A to have to be sold B to have been sold C to be sold for sure D to have it sold
70. The noise from the factory was so loud _____.
 A that to prevent me from sleeping **B as to prevent me sleeping**
 C so as to prevent my sleep D that it prevented me to sleep
71. Some people _____ if everyone just left them alone and stopped asking them for their opinions.
A would prefer it B would rather C had better D will appreciate

Task 8 For questions 72-82 match idioms a - q with situations. There are more idioms than you will need.

72. Sometimes you can do things that are theoretically not allowed.
 73. How can you say such a mean and nasty thing? That's very rude of you.
 74. I have been given an amazing opportunity without having to do anything in return.
 75. Many of these students have never studied English before.
 76. If elected, they promise to start work immediately.
 77. Plans for a new tourist information office are in development, as well as a new shopping center.
 78. The industry has been suffering a period of inactivity with sales down 15% on last year.
 79. Peter hated parties but he went anyway.
 80. I need to locate a specific document in this file of papers. It's extremely difficult to find.
 81. We can't expect to get something for nothing.
 82. They finish their arguments in a friendly way.

**g
h
i
m
j
k
l
p
f
c
d**

- a. We need to do it *on a shoestring budget*.

- b. We've *got deep pockets*.
- c. There is *no such thing as a free lunch*.
- d. They usually end up *agreeing to disagree*.
- e. I'm sorry. It's just that you *hit a sore spot* when you said that
- f. *It's like looking for a needle in a haystack*.
- g. You can *bend the rules*.
- h. You have *overstepped the mark*.
- i. You are lucky. One can say *there are no strings attached*.
- j. They are going *to hit the ground running*.
- k. Hopefully, they are *in the pipeline*. Have patience!
- l. Unfortunately, it is *in the doldrums*.
- m. They have *to start from scratch*.
- n. She *blew the whistle* on them.
- o. I think you've *got a chip in your shoulder*.
- p. He *went through the motions*. He was just expected to do it.
- q. He really *gave the game away!*

Task 9 For questions 83-90 complete the text by adding one of these expressions in each space. You don't need to use all of them.

Only occasionally did she find herself reading someone else's newspaper, over their shoulder, as she sat in the station waiting room. Mostly (83-g) *she was* just not very interested, nor (84-n) *was she* to risk getting caught. She wondered to herself why (85-o) *it was* so embarrassing to get caught doing that. It isn't against the law or anything. But facing her today was something that really caught her attention. One of our greatest fears in modern life, the headline said, (86-f) *was having* to speak in public. The article offered ways to develop your confidence. Seldom (87-e) *had she* ever had to speak to an audience, but it was her turn to give a ten minute presentation in her Spanish class that afternoon. Not only (88-l) *would she* have to speak to an audience, she (89-h) *would have* to do it in a foreign language. She felt the room getting hotter as she leaned forward to have a closer look. Suddenly blocking her view was part of a large black beard and the big nose of the newspaper's owner. "Oops .Oh, (90-i) *here comes* my train", she said quickly, as she stood up and stumbled towards the door. Public speaking isn't scary, she thought to herself, it is public reading that makes me really nervous.

- a) was it, b) she had, c) is coming here, d) wasn't it, e) had she, f) was having, g) she was,
- h) would have, i) here comes, j) there was, k) is there, l) would she, m) didn't she n) was she
- o) it was

83 - g, 84 - n, 85 - o, 86 -f, 87 -e, 88-l, 89- h, 90 - i

ENGLISH LANGUAGE QUIZ

Task 10 For questions 91-100 complete the text by adding one of these words in each space. There are more words than you will need.

Leif Ericson, a Viking raider discovered North America in 1000, calling the territory Vinland. Later the American continent was named after Amerigo (91-t) *Vespucci*, a nobleman from Florence. The first permanent white settlement was founded at St.Augustin in Florida by the (92-a) *Spaniards*. The first permanent English colony Jamestown was established in Virginia. On 16 September, a group of English separatists known as the (93-d) *Pilgrim Fathers* made a dangerous Atlantic crossing from Plimouth, England to Plimouth, Massachusetts hoping to establish a new colony there. During the voyage, fierce storms blew the ship off the course, arriving at Cape (94-g) *Cod* on the eastern Massachusetts. The group decided to settle here. While still aboard the ship they signed a special document known as (95-o) *Mayflower Compact* which was the first agreement for self-government in America. The establishment of the colony led to the formation of other English colonies in North America.

A 17th century **(96-j) Dutch** colony called New **(97-c) Amsterdam** was established on Manhattan Island, which was later renamed. The last colony to be founded in the Colonial period was Georgia.

The War of Independence between Great Britain and 13 British colonies in North America began in April 1775. The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia in May 1775. It was a convention of representative from 13 colonies. The Congress had no explicit legal authority to govern, but it assumed all the functions of a **(98-s) national** government, such as appointing ambassadors, signing treaties, raising armies, obtaining loans from Europe, authorizing the production of paper money, etc. In 1789 the Constitution was finally ratified and came into force. Many people contributed to writing the Constitution, and one of the three "Founding Fathers" was **(99-r) James Madison** who later served as the President.

In the 19th century the Southern and Northern parts of the country began to pull apart, culturally and economically, with slavery at the center of the rift. As result, eleven states proclaimed themselves as independent nation – the **(100-f) Confederate** States of America.

a) Spaniards, b) the Bill of Rights, **c) Amsterdam,** d) **Pilgrim Fathers,** e) York, **f) Confederate,**
g) Cod, h) Town, i) Verranezze **j) Dutch,** k) Portugues, l) United m) Abraham Lincoln,
n) English, **o) Mayflower Compact,** p) Persecutors, q) representative **r) James Madison**
s) national, t) **Vespucci**