

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ

For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, or C) best fits each gap.

In every society there are people who (1) ____ education and still many who don't have (2) ____ . Having education is not compulsory but it gives you a chance to assert yourself in your future life and achieve (3) ____ level of development.

The first purpose of education is that it keeps you busy and you spend most of your time at school, so your mother (4) ____ about you. However, this is not the only aim of it. It also develops your imagination and creativity and enriches your knowledge in (5) ____ areas. This, in turn, builds up your character and helps you prepare for the real life that's (6) ____ of you.

Through education you acquire not only knowledge (7) ____ confidence. This makes people (8) ____ you as an adult (9) ____ already knows what he or she wants from life and how to achieve it. When you (10) ____ school, you have spent eleven years of your life there, which implies that you surely have profound (11) ____ in most of the subjects you have studied. So, this general knowledge helps you cope with different situations. For example, when you (12) ____ for a job, you will have advantage over other candidates if you (13) ____ your skills apart from your certificates and (14) ____ in the work you apply for.

In conclusion, I firmly believe that (15) ____ education is not only preferable but also helpful and very important for the building of your character and for the course your life will take.

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Вступительные испытания по иностранному языку
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
2014 год

Блок 1 Вариант 13

стр. 2 из 5

1	A. has	B. have	C. having
2	A. some	B. no	C. any
3	A. higher	B. a higher	C. much higher
4	A. isn't worry	B. hasn't worry	C. doesn't worry
5	A. vary	B. variety	C. various
6	A. infront	B. ahead	C. after
7	A. besides	B. but also	C. as well as
8	A. take	B. to take	C. taking
9	A. which	B. what	C. who
10	A. have left	B. have been left	C. have been leaving
11	A. understood	B. understandable	C. understanding
12	A. will apply	B. apply	C. would apply
13	A. show	B. showed	C. will show
14	A. competitive	B. competence	C. compete
15	A. having	B. have	C. to be had

ТЕКСТОВАЯ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

Read the text and fill in the blanks (A-E) with the words from the list. Two words are extra. Then, read the text again and fill in the blanks (1-5) with the sentences from the list. Two sentences are extra.

The first posters were known as 'broadsides' and were used for public and commercial announcements. Printed on one side only using metal type, they were quickly and crudely produced in large quantities. (1) _____.

There were a number of negative aspects of large metal type. It was expensive, required a large amount of storage space and was extremely heavy. If a printer did have a collection of large metal type, it was likely that there were not enough letters. So, printers (A) _____ their best by mixing and matching styles.

Commercial pressure for large type was answered with the invention of a system for wood type production. In 1827, Darius Wells invented a special wood drill – the lateral router – capable of (B) _____ letters on wood blocks. (2) _____. The first posters began to appear, but they had little colour and design.

A major development in poster design was the application of lithography, invented by Alois Senefelder in 1796, which allowed artists to hand-draw letters, opening the field of type design to endless styles. The method involved drawing with greasy crayon onto finely surfaced Bavarian limestone and offsetting that image onto paper. This direct process (C) _____ the artist's true intention. (3) _____. The images and lettering needed to be drawn backwards, often reflected in a mirror of traced on transfer paper.

As a result of this technical difficulty, the invention of the lithographic process (D) _____ little impact on posters until the 1860s, when Jules Cheret came up with his 'three-stone lithographic process'. This gave artists the opportunity to experiment with a wide spectrum of colours. (4)

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Вступительные испытания по иностранному языку
Английский язык
2014 год

Блок 1 Вариант 13

стр. 5 из 5

_____. The ability to mix words and images in such an attractive and economical format finally
(E) _____ the lithographic poster a powerful innovation.

Starting in 1870s, posters became the main vehicle for advertising prior to the magazine era and the dominant means of mass communication in the rapidly growing cities of Europe and America. (5)

_____.

F captured
G draw
H did
I cutting
J written
K had
L made

6. However, the final printed image was in reverse.

7. Although the process was difficult, the result was remarkable, with nuances of colour impossible in other media even to this day.

8. Posters may be used for many purposes.

9. The router was used in combination with William Leavenworth's pantograph (1834) to create decorative wooden letters of all shapes and sizes.

10. However, the advent of the travelling circus brought colourful posters to tell citizens that a carnival was coming to town.

11. As they were meant to be read, at a distance, they required large lettering.

12. Yet in the streets of Paris, Milan and Berlin, these artistic prints were so popular that they were stolen off walls almost as soon as they were hung.

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Вступительные испытания по иностранному языку
Английский язык
2014 год

Блок 2 Вариант 6

стр. 1 из 3

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

*You are going to read an article. Read the text and answer the questions that follow. Decide whether each statement is **True** or **False** and provide your arguments drawn from the text to justify your choice. The proof should be given in your own words.*

'No greater harm can be done to a nation than taking away its national character and the idiosyncrasies of its language' (Immanuel Kant, over 200 years ago).

The Association for the Protection of the German Language (VWdS) has been waging an uphill battle against the many invasions of English, a trend that creates in the Association's view a mongrel language, sometimes called *Denglish* or *Deutschlish* or *Gernglish* or *Gerlish*. However, the Association is not against all loanwords. If there is not a good German equivalent, the VWdS accepts the use of such borrowed words. But it is strongly opposed to what it sees as the unnecessary use of English in German if it's just to be fashionable or to show off. In their list of English words which should not at all be used because there is a good German equivalent, there is for example *Handout*, for which they strongly recommended *Tischvorlage*. A German-speaking professor used this very word the other day. I did not repeat it, because I felt uncomfortable with *Tischvorlage* and would rather use *Handout*. Five minutes later, a colleague of mine had a conversation with the same professor, and my colleague used *Handout* while the professor repeatedly said *Tischvorlage*. However, neither my colleague nor I was able to bring ourselves to say the German word.

Not only Immanuel Kant and the VWsS have been troubled by too much foreign influence: the same is true for people in the street. I learned this when I took photos for this study in Klagenfurt and was addressed by a couple who watched me doing it. They assumed I was gathering material to demonstrate the over-extensive use of English in shop windows and that I was going to complain about it. They encouraged me to struggle against this sort of *Überfremdung* ('foreign infiltration') and said that they were annoyed to see so many foreign terms, especially English ones, everywhere in Klagenfurt.

Contrasting attitudes: on the one hand, people and organizations worried that German will become a mongrel language; on the other, shop owners eager to catch the eyes of people passing by. I am not going to discuss here whether the use of such foreign terms is good or bad. Rather, I want to look at a range of shop windows in three cities and examine to what extent there are foreign terms and slogans and other foreign influences in advertising.

The unilingual signs I noted in Klagenfurt show much the same pattern: local language (15 German signs), then English (6 signs), French (4) and Italian (3). Most unilingual signs in Klagenfurt were simply names, where you can partly assume that they are German surnames – such as *Heyn*, *Gazelle*, *Schullin*, and clear foreign names like *Pearle*, *Ligne*, *Prestiges*, etc. Often the use of English is meant to convey the message that the shop is up-to-date and selling the latest fashion..

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Вступительные испытания по иностранному языку
Английский язык
2014 год

Блок 2 Вариант 6

стр. 2 из 3

1. Immanuel Kant believed that languages and cultures should be different.
2. English borrowings in other languages should always be fought against.
3. Ordinary people are often against borrowing English words.
4. Shop owners use English signs because they want to distract people passing by.
5. English is often associated with modernity.

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА С ВОПРОСАМИ ОТКРЫТОГО ТИПА

You are going to read an article. Read the text and answer the following questions in full sentences.

It is estimated that the average person needs between seven-and-a-half and eight hour's sleep a night. Some can manage on a lot less. Baroness Thatcher, for example was reported to be able to get by on four hours' sleep a night when she was Prime Minister of Britain. Dr Jill Wilkinson, senior lecturer in psychology at Surrey University states that healthy individuals sleeping less than five hours or even little as two hours in every twenty four hours are rare, but represent a sizable minority.

The latest beliefs are that the main purposes of sleep are to enable the body to rest and replenish, allowing time for repairs to take place and for tissue to be regenerated. Lack of sleep, however, can compromise the immune system, muddle thinking, cause depression, promote anxiety and encourage irritability.

Researchers in San Diego deprived a group of men of sleep between 3am and 7am on just one night, and found that levels of their bodies' natural defenses against viral infections had fallen significantly when measured the following morning.

For many people lack of sleep is rarely a matter of choice. Some have problems getting to sleep, others with staying asleep until the morning. Despite popular belief that sleep is one long event, research shows that, in an average night, there are five stages of sleep and four cycles, during which the sequence of stages is repeated. In the first light phase the heart rate and blood pressure go down and the muscles relax. In the next two stages, sleep gets progressively deeper. In stage four, usually reached after an hour, the slumber is so deep that, if awoken, the sleeper would be confused and disorientated. It is in this phase that sleep-walking can occur, with an average episode lasting no more than fifteen minutes. In the fifth stage the rapid eye movement (REM) stage, the heartbeat quickly gets back to normal levels, brain activity accelerates to daytime heights and above and the eyes move constantly beneath closed lids as if the sleeper is looking at something. During this stage the body is almost paralyzed. This REM phase is also the time when we dream.

Sleeping patterns change with age, which is why many people over 60 develop insomnia. In America, that age group consumes almost half the sleep medication on the market.

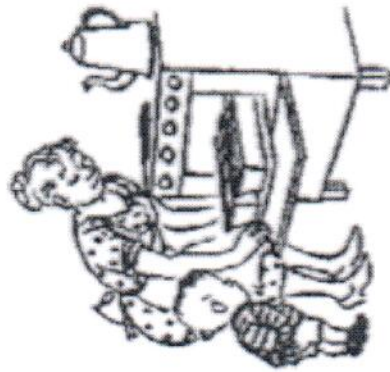
1. What amounts of sleep do people require?
2. Why do people need to sleep?
3. What consequences can lack of sleep have?
4. Why is it better not to awake a person in an hour?
5. What did the investigation of sleep deprivation show?

Письменный рассказ по картинкам

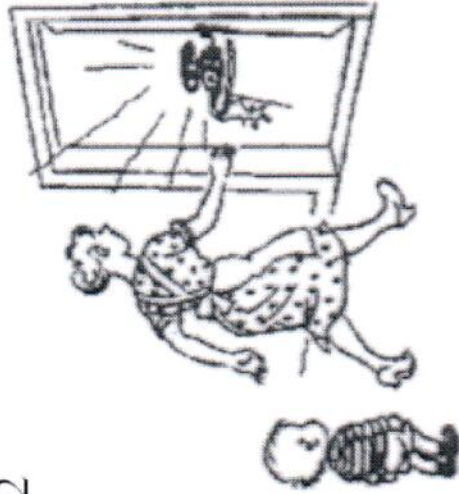
Write a story based on the following set of pictures. The pictures are given in a chronological order. Write 170-200 words.

Remember! You must place your characters in time and space. The first two pictures show a past situation, the third – a present situation, and the fourth – a future situation.

1



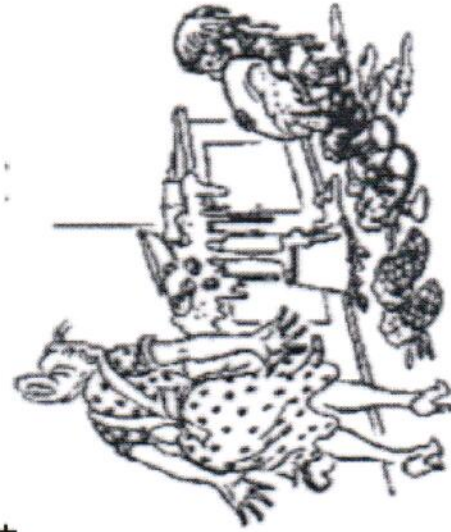
2



3



4



Блок 1 Вариант 14

1000000006149

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ

For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, or C) best fits each gap.

With large businesses reducing the size of their workforce and contracting a lot of their work out to other smaller companies, many people are becoming (1) _____ in setting up their own businesses. There are (2) _____ advantages to doing this, but there are also pitfalls for the unwary.

I would like to set up and run a taxi business. There are large firms in my area and many of them require daily taxis to the airport, (3) _____ is 30 miles away. The taxi trade is (4) _____ a cash business; consequently, there is no (5) _____ for payday to come around. If you have good takings one day, if you (6) _____ like it, you can have the next day off. Conversely, if you have a bad day, you can always work an extra day to make up the shortfall. I also like the idea of being out all day, meeting all kinds of interesting people and chatting with them. There are some disadvantages, however. The taxi has to be in very good condition to ensure public safety; no car used as a taxi can be more (7) _____ three years old which means a great deal of expense every three years.

Running your own business can be very rewarding. You get out of it what you put into it; when things are going well you have the pleasure of watching your ideas and your plans (8) _____. It is not a good idea to disregard the difficulties, though. These include (9) _____ out with too (10) _____ capital and those who are self-employed or running a small business are responsible (11) _____ their own tax, insurance and value added tax, so detailed records need (12) _____. This is part of the working day, but without earning (13) _____ money while you do the books!

Most people who (14) _____ their own boss find they have the strictest boss they (15) _____ and often work far harder than they would for someone else. Nevertheless, although it would not suit everyone, the advantages of running your own business far outweigh the disadvantages and the satisfaction gained can be tremendous.

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Вступительные испытания по иностранному языку
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
2014 год

Блок 1 Вариант 14

стр. 2 из 5

1	A. interesting	B. interested	C. interest
2	A. much	B. lots	C. many
3	A. what	B. which	C. that
4	A. mostly	B the most	C. a most
5	A. waiter	B. waiting	C. waited
6	A. will feel	B. would feel	C. feel
7	A. as	B. than	C. then
8	A. to succeed	B. succeed	C. is succeeding
9	A. starting	B. started	C. to start
10	A. few	B. less	C. little
11	A. of	B. for	C. at
12	A. to be kept	B. to keep	C. being kept
13	A. some	B. no	C. any
14	A. is	B. are	C. is being
15	A. have ever met	B. had ever met	C. ever met

ФРАЗОВАЯ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

For questions 1-5, read the following text and then choose from the list A-F given below the best phrase to fill each of the spaces. One of the suggested answers does not fit at all.

History is a fascinating subject that encompasses so much. The sad fact is that a lot of our history is based on tragedy. And this event was the single greatest tragedy the world 1. Current research suggests 2. As well as 27 million soldiers, around 45 million civilians trying to go peacefully 3. I chose to study this particular era of history because I believe that we should learn from our past to ensure we 4. History is full of bloody revolutions, civil wars and armed conflict, we should learn from this in order to ensure 5. To quote George Orwell, "The most effective way to destroy people is to deny and obliterate their own understanding of their history."

- A about their everyday lives died
- B along the street
- C has ever known
- D have a better, happier future
- E that over 72 million people lost their lives
- F that something of this level never happens again

ТЕКСТОВАЯ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

Read the text and fill in the blanks (A-E) with the words from the list. Two words are extra. Then, read the text again and fill in the blanks (1-5) with the sentences from the list. Two sentences are extra.

I was really lucky last year to (A) _____ the opportunity to visit South Africa. It was absolutely the holiday of the lifetime. I went with my husband. (1) _____. Oddly enough my grandfather was actually born in Johannesburg, but he had left before he was ten years old. Still, that has always (B) _____ me feel I have a connection with the country and I've always wanted to go there.

The main impetus of our visit, however, was that our son is mad on sport and his school organised a tour, so the boys in the first and second teams could play some rugby matches there. Quite a few of us parents decided to go out there at the same time to (C) _____ them play – which was quite scary as the South African boys all seemed so much bigger than ours. (2) _____. Although we were following the same route as the school tour, we travelled independently.

It was an amazing country. As soon as I got off the plane after our overnight flight I was (D) _____ by the light there. (3) _____. It was beautifully warm too but we had been expecting that.

One of the best things we did was (E) _____ a weekend in a safari park. (4) _____. I loved seeing lions sleeping in the bush. Best of all for me were the cheetahs, which we saw when we went on a night drive. My husband's favourites were the hippos.

We saw interesting animals elsewhere as well as in the safari park. We hired a car to get around and we caught sight of lots of zebras and ostriches as we were driving along the east coast. One day we broke our journey at a crocodile farm and learnt so much about them.

We went in January and it was a little hot for comfort at times. I hope we'll visit again someday. (5) _____. It is cooler then – at night particularly - and so you've got more energy for sightseeing.

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Вступительные испытания по иностранному языку
Английский язык
2014 год

Блок 1 Вариант 14

стр. 5 из 5

F impressed
G spend
H spoil
I did
J made
K watch
L have

6. That was just brilliant – it was such a privilege to see many beautiful animals in their natural habitat: black and white rhinos, giraffes, elephants.

7. The park has more mammal species than any other African Game Reserve.

8. The outskirts of Johannesburg are populated mostly by native African workers.

9. He has some relatives who emigrated there some time ago – an uncle and some cousins – so we spent a bit of time with them, which was good.

10. I am told the best time to go is April.

11. But anyway they all survived with no broken bones and we managed to have a really exciting holiday too!

12. It was just so clear, quite different from what we have here.

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Вступительные испытания по иностранному языку
Английский язык
2014 год

Блок 2 Вариант 5

стр. 1 из 3

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

*You are going to read an article. Read the text and answer the questions that follow. Decide whether each statement is **True** or **False** and provide your arguments drawn from the text to justify your choice. The proof should be given in your own words.*

Americans are as happy to eat together as people everywhere. As elsewhere in the United States, restaurant culture is regional. Friends, families or business associates are as likely to eat out together in restaurants as they are in somebody's home. You shouldn't take it wrongly if a new friend or associate asks you to dine in a restaurant rather than in his or her home; this is normal. General rules of etiquette are much the same in both places, but eating in someone's home is usually more intimate and relaxing than eating in a restaurant.

When you are invited to someone's home, there are a few rituals that may seem unusual to you, but you can rest assured that they are simply part of American hospitality and are not being conducted to send you some kind of mental message. If you are visiting someone's house for the first time, it is customary to be invited to 'take a tour', that is, see all the parts of the house. This will sometimes be done in tortured detail that includes lavatories, closets and unfinished rooms. It is suitable for you to murmur appreciation from time to time, and if your host calls attention to some piece of decorating ingenuity or a challenging do-it-yourself project recently completed, you can marvel at it.

Most Americans do not take their shoes off in the house; they wear them everywhere. People sit in whatever way is comfortable for them, without regard to postures that may be considered offensive in some parts of the world. If someone sits with their feet pointing toward you, or exposing the bottom of their shoes, you should think nothing of it; they are not aware that it can cause offense. There is also no real protocol about where people sit in relation to each other. You should not infer anything about anyone's relative rank or status within the household according to where or how they sit.

The general informality of American culture means that you need not be on pins and needles at the dinner table, wondering whether your way of eating is going to cause deep offense. There are, however, a few general rules to keep in mind, as well as a few pointers applying specifically to home or restaurant dining.

Most meals are accompanied by a fork, knife and spoon beside the plate, but the fork does most of the work. There is a slight awkwardness in American table manners in that both the knife and fork are used in the same hand (right for a right-handed person, left for a left-handed person), so that after you've cut something with your knife, you have to put it down and then take the fork into the preferred hand to bring it to your mouth. There will be no offense if you eat in the European way, keeping the fork always in one hand and the knife in the other, but it may mean that you will be constantly rubbing elbows with someone sitting at your knife-wielding side.

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Вступительные испытания по иностранному языку
Английский язык
2014 год

Блок 2 Вариант 5

стр. 2 из 3

1. Americans normally invite their new friends for dinner to their homes.
2. In the USA, it is customary to show new guests the entire house.
3. Americans do not change their footwear when coming home.
4. If an American seats with the feet pointed toward you, he or she knows it can be caused offence.
5. It is obligatory to have the fork and the knife in different hands at an American table.

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Вступительные испытания по иностранному языку
Английский язык
2014 год

Блок 2 Вариант 5

стр. 3 из 3

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА С ВОПРОСАМИ ОТКРЫТОГО ТИПА

You are going to read an article. Read the text and answer the following questions in full sentences.

They hide in trees, dangle from helicopters, even chase people down on motorcycles – all so that they can snap a shot of a celebrity. They are paparazzi – freelance photographers who make a living by taking pictures of the rich and famous.

This September, California, a state with plenty of celebrities, passed a law aimed at clamping down on paparazzi. The law prohibits photographers from trespassing on private property to take pictures, from using high-tech devices to take pictures of people on private property, and from "persistently following or chasing someone in order to take a picture". Violators can be fined or spend time in jail. The United States Congress is considering passing a similar law.

Supporters of the California law say it will protect the privacy of celebrities, whom paparazzi have been bothering for years. Opponents say the law restricts photojournalists from doing their job.

Most celebrities seem to like having their pictures taken when they are in public at award shows or other events. After all, it's free publicity. But when they are not in public, they say, photographers should leave them alone. Yet paparazzi have been known to peek in windows or worse.

Celebrities have as much right to their privacy as anyone else, supporters of the law contend. They further argue that California law is a fair way to keep the press at bay, because the law still allows photographers to do their job. It only punishes them, supporters say, when they invade celebrities privacy

Opponents of the law confirm it violates the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which guarantees that no laws will be made to limit "the freedom of speech or of the press".

Opponents are also concerned about its wording. "Does "persistently" mean following someone for six minutes, six seconds, or six days?" asked attorney Douglas Mirell. The wording of the law is too vague, critics complain, and could be used to punish almost any news photographer.

The United States needs a free press to keep the public informed about important issues, paparazzi law opponents say. Limiting the press in any way, they argue, limits the freedom of all.

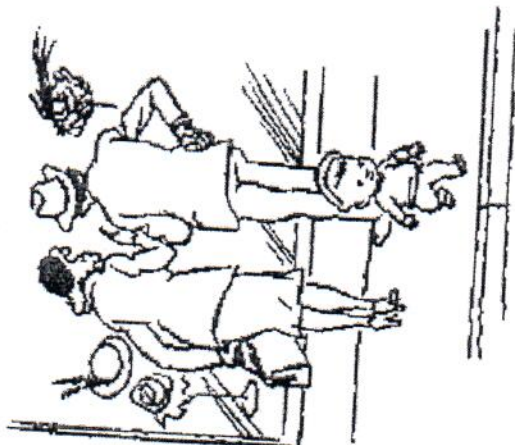
1. Why do paparazzi have to take pictures of celebrities?
2. What is the main aim of the law passed in California?
3. Why are opponents against this law?
4. How do the supporters of the law explain their point of view?
5. Why are the opponents of the law concerned about its wording?

Письменный рассказ по картинкам

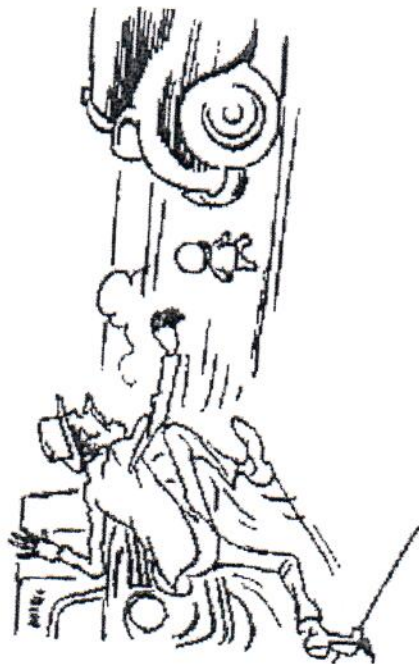
Write a story based on the following set of pictures. The pictures are given in a chronological order. Write 170-200 words.

Remember! You must place your characters in time and space. The first two pictures show a past situation, the third – a present situation, and the fourth – a future situation.

1



2



3



4

