

**Английский язык**

**Вариант 3**

**ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ**

*You are going to read a text on the life of a famous person. For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, or C) best fits each gap.*

Bacon was an English philosopher and statesman, and a pioneer of modern scientific thought.

Francis Bacon was born on 22 January 1561 in London. He was the son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, keeper of (1) \_\_\_\_ great seal for Elizabeth I. Bacon studied at Cambridge University and at Gray's Inn and became a member of parliament in 1584. However, he was unpopular with Elizabeth, and it was only on the accession of James I in 1603 (2) \_\_\_\_ Bacon's career began to prosper. (3) \_\_\_\_ that year, he was appointed to a succession of posts and eventually became, (4) \_\_\_\_ his father, the Lord Keeper.

However, Bacon's real interests (5) \_\_\_\_ in science. Much of the science of the period was (6) \_\_\_\_ on the work of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle. (7) \_\_\_\_ many Aristotelian ideas, such as the position of the earth at the centre of the universe, had been overturned, his methodology (8) \_\_\_\_ . This held that scientific truth could be reached by (9) \_\_\_\_ way of authoritative argument: if sufficiently clever men discussed a subject (10) \_\_\_\_, the truth would eventually be discovered. Bacon (11) \_\_\_\_ this, arguing that truth required evidence from the real world. He published his ideas, (12) \_\_\_\_ in 'Novum Organum' (1620), an account of the correct method of acquiring natural knowledge.

Bacon's political ascent also continued. In 1618 he was (13) \_\_\_\_ Lord Chancellor, the most powerful position in England, and in 1621 he was created viscount St Albans. (14) \_\_\_\_ afterwards, he was charged by parliament (15) \_\_\_\_ accepting bribes, which he admitted. He was fined and imprisoned and then banished from court. Although the king later pardoned him, this was the end of Bacon's public life. He retired to his home at Gorhambury in Hertfordshire, where he continued to write. He died in London on 9 April 1626.

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1	A. some	B. the	C. –
2	A. as	B. that	C. where
3	A. Knighted	B. Knit	C. Having knighted
4	A. as	B. such as	C. like
5	A. laid	B. lay	C. lain
6	A. based	B. depended	C. found
7	A. While	B. With	C. Since
8	A. was yet used	B. had been used	C. was still being used
9	A. a	B. the	C. –
10	A. too long	B. enough long	C. long enough
11	A. dared	B. challenged	C. struggled
12	A. initially	B. in first	C. primary
13	A. determined	B. appointed	C. prescribed
14	A. Shortly	B. Short	C. Shorter
15	A. for	B. on	C. with

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**ФРАЗОВАЯ СВЯЗНОСТЬ**

*You are going to read an excerpt from a book on language policy.*

*Match two halves of the sentences below. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.*

*The beginnings of the sentences follow the same order as the full sentences in the original excerpt.*

1. Software has been made capable of displaying	A a mouse-click away.
2. Many corporate websites now employ multilingual	B less languages but thoroughly.
3. Machine translation of web content is only	C lesser-used languages.
4. And there are many reasons why the internet, which started as a long-distance, global communications medium, is now serving	D local interests more effectively.
5. Furthermore, the internet is proving to be a very useful resource to those interested in learning	E many different kinds of script.
	F strategies making choice of language a 'user preference'.

### ТЕКСТОВАЯ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

*You are going to read a film review.*

*First, read the text and fill in the blanks (A-E) with the words (F-K) from the list. One word is extra.*

*Then, read the text again and fill in the blanks (1-5) with the sentences (6-11) from the list. One sentence is extra.*

(1) \_\_\_\_ . Lord Voldemort has got a **A** ... of the Elder Wand, one of the powerful Deathly Hallows, and Harry, Hermione and Ron are in a worse bind than ever.

(2) \_\_\_\_ . After a breathtaking break-in at Gringotts, the wizarding bank, they eventually return to Hogwarts. (3) \_\_\_\_ .

Throughout the Harry Potter saga, Harry has developed from a young, naive boy, who was introduced to the world of magic, to a grown man who has to **B** ... the burden of leading the fight against the Lord of Darkness. (4) \_\_\_\_ . What started as cheerful, adventurous and fun stories, evolved into a fictional universe that became increasingly gloomy and more dramatic as Voldemort **C** ... his former power. In this final film, everything that has happened before – the knowledge Harry has **D** ... , the close friends he has got, his courage, personality, magical skills and his will to sacrifice – all this has prepared Harry, and made him and his friends capable of meeting Voldemort as worthy and strong opponents.

The **E** ... construction of the story and its characters make the saga of Harry Potter into an impressive work of art. The final film matches the sky-high expectations set by the books, and there's nothing to do but praise the filmmakers. (5) \_\_\_\_ . A more engaging, exciting and intense finale will be very hard to find. As well as this, the story offers some surprises that will surely attract attention.

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<b>F</b> acquired
<b>G</b> calculated
<b>H</b> carry
<b>I</b> hand
<b>J</b> hold
<b>K</b> regained

- |  |
|--|
| 6. During the previous seven films, this development has been mirrored by the adventures Harry has experienced.  |
| 7. Harry and his friends have to continue the mission they have sworn to complete.   |
| 8. In terms of cinematography – the special effects, set pieces and battle scenes – the film is magnificent.   |
| 9. The Harry Potter saga reaches its conclusion in a thrilling finale that will spellbind children and adults alike.   |
| 10. The special effects, however, border on the amateurish.  |
| 11. There Lord Voldemort, the Death Eaters and an army of trolls, spiders and other scary creatures are ready for the crucial and unbearably thrilling final battle. |

**СОКРАЩЕНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА**

*You are going to read an article on art from an encyclopaedia. Read the text and, in a sentence of 15-30 words, summarise in your own words the main idea of each paragraph.*

§1 In literature and art, symbolism is the tendency to suggest more than the literal meaning by various means. The term is applied especially to the work and influence of a group of late 19th-century French writers who suggested emotions and sensations through sound and rhythm imitating music. In sculpture, abstract ideas may be represented by allegory or personification. This type of symbolism was common in medieval and renaissance sculpture.

§2 In 19th-century France many writers reacted to the heavily scientific and naturalistic tendencies in their native literature. They emphasized the poetic, mysterious, and musical aspects of writing. Paul Verlaine, Arthur Rimbaud, and Stéphane Mallarmé were the leaders of this movement. These writers fought the rigid conventions of French poetry, writing pieces like Verlaine's *Songs Without Words* to convey their newfound power.

§3 In more individualistic societies, works of sculpture may be symbolic on a personal, private level. Michelangelo's *Slaves* have been interpreted as allegories of the human soul struggling to free itself from the bondage of the body, its "earthly prison," or, more directly, as symbols of the struggle of intelligible form against mere matter. But there is no doubt that, in ways difficult to formulate precisely, they are also disturbing symbols of Michelangelo's personal attitudes, emotions, and psychological conflicts. If it is an expression of his unconscious mind, the sculptor himself may be unaware of this aspect of the design of his work.

§4 Many modern sculptors disclaim any attempt at symbolism in their work. When symbolic images do play a part in modern sculpture, they are either derived from obsolete, outdated classical, medieval, and other historical sources or they are private. Because there has been little socially recognized symbolism for the modern sculptor to use in his work, symbols consciously invented by individual artists have been paramount. Many of these are entirely personal symbols expressing the artist's private attitudes, beliefs, obsessions, and emotions.

§5 Symbolism functions not only in literature and in art but also in religion. Systems of symbols and pictures with a certain relationship to the form, content, and intention of presentation are believed to be among the most important means of knowing and expressing religious facts. Such systems also contribute to the maintenance and strengthening of the relationships between man and the realm of the sacred or holy spiritual dimension. The symbol is the representation of the holy in certain traditional and standardized forms.

**ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА**

*You are going to read a newspaper article on education. 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.*

I went to Russia with the intention of "learning the basics". This was my first mistake: you can't just "pick up" Russian. I met expats who'd been there for years and still cannot order a coffee. Unlike French, it requires much more discipline and dedication. You need someone to explain its nuances to you in simple terms – you need a teacher.

Three months ago, I started French and Russian ab initio, meaning with no A-level or the equivalent, at Cambridge University. I arrived at the college gates excited to start studying a language I'd been obsessing over for some time. I'd been hesitant to take classes beforehand, having been warned that beginners should arrive totally fresh, without the burden of bad habits or poor teaching. Unlike other ab initio students, who have a year to cover the basics, we were given just eight weeks.

This is the course's mission statement but the reality is far from it. On the face of it, to try and get to A-level in eight weeks does make some sense. The sooner you learn, the sooner you can get to the interesting stuff: tales of princes, firebirds and baba yagas; the works of Bulgakov and Tolstoy; the unimaginable horrors of the gulags, and exciting updates on Pussy Riot and Putin.

But it is totally impossible in practice. Right now, I hardly have enough knowledge to pass a GCSE let alone an A-level. I've found the intensity of the course utterly frustrating.

The linguistic skills required for ab initio Russian are very particular – one must be able to understand the nuts and bolts of language before attempting the challenge. The alphabet is just the smallest hurdle. The grammar, with its aspects and verbs of motion, is a hideous vortex of complexity.

My teacher says the golden rule of Russian is to surrender to the fact that it's totally illogical. When you use a word you have to accept that it's going to morph into a different form; a mischievous beast of inflected endings and gender agreements.

If you want to fight its mind games, you've got to treat it as if it's a religion. At daybreak, the first thing you do is to tune into Radio Echo Moskvyy. The point isn't that you understand but that you immerse yourself in the lilt of the words – you've been assured, on several occasions, that this is the secret to learning a new language. Your day is devoted to conjugating and declining; translating and deciphering. Come evening, you engage in the daily vocabulary ritual – repeating each word 15 times and creating "context" sentences.

Despite the difficulties, my time in Russia left me with a hidden advantage: I know that I want to do it. I was only in Moscow for the winter, but it was enough time to get over the initial culture-shock – it's not an easy place to be but I now love it with all my heart.



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If you want to start a language from scratch, make no mistake: you'll be the last one in the library at night, murmuring to yourself in some exotic tongue whilst everyone else is out enjoying themselves. You'll be the one most likely to get a restraining order after chasing an unsuspecting foreigner down the street "just to listen".

You'll be the one whose party trick is to count to 100 in Arabic or to swear in Mandarin. Fellow linguists, you know how hard it is: to be completely misunderstood wherever you go is tiresome. You've got to be crazy, but if you love it enough, it's worth the work.

**1-5.** Choose whether the statements are **True (T)** or **False (F)** and, to justify your choice, provide your proof from the text in your own words.

**Example :** (0) The statement is true because the narrator has never read a single book in the original and has not demonstrated any interest in the subject.

1. Russian is a language which is learned by chance, by being immersed in the native speakers' environment, rather than by making a deliberate effort.
2. The author hadn't started learning Russian before the course started because one of the course requirements was lack of prior training.
3. While it is desirable that the course on basics shouldn't last long, with languages like Russian, an intensive but brief course is not effective enough to achieve a level sufficient to move on to advanced studies.
4. According to the advice the author was given, if a student embraces the fact that the structure of Russian is impossible to understand completely, they will not achieve success in mastering the language.
5. There are many difficulties in the painstaking process of learning Russian but the eventual sense of achievement repays the effort.

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**Письменная речь**

**Эссе**

Maria Tecla Artemesia Montessori, an Italian physician and educator, once said, "The greatest sign of success for a teacher... is to be able to say, 'The children are now working as if I did not exist.' "

*To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge and experience. Write 200-250 words.*

**Remember!** Your essay must consist of the introduction, the body of paragraphs and the conclusion.