

English Entrance Test

Duration – 90 minutes

Variant 4

Section 1 READING

Task 1.

Choose the most suitable heading from the list 1-8 for each part A-G. There is one extra heading that you do not need to use. You can use each number only once. Fill in the table below. / Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. В задании один заголовок лишний. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1 Surprising transformations

2 Practice graceful greetings

3 Selective obedience

4 Respect is expected

5 Whole-hearted support to guests

6 Scenic experience helps

7 Royals send orders

8 Mind your articulation

A If you happen to receive an invitation to attend the Royal Family's party, remember that such an invitation is not like any other one. Such invitations are commands – no matter what the event is – a state banquet, lunch, or inauguration. They are not declined unless there is a very good reason, such as illness, or a long-standing family commitment, or a business arrangement that would gravely let others down.

B Accordingly, the Royal invitations should be replied to as commands. Instead of the usual 'have great pleasure in accepting', the wording must read: 'Mr and Mrs Mighty-Worthy present their compliments to the Master of the Household and have the honour to obey Her Majesty's command to attend a luncheon at Buckingham Palace on Friday, 6th April at 12.30. However, invitations from other members of the Royal Family are just that, and not royal commands, and should be replied to in the usual way.

C The Royal Family does a huge amount of entertaining, including the garden parties held each July, the annual party for winners of the Queen's Award for Industry and, from time to time, a range of informal cocktail parties. People often behave in strange ways when they meet Royalty. The normally sociable become tongue-tied, the shy -- talkative, or overconfident and pushy. This is a shame, because royal gatherings, both great and small, are arranged so that all those present can enjoy themselves.

D Over the recent years, royal entertaining has become much less stiff than in earlier times. The Queen and the Royal Household are always finding new ways to make their procedures more friendly while still retaining venerable traditions. All members of the Royal Family have their own staff. While in Palace, guests can always seek advice from the relevant private secretary, lady-in-waiting or equerry. And if in doubt, appealing to basic good manners and common sense brings them off.

E On being presented and taking leave of a member of the Royal Family, men usually bow and women curtsy. These gestures should not look overdone or affected. A bow should come from the neck, not the waist. Low sweeping curtses are best reserved for the amateur dramatic stage and can be the subject of amusement within royal circles. Opt instead for a brief bob with the weight on the front foot.

F The Queen and The Queen Mother should in the first instance both be addressed as 'Your Majesty'. Thereafter it is correct to refer to them as 'Ma'am'. This should rhyme with 'jam' and not, as it is often pronounced, 'smarm'. By the same token, equerry should be pronounced like 'berry', with a particularly languid touch to the double consonant.

G At one time, it was improper to address royalty with a direct question, ‘What does Your Majesty think about blah blah problem?’. This is because the Royal Family would never be quoted as saying anything arguable. These days with all the new informality, it is no longer the case, however the Royals remain in the driving seat of any social situation, and others should not behave in a cheeky way.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Task 2.

Read the text carefully and complete the gaps A-F with parts of sentences 1-7. There is one extra part. Fill in the table below. / Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A-F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1-7 — лишняя. Запишите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

The State Opening of Parliament is one of the great set pieces of the royal and parliamentary year. Here the trinity of the British state – the Sovereign, the House of Lords and the House of Commons – come together for the ceremonial opening of the new session of Parliament. It usually takes place in October or November.

A state opening also happens when there is a new parliament after a general election. The Queen comes to the Palace of Westminster, and from the throne in the House of Lords reads a speech that outlines her Government’s plans for the next year. The State Opening is one of the few occasions when all three parts of Parliament meet – the Queen on her throne, the Lords ensconced on their red benches, and the Commons behind the bar at the back of the chamber.

Having said ‘bar’, we should explain that it **A** _____ but it implies a bar which marks the boundary of the House. MPs cannot go beyond the bar in the Lords when the House is sitting. The Lords respect the privacy of the Commons in the same way.

The Queen arrives in the exquisitely decorated coach. She passes to the Robing Room which she leaves **B** _____ and the crown. In the meantime, a member of the Commons goes to Buckingham Palace in a role of a symbolic hostage to guarantee the safe return of the Sovereign. The Queen, in her turn, joins an elaborately attired procession awaiting her in the Royal Gallery and then proceeds into the chamber of the House of Lords to take her place on the throne.

In the stranger’s eyes the ceremony **C** _____. A man called Black Rod proceeds to the door of the House of Commons, which is slammed in his face and opens only when he knocks three times with his ebony stick. The ritual derives from the reign of King Charles I in 1642 when in the breach of the Constitution, he tried to arrest five members of the House of Commons. Since then it **D** _____ of the monarchy representative, a Black Rod, to enter the chamber. They can’t bar him from entering, but he does have to knock on the door and ask to be admitted.

The moment the tradition has been paid respect, the Commons head to the bar of the House of Lords to hear the Queen’s Speech.

Space is in extremely short supply and highly subscribed. The chamber and its galleries are reserved for members of the Royal Family and their guests, the archbishops and bishops, of course, for the nobility, judges and members of the diplomatic corps. Others presenting are **E** _____ from the Royal Gallery. Places here are allocated by a ballot held by the Lord Great Chamberlain shortly before the State Opening, the outcome of which is keenly awaited.

There are also pavement tickets offered to curious enthusiasts **F** _____ only for a glimpse of the Queen and her entourage. With the high procession greeted, they are welcome to imagine grand gatherings inside – the tiaras shining, the chamber peers in scarlet

robes over suits, their eldest sons and daughters in morning or day dress and a hat, the Commons and their cohorts in suits of disparate quality and many lively lunch parties being served throughout the palace after the State Opening.

- 1) questions the right
- 2) without anybody noticing her
- 3) is not at all a frequented public place
- 4) eager to sacrifice long hours
- 5) wearing the crimson mantle
- 6) then takes an extravagant turn
- 7) obliged to enjoy the procession

A	B	C	D	E	F

Task 3.

Read the text and do tasks 3-9. For each question choose the answer (A-D) which you think fits best. Fill in the table below with corresponding letters. / Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 3–9. В каждом задании обведите букву A-D, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Tales about Thales

Born around 640 B.C. at Miletus, *Thales* is known as one of the seven Greek sages, the establisher of the earliest Greek school of mathematics and philosophy. The materials on his life are little more than a few anecdotes handed down by tradition. During the early part of his life, Thales was engaged partly in commerce and partly in public affairs; and from preserved stories we could judge him as distinguished for shrewdness in business and readiness in resource and subsequently celebrated in science.

Once, Thales transported salt which was loaded on mules. All of a sudden, one of them slipped in a stream, got its load wet and so caused some of the salt to be dissolved. Having found its burden lighter, it rolled over at the next ford (*) on its way. To break it of this trick, Thales loaded it with rags which, by absorbing the water, made the load heavier and soon cured the mule of its troublesome habit.

At another time, as Aristotle testified, when there was a prospect of an unusually rich crop of olives, Thales got possession of all olive-presses of the district; and, having “cornered” them, he was able to make his own terms for lending them out, or buying the olives, and thus realized a large sum.

These tales may be apocryphal, but it is certain that he must have had considerable reputation as a man of affairs and as a good engineer, since he was employed to construct an embankment so as to divert the river Halys in such a way as to permit of the construction of a ford. Probably it was as a merchant that Thales first went to Egypt, but during his leisure there he studied astronomy and geometry. He was middle-aged when he returned to Miletus; he seems then to have abandoned business and public life, and to have devoted himself to the study of philosophy and science.

How Thales presented his geometrical teaching is not that clear. Though we infer, from Proclus, that it consisted of a number of isolated propositions which were not arranged in a logical sequence, but that the proofs were deductive, so the theorems were not a mere statement of an induction from a large number of special instances, as probably was the case with the

Egyptian geometers. The deductive character which he thus gave to the science is his chief claim to distinction.

Thales wrote on astronomy, and among his contemporaries was more famous as an astronomer than as a geometer. A story runs that one night, when walking out, he was looking so intently at the stars that he tumbled into a ditch, on which an old woman exclaimed, "How can you tell what is going on in the sky when you can't see what is lying at your own feet?" — an anecdote which was often quoted to illustrate the unpractical character of philosophers.

It may be mentioned that he taught that a year contained about 365 days, and not (as it is said to have been previously reckoned) twelve months of thirty days each. There is some reason to think that he believed the earth to be a disc-like a body floating on water. He predicted a solar eclipse which took place at or about the time he foretold. As for the latter, despite an extraordinary prophecy and prestige of his teaching, it is most likely that he only made use of one of the Egyptian registers which stated that solar eclipses recur at intervals of about 18 years and 11 days.

(*) ford -- a place where a river is not deep, so that you can walk or drive across it

3. General knowledge of Thales from Miletus...

- A) comes down to some doubtful silly jokes.
- B) highlights his talent for entrepreneurship and sciences.
- C) tells that all his life he was exceptionally good at commerce.
- D) is scarce and controversial.

4. The story with the mule emphasises that...

- A) now and then animals are more intelligent than humans.
- B) taming animals was one of the Thales's vocations.
- C) Thales outsmarted his pet animal in his tricks.
- D) some animals are inclined to sabotage work.

5. Thales's success in olive commerce was a result of...

- A) his agricultural knowledge.
- B) his entrepreneurial spirit.
- C) his connections with olive-press owners.
- D) high demand for olive oil in his district.

6. What changes happened to Thales upon his return from Egypt?

- A) He stated that he no longer wanted to be a merchant.
- B) His beloved pastimes became astronomy and geometry.
- C) He found business and public affairs equally boring.
- D) He appeared to have focused on philosophical and scientific studies.

7. In teaching geometry Thales was exceptional for...

- A) not bothering to present it logically.
- B) supporting theorems with proofs.
- C) copying Egyptian's approaches.
- D) employing deductions in this science.

8. Thales's studies of astronomy...

- A) forced him to walk at night.
- B) were more advanced than that of geometry.
- C) were also interesting for women.

D) proved astronomers to be unpractical.

9. What does astronomy owe to Thales?

- A) A precise estimation of a year's duration.
- B) Presenting Earth as a body full of water.
- C) A new method of predicting solar eclipses.
- D) Making Egyptian's sources widely used.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Section 2 GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Task 4.

Read the text below. Change the form of the words given in capitals at the end of each line (10-16) to fit in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with your answers. / Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Измените форму слов, написанных заглавными буквами, в конце каждой строки (10-16), чтобы заполнить пропуски. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Greek wisdom for daily use

10	... The head of that Greek school was <i>Anaximander</i> who was believed to _____ his name as an author of a treatise on geometry where special attention was given to the properties of spheres and conceptions of infinity in space and time.	MAKE
11	Terrestrial and celestial globes _____ by him as well.	DESIGN
12	Another example of his _____ implementations was a <i>style</i> or <i>gnomon</i> – a pole stuck upright in a horizontal piece of ground. It was originally used as a sun-dial, in which case it was placed at the centre of three concentric circles, so that every two hours the end of its shadow passed from one circle to another.	SMART
13	In support of _____ practical use such sun-dials were found in Pompeii and Tusculum. <i>Anaximander</i> , in his turn, kept employing the styles for defining meridian.	THEY
14	He also inspected periods of time during the year when the altitude of the sun was greatest and _____ at noon. These observations clarified for him a phenomenon of solstice, even two solstices, to be more exact. There also seems good reason to think that he did actually determine the latitude of Sparta.	LITTLE
15	All in all, it was the school flourishing till about 400 B.C. where young scholars gradually became more and more _____ by philosophy than mathematics. At least we know very little of the mathematicians belonged to it.	POSSESS
16	Instead, its members were increasingly inclined to spend all their time _____ up on astronomy, and thus they exercised but slight influence on the further advance of Greek mathematics which, as it is known now, was made almost entirely under the influence of the Pythagoreans.	BONE

10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Task 5.

Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line (17-22) to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with these words. / Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Измените форму слов, написанных заглавными буквами, в конце каждой строки (17-22), чтобы заполнить пропуски. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

And yet emotions come first

17	Have you ever thought about what animals need to live a happy life? I don't mean a good physical life full of food, water, exercise, and veterinary care. I mean a mental 17_____.	WELL
18	Freedom, for one, is a confusing guide, even freedom from fear, which isn't at all simple or obvious. A hen seeks for a place where she lays and hides her eggs. She is 18_____to living in a commercial farm with no fox getting into. Hiding is what gives her freedom from fear, not a barn guaranteed to be free from foxes.	DIFFERENT
19	The freedom to express normal behavior is even more complicated. A dog behaves 19_____ if afforded many miles of roaming a day, an activity illegal and dangerous in towns so owners seeks for substitute activities that keep their pet dogs happy and stimulated.	NATURE
20	Often we are ignorant of the normal behavior of a particular animal. Zookeepers tried to breed cheetahs for years with almost no success. A decent 20_____ was finally found in 1994, when a study revealed that male and female cheetahs didn't live together in the wild. When zoos separated the species, it became easy to breed them in captivity.	SOLVE
21	The greatest enigma is animal's 21_____. Is it anger, loneliness or boredom? Pet owners mostly concern about the animal's behavior and try to get it acting as normally as possible. I assert that the animal support programs should be based on the core emotional systems in the brain.	STRESS
22	You activate their positive emotions as much as possible, and avoid 22_____ their negative emotions any more than necessary. My thirty-five years of working with animals have shown that the method works.	WAKE

17	18	19	20	21	22

Task 6.

For questions 23-29 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Choose the correct answer from the options provided. Complete the table below with corresponding letters. / Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 23–29. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 23–29, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Hovering demons

King James I, who before his arrival in England had questioned in person a woman accused of witchcraft, knew enough about the evil magic 23 _____. He was celebrated for a very formal account of the practices of evil spirits, the ceremonies used by them, the manner of detecting them and the justice of punishing them that he 24 _____ out in his dialogues of Daemonologie.

The book, written in the Scottish dialect and first published in Edinburgh, was reprinted in London soon after his inauguration. And as the ready way to gain King James's favour was to flatter his speculations, the system of Daemonologie was immediately adopted by all who were keen either on getting a **25** _____ or not losing it.

Thus the doctrine of witchcraft was very powerfully instilled into society; and as the greatest part of mankind have no other reason for their opinions than that they are in fashion, it doesn't take much **26** _____ to assume that this persuasion made rapid progress, since vanity and credulity co-operated in its favour.

The infection soon reached the parliament where a law was made, by which British **27** _____ were conveyed a warning, saying that if any person shall use any evil or wicked spirit; or consult with, entertain, employ, feed or reward any evil spirit or shall practice or exercise any sort of charm whereby any person shall be destroyed or consumed, every such person being convicted shall suffer death.

Brought **28** _____ effect by law and by fashion, the doctrine of witchcraft was so influential that it became not only impolite, but criminal, to doubt it; so witches were daily discovered, and a village in Lancashire was found where their number was greater than that of the houses.

Upon this general infatuation, Shakespeare might have had a **29** _____ supply of materials for his play, especially since he followed with great exactness such histories as were then thought true; nor can it be doubted that the scenes of enchantment were both by himself and his audience thought awful and affecting.

23	A) strength	B) power	C) control	D) authority
24	A) put	B) set	C) took	D) threw
25	A) importance	B) climb	C) significance	D) promotion
26	A) speculation	B) thought	C) effort	D) consideration
27	A) subjects	B) articles	C) figures	D) objects
28	A) into	B) up	C) about	D) down
29	A) plentiful	B) playful	C) purposeful	D) productful

23	24	25	26	27	28	29

Заполняется Приёмной комиссией. Пометки абитуриентов не допускаются!

Task 1

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Task 2

A	B	C	D	E	F

Task 3

3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Task 4

10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Task 5

17	18	19	20	21	22

Task 6

23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Итого баллов						