

English Entrance Test

Duration - 90 minutes / Продолжительность – 90 минут

Maximum score – 100 points / Максимальная оценка – 100 баллов

Variant 3 Section 1 READING

Task 1. (7 points / 7 баллов)

Choose the most suitable heading from the list 1-8 for each part A-G. There is one extra heading which 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. Cleaning and Excavation
2. Making a Mummy
3. A Desert Cemetery
4. The Special Mummies

5. Egypt's Ancient Secrets
6. Together for Eternity
7. Eyes in the Sand
8. The People of the Oasis

- A.** It was March 2, 1996. Archeologist Zahi Hawass was excavating a skeleton in the Egyptian desert. Suddenly, two coworkers interrupted him. According to the workers, a local man had been riding his donkey in a desert valley near the Bahariya Oasis. All of a sudden, the animal stumbled into a hole. When the man looked down, he saw a shiny yellow face with lifelike eyes staring back at him. He had found a tomb containing a golden mummy!
- B.** Hawass and his team rushed to investigate the discovery near the oasis. They soon confirmed that a huge ancient Egyptian graveyard was located there. Many tombs had been cut into the desert rock. Then, over the centuries, they had filled with sand and disappeared from view. In 1999, as Hawass and his team were excavating, they found steps leading to a small room, beyond which there were two burial chambers packed with mummies.
- C.** Inside the burial chamber, Hawass and his team discovered that the mummies were laid in niches, or shelf-like spaces, cut into rocky walls. Everything was covered in sand. Once a mummy was almost uncovered, workers used paintbrushes to gently brush away more sand. Finally, the team squeezed tools called blowers to puff away any remaining particles. In total, Hawass found 100 mummies, and excavated four of them.
- D.** Hawass and his team discovered many different kinds of mummies in the tombs. The most spectacular were the golden mummies. These mummies were wrapped in linen bandages and wore golden masks and chest plates. The gold coverings were formed using a material called cartonnage made from a thin layer of melted gold. Because of all the valuable gold, Hawass thought that these mummies had probably been very wealthy people.
- E.** Each of the corpses had been preserved before it was laid in its tomb. The ancient Egyptians believed that when someone died, he or she lived on in the afterlife. To do this, however, a person needed his or her body. So, embalmers transformed a person's corpse into a mummy. Over the centuries, different methods were used.
- F.** As Hawass and his team examined the mummies and their tombs, they found no names or other identifying marks. The desert cemetery is close to the Bahariya Oasis. So, the mummified people were probably residents of ancient villages in the area. Experts know that in ancient Egyptian times, the people who lived near the oasis grew grapes and dates for making wine.
- G.** Two of the most beautiful mummies found in the first tomb were most likely a married couple.

Experts believe the husband and wife had been buried alongside each other so they could remain by each other's side in the afterlife. The female's mask was made to look as if it was smiling. Also, the mummies head was slightly turned toward her husband.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Task 2. (12 points / 12 баллов)

Read the text carefully and complete the gaps A-F with the parts of sentences 9-15. There is one extra part. Fill in the table below. / Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A-F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 9-15. Одна из частей в списке 9-15 — лишняя. Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

A Child Genius

One Wednesday in the spring of 1777 in Lower Saxony, a boy was born to a working-class family. His mother was illiterate to the extent that she did not know the exact day of her child's birth. It quickly became clear that the kid was extraordinarily smart. He ensured his career as the Mozart of mathematics and the Princeps mathematicorum, **A** _____, by working out his own birthday.

We know lots of telling examples of brilliant facilities bestowed on Carl Friedrich Gauss. He was once sat in the corner of a room **B** _____ and handing out the weekly wages to the employees at the brick factory where the man worked. All of a sudden, Carl piped up, 'Папа, the calculation is wrong!' The boy was 3 years old.

Soon, it was the turn of school instructors to get stunned. The arithmetic teacher called Butler was clearly waiting for some peace and quiet in his class and set all of the pupils to add up the numbers from 1 to 100 on their slates supposing it would get him an hour of quiet. To the teacher's amazement, on Gauss's slate, **C** _____.

Carl spotted that the first number with the last one is 101; 2 plus 99, **D** _____ and the penultimate number is also 101. Pairing up each number at the beginning with a corresponding number from the end always gives 101. In a simple and elegant solution, 50 multiplied by 101 gave Gauss 5050. The boy was then 9 years old.

On his 14th birthday, he was given a book of logarithm tables for his present that became **E** _____, especially its table of prime numbers which, **F** _____ since the ancient Greece. This time, Gauss managed to find a connection between the primes at the back of the book and the logarithms at the front.

- 9) were the biggest open challenges
- 10) there was an instant answer
- 11) Gauss's new obsession
- 12) that is the foremost of mathematicians
- 13) while he was adding and deducting
- 14) that is the second number
- 15) while his father was calculating

A	B	C	D	E	F

Task 3. (21 points / 21 балл)

Read the text and do tasks 16-22. 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 16–22. В каждом задании обведите букву A-D, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

The Mystery of the Maya

The Maya people have been called many names over the years, such as “the mysterious Maya” and “the magnificent Maya”, and many scholarly books and articles have been written about the ancient Mesoamerican civilization. Today, much of the mystery surrounding this group of people from Southern Mexico and Central America is being revealed, and anthropologists are learning that the culture of the Maya is no longer lost.

Many years before European explorers came to the New World, the Maya people were building huge cities, studying astrology, and creating a complex written language in the jungles and coastal plains of Mesoamerica – a cultural region including both Mexico and parts of Central America. Spanish conquerors did not arrive until the 1500s, but by the time, Maya cities were already abandoned and in a state of ruin.

Despite the fact that the classic Maya civilization is no longer in existence, the Maya culture is still thriving. Today, more than 6 million Maya people live in Mexican states such as Yucatán, Quintana Roo, and Chiapas, as well as in the Central American nations of Belize, Guatemala, and the western portions of Honduras and El Salvador. They are the largest group of indigenous peoples north of Peru.

Most people, however, still think of the people who lived centuries ago when they hear the term “Maya”, probably because they are familiar with their advanced ancient civilization. Artifacts and evidence of this advanced culture – pottery, an accurate calendar, and a complex system of hieroglyphic writing – have been unearthed in ancient cities and have been compared to the classic civilizations of Egypt, Greece, and Rome. While these people are called “the Maya”, it is not known for sure what they called themselves. They speak dozens of variations, or dialects, of the Mayan language, such as K’iche and Yucatec, and still have vibrant and fascinating traditions. Scholars use the term “Mayan” to describe only the language, and for all other references to the culture, the people, or their achievements, they use “Maya”.

For more than a century, scholars dug through ruined Maya cities looking for bits of pottery, burial sites, murals depicting everyday activities, and remnants of tools. Maya hieroglyphs were intriguing, but no one knew how to decode them. No matter how many artifacts scientists uncovered, they were never enough to paint a complete picture of the Maya.

Archeological evidence tells only part of the story. Written records yield much more specific information, such as names, dates, and major events. The Maya carved many such written records onto their buildings and monuments. They also created thousands of codices - books made from rectangular pieces of bark covered with a type of plaster, tied together, and folded accordion style. Unfortunately, much of what Maya scribes wrote in those books no longer exists.

16. According to scientists, Maya culture

- A) cannot be restored
- B) is lost forever
- C) was never lost
- D) has been recovered

17. Mesoamerica is

- A) a geographical region that includes all South American countries
- B) a region that includes countries from both North and South America
- C) another name of South America
- D) not used since the 16th century

18. Nowadays, the Maya people
- A) no longer exist
 - B) can be found all around the world
 - C) live mostly in Mexico
 - D) live in several countries across South and North America
19. When people hear about the Maya, they
- A) recount the information about their civilization
 - B) remember the Maya people they know
 - C) think about a nonexistent population
 - D) cannot remember anything
20. When it comes to their name,
- A) the Maya people used the word “Maya” themselves
 - B) there is no exact information what the Maya called themselves
 - C) scientists have several equally plausible versions
 - D) scholars have no information on the name at all
21. Maya hieroglyphs
- A) contain more information about Maya culture
 - B) were not found
 - C) look like Egyptian hieroglyphics
 - D) have not been translated yet
22. Maya written texts can be found
- A) on walls of different structures
 - B) in scrolls
 - C) on tables
 - D) on pottery

16	17	18	19	20	21	22

Section 2
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Task 4. (14 points / 14 баллов)

Read the text below. Change the form of the words given in capitals at the end of each line to fit in the gap in the same line. Fill in the table below with your answers. / Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–7, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

First Video Games

- | | | |
|----------|---|----------------|
| 1 | British computer scientist Alexander Douglas created the _____ true video game in 1952. | ONE |
| 2 | The game, called OXO, _____ basically a tic-tac-toe game. | BE |
| 3 | It sounds pretty simple, but actually it was a huge breakthrough. Douglas was working at the University of Cambridge, where he _____ the way people and computers interact. | STUDY |
| 4 | In OXO, the computer thought for itself, and people _____ play against it. | CAN |
| 5 | Just a few years later, in 1958, American physicist William Higinbotham came up with a game called Tennis for Two. Before this, he _____ on making atomic bombs. | WORK |
| 6 | Higinbotham wanted to make science _____ fun for visitors to his laboratory. | MANY |
| 7 | His game showed a simple side view of a tennis court, along with a moving ball. Two players each _____ a tennis racket, knocking the ball back and forth. | CONTROL |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Task 5. (18 points / 18 баллов)

Read the text below. Use the words given in capitals at the end of each line 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. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров 8–13 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали

содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Relationships between Great Britain and its American colonies

- 8 The story of the young American colonies is full of both struggle and hope. During the American Revolution, the war came to the Homefront, or the _____ places where people supported the war. DAY
- 9 The American _____ and their ancestors travelled from Great Britain across the Atlantic Ocean to start new lives in a rugged new country. COLONY
- 10 Without a doubt, life was hard on the colonial frontier. But the promise of opportunity, prosperity, and liberty was a _____ attraction for many. POWER
- 11 With hard work, courage, and _____, the colonists could tap into America's rich natural resources. They could create their own livelihood, build their own economy, and set down roots. DETERMINE
- 12 As the head of the British Empire, Great Britain prospered from the colonies in America. The colonies provided Britain with natural resources and _____ goods such as food, tobacco, lumber, furs, and rum. VALUE
- 13 The colonies bought finished goods from Britain. Britain also provided protection and an established system of _____ to the colonies. GOVERN

8	9	10	11	12	13

Task 6. (28 points / 28 баллов)

For questions 14-20 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 14–20. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 14–20, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Graphic Novels

You probably know that graphic novels are books which are 14 _____ to comics, but there's a very clear difference between the two. Graphic novels are much longer and tend to be much more complex. While a comic book will tell a story over many issues, graphic novels more often have their storylines wrapped up in only one or two books. 15 _____ to librarians and booksellers, graphic novels are now the most popular books on their shelves. At a 16 _____, one of the main reasons for their popularity could be that they are quick and easy to read. Tolstoy's "War and Peace", for instance, only has sixty-four pages as a graphic novel, but 1,440 pages as a regular novel. If you are a 17 _____ representative of the age group 16–25, you probably have a few graphic novels on your bookshelf or in your e-reader. And if you don't have your own graphic novels, for sure you have borrowed them from the library or from friends. Perhaps some of you prefer conventional books and

are 18_____ by the popularity of this type of literature. And perhaps you feel 19_____ of friends who have never read a “real” book. Relax! In 20_____, readers of graphic novels start reading real books too as they get older.

- 14** A) like B) similar C) same D) as
15 A) According B) Being C) Listening D) Writing
16 A) thought B) theory C) guess D) suspicion
17 A) normal B) usual C) typical D) likely
18 A) unhappy B) sad C) anxious D) horrified
19 A) ashamed B) concerned C) surprised D) unenthusiastic
20 A) progress B) general C) times D) length

14	15	16	17	18	19	20