

English Entrance Test

Duration - 90 minutes / Продолжительность – 90 минут

Maximum score – 100 points / Максимальная оценка – 100 баллов

Вариант 3 / 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. The Winner of the Race
2. A Bright Helper
3. First Experiment
4. Previous Research

5. A Groundbreaking New Invention
6. One of the Rivals is Shooting Forward
7. Competitor Appears
8. Back in the Game

- A. In 1884, a young scientist named Nikola Tesla left his job in Europe and came to the United States. The rookie found a job assisting inventor and businessman Thomas Edison on his work with electricity. But before long, the brilliant young Tesla struck on his own.
- B. In his New York laboratory, Tesla began investigating ways to make wireless lighting possible. He made his first big solo play when he invented the Tesla coil in 1891. The device harnessed and converted electricity into a form that would leave the coil in an electrical arc. Tesla had created technology that would transmit electricity without any wires.
- C. Scientists including Heinrich Hertz and David Hughes had started working on radio technology, but they hadn't managed to develop a practical, usable system. Hertz became the first person to send and receive radio waves. The electromagnetic radio waves, later called Hertzian waves, became a key development and were used by future radio inventors.
- D. Tesla believed that his Tesla coil might work for radio power too. In 1893, he decided to test his new device. Sending a signal through an antenna and large city water pipes, Tesla walked around the city with a receiver in a wooden box to test his invention. He put the box on the ground in places all around the city and listened for a signal through the receiver. He could detect sounds more than a mile from his laboratory!
- E. However, Tesla was not the only player in the radio game. Guglielmo Marconi, a young Italian inventor, started experimenting with radio waves in 1894 after reading every scientific journal and article he could find about the topic – including those on Tesla's inventions. Marconi's wireless communication system was working and even succeeding in sending signals about a mile away.
- F. Tesla and Marconi seemed to be neck and neck in the race to develop a basic radio. But in 1895, a fire destroyed Tesla's lab, and he lost ten years' worth of work. As Tesla was recovering, Marconi moved to England, where he found teammates and money to help with his research. With the extra funding, Marconi improved technology until he could transmit through walls and distances of almost 9 miles. In 1897, he was granted a patent of his wireless system in England.

- G. By the time Tesla began inching ahead in the race to send a long-distance broadcast, Marconi was trying to send signals between England and The U.S. but was unsuccessful. But finally, on December 12 he received a wireless signal. Newspapers announced the success of his trans-Atlantic radio transmission. In 1904, Marconi was granted a U.S. patent for his radio technology.

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.

On the central plateau of Mexico, **A** _____, lie the ruins of another great city, the ancient ceremonial complex of Teotihuacán. At its center, the enormous 64 meter high Pyramid of the Sun towers over the city. **B** _____, priests climbed its 248 steps to worship and study the heavens. Today, the temple that once stood on the pyramid's peak is gone, but, just as the ancient priests once did, **C** _____.

From the top of the Pyramid of the Sun you look down a wide, stone-paved avenue that is bordered by the remains of palaces, temples, and apartment compounds where the people of Teotihuacán lived. To the north, the Pyramid of the Moon rises against the backdrop of the surrounding mountains. To the south are the Citadel, the Pyramid of the Feathered Serpent, the city's administrative center, **D** _____. Beyond the city lies the high, flat plain where the farmers of ancient Teotihuacán once planted their crops.

A rich and diverse culture thrived at Teotihuacán long before Europeans came to the Americas. Although the people who built and inhabited the ancient city have been gone for 1,300 years, **E** _____. The remains of stone and adobe building show us where they lived, worked, and worshiped. Sculptures, carvings, and multi-colored paintings help us to learn about their beliefs and customs. Pottery, tools, baskets, jewelry, **F** _____.

- 9) when it was built nearly 2,000 years ago
- 10) and a huge plaza that may have been an outdoor market
- 11) visitors can still climb the steps and view the landscape below
- 12) just outside the giant modern metropolis of Mexico City
- 13) and other items tell us about their daily lives
- 14) when people first established permanent settlements there
- 15) we can find out about them from what they left behind

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. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

The Great Depression

Several things happened to show that the economy was still in trouble, despite President Hoover's efforts and assurances. Congress revised America's tariffs, which are the taxes or duties that are paid on any goods that are imported into the country. These tariffs made it more expensive for companies in foreign countries to send their goods to the United States for sale. These foreign countries were not happy about America's tariffs. They retaliated by imposing or increasing their own tariffs on American goods. Now it was even harder for American companies to make money selling their products overseas.

Meanwhile, the Federal Farm Board had been trying to keep the prices of wheat and cotton high to benefit farmers. The board brought up excess crops to keep prices from falling. By the end of the 1930 growing season, the Federal Farm Board had accumulated 60 million bushels of wheat and more than 1 million bales of cotton. But all this buying only slowed the fall of prices. It did not halt the fall in prices completely.

Then a terrible drought stretched from the East Coast to the Midwest, causing crops to fail and wells to dry up. Unemployment rose again, leaving a total of almost 6 million people out of work by the end of the year.

Hoover believed that the American people must heal the economy themselves, not rely on the government to do it for them. He believed in "rugged individualism", in Americans pulling themselves back to prosperity through hard work. But the deteriorating economy wasn't something that average Americans could fix just by working hard.

There were other factors slowing down the economy after a long period of economic expansion. Since the end of the nineteenth century, the country had been growing at a rapid pace. The Industrial Revolution had created many new inventions and machines for producing goods more quickly and easily. Natural resources such as coal, oil, and metals had been discovered and exploited by big companies.

But all the economic development could not continue indefinitely. Natural resources don't last forever. There were fewer new places in the world to explore and to use for economic possibilities. The economy itself was more complicated and couldn't handle large amounts of debt as it might have once.

All of this expansion had made Americans feel that the economy would charge ahead, no matter what. It had given them the false sense that they could add debt, increase credit, and zoom ahead by speculating in stocks and real estate without any problems.

The worst was not over, no matter what President Hoover said. The government have argued about tariffs, and manufacturing, and expanding industry, but the average American knew that it all came down to whether they had a job. Without a job, they could not feed their families, or keep their homes, or buy what they needed. And as 1930 became 1931, having a job became something Americans could no longer rely on.

16. One of the consequences of taxes revision was
- A) a negative reaction of American citizens
 - B) a strengthening of trade relations between countries
 - C) a positive reaction of other countries
 - D) a complication of the foreign sales of American goods
17. The measures taken by the Federal Farm Board
- A) affected the situation negatively
 - B) helped to resolve the situation
 - C) helped to reduce the pace of the situation
 - D) did not influence the situation
18. Which of these statements reflect President Hoover's view on economy?
- A) Government must fully control the economy.
 - B) People can control the economy on their own.
 - C) Economy is self-regulated.
 - D) No one but the President must interfere in the economic process.

19. The Industrial Revolution allowed
- A) to make production faster and less complicated
 - B) to expand the amount of extracted fossil fuels
 - C) to create more workplaces
 - D) to increase trade volume
20. Besides the Industrial Revolution, what slowed down the American economic growth
- A) exhaustion of natural resources
 - B) external debt
 - C) a simple structure of the economy
 - D) money shortage
21. One of the negative consequences of the American economic expansion was that
- A) banks gave credits to everyone
 - B) the country accumulated a lot of debt
 - C) people operated money thoughtlessly
 - D) people lost a lot of money
22. 1930s in America became a time of
- A) rising tariffs
 - B) growing production
 - C) hunger
 - D) instability in the labour market

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.

What Is a Spider?

- | | | |
|----------|---|-------|
| 1 | Spiders live almost everywhere on the Earth, from seashores, swamps, and jungles to subways, basements, and shopping centers. Young spiders have even been discovered _____ on air currents 5,000 meters above the earth. | FLOAT |
| 2 | Those who study spiders _____ careful as to what general statements they make about them. This is because spider behavior can vary from one part of the world to another. | BE |
| 3 | Closely observing spiders in their natural environment is _____ way to come to know them. | GOOD |
| 4 | Three hundred and ninety-five million years ago, warm, shallow seas _____ much of the Earth. Jawless fish swam in the water, and giant ferns grew on the land. | COVER |
| 5 | In that distant time, called the Devonian era, the _____ spiders appeared. Today, spiders are one of the Earth's most successful animals. | ONE |
| 6 | There are so many varieties of spiders that it is not easy to keep track of _____ all – of tarantulas alone there are 800 different kinds. | THEY |
| 7 | To subdue and kill its prey, a spider bites with its strong jaws. The jaws _____ with sharp fangs that can pierce an insect's hard outer covering. | EQUIP |

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.

Developing the Technology

- 8 The Industrial Revolution literally changed the landscape of Britain during the 1800s, spreading _____ change outward from major cities into the countryside. ECONOMY
- 9 Railroads were perhaps the most _____ aspect of this change, their tracks extending from town to town, transporting people and manufactured goods. NOTICE
- 10 But along with the growth of the railroads came the _____ of other steam-driven transportation. EVOLVE
- 11 The coal-powered steam engine, the backbone of the Industrial Revolution, had been _____ evolving since the late 1700s. CONSTANT
- 12 River-going steamboats were increasingly common through the early 1800s, but it wasn't until the 1830s that steamships for the open ocean were considered _____ feasible. TECHNOLOGY
- 13 By the early 1900s, when powerful steam turbines revolutionized ship design, the intense _____ reached new heights. COMPETE

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.

Building the Transcontinental Railroad

When the 19th century began, the United States had only 17 states and one large territory. The country's western **14** _____ was the Mississippi River. But at the end of 1803, President Thomas Jefferson had bought the vast and unknown land called Louisiana **15** _____ France. Stretching from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, it included 828,000 square miles of unfamiliar territories.

In the 1840s, families began to head west in covered wagons **16** _____ by mules or oxen. The journey by wagon took four months or more. By the 1850s, stagecoaches pulled by fast horses began to carry mail and passengers from the Missouri River to the West Coast in less than three weeks. But nothing could carry heavy loads, **17** _____ timber, coal, steel, or livestock better than a train.

As early as 1830, politicians had talked about ways to build a transcontinental railroad, **18** _____ the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. But many problems had to be solved **19** _____. Just transporting supplies, including tons of timber and steel, to the construction site would be very expensive.

20 _____ of the land that the tracks would cross had few people aside from nomadic

groups of Native Americans. They could be expected to strongly resist any railroad built across their land.

- 14 A) line B) border C) edge D) limit
15 A) from B) of C) for D) by
16 A) headed B) led C) drawn D) started
17 A) so B) such C) such as D) as well as
18 A) linked B) link C) having linked D) linking
19 A) in the beginning B) first C) all over again D) prior
20 A) much B) most C) many D) a lot

14	15	16	17	18	19	20