

## English Entrance Test

Duration - 90 minutes / Продолжительность – 90 минут

Maximum score – 100 points / Максимальная оценка – 100 баллов

ВАРИАНТ 6

### 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. Telegraphist Turned Inventor
2. First Failures
3. A Promising Collaboration
4. First Steps in Making Pictures Move

5. Becoming a Top Scientist
6. A Talented Opponent
7. Taking the Lead
8. Solving a Challenging Task

- A. In 1847, when young Thomas Edison was born in Milan, Ohio, the telegraph was the only way to communicate. This invention would lead young Thomas to his life as an inventor. By the age of fifteen, Thomas was a telegraph operator for the whole railroad system. He learned all he could about electrical science and technology and began to invent. In 1867, he made a device that allowed him to record telegraph messages more accurately.
- B. In 1869, Edison settled in New York City. The city was the perfect training ground for the rising superstar. He soon had contracts for his telegraph inventions, and in 1876, he opened his laboratory in New Jersey. Edison stepped up to the big leagues in November 1877 with his invention of the phonograph, the first machine that could record and play back sound.
- C. British photographer Eadweard Muybridge became interested in Edison's phonograph. Muybridge visited Edison in February 1888 with an idea: What if they could find a way to pair the phonograph's sound with a series of photographs? That would mean talking and moving pictures. Edison was on his way to creating a movie camera.
- D. The other heavy hitter hoping to bring moving pictures to life was British photographer William Friese-Greene. Born in Bristol in 1855, William developed an interest in chemistry and physics at a young age. Around 1874 he struck out on his own, opening a photography studio in Bath, England. He was talented at taking portraits and was on his way to becoming a very successful portrait photographer. Just like Edison, Friese-Greene was interested in creating moving pictures.
- E. When Friese-Greene met John Ridge in 1880, the photographer faced an unexpected problem. Ridge had been working on a magic lantern. These machines illuminated single glass slides and projected their images. Ridge made a new lantern, which held seven slides on a rotating disk. Each slide showed a stage of a movement, and when the machine rotated, it created the illusion of a moving image for a few seconds.
- F. Ridge's machine sparked Friese-Greene's curiosity: How could he record and show movement? Cameras couldn't take photos that fast then. So, Friese-Greene began working on a camera that could. He was prepared to do anything to find the answer.

G. In June 1889, Friese-Greene filed a patent on his movie camera. Inside the camera was a roller with toothed edges. It gripped and quickly pulled a roll of film in front of the shutter to capture an image. The camera could take up to ten pictures per second. He called it a chronophotographic camera.

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.

**The Navajo**

More than 500 years ago, the Navajo established their homeland on the vast expanses of the Colorado plateau in southwestern North America. The red-brown sands stretched hundreds of miles in every direction, dotted by spots of green – A \_\_\_\_\_. Towering mesas and rock formations sculpted by the wind rose over the landscape. In some places, the high land of plateau plunges into B \_\_\_\_\_. The Navajo rode their horses across this land. They knew where to farm, where to hunt, where to graze their sheep, C \_\_\_\_\_ if necessary.

The Navajo called their land *Dinetab*, “land of the people”, and they called themselves Diné, or “The People”. In the 1600s, Spanish explorers referred to the Diné as “Navajo”. D \_\_\_\_\_ the Spanish interpretation of the name given to the Diné by the local Tewa people. It meant “great planted fields”. A new name was not all that the Spanish introduced to the Navajo. E \_\_\_\_\_ – and with these animals came a whole new way of life. Although continued encounters with the Spanish and later dealings with American settlers threatened that way of life, it ultimately survived. Today, many Navajo continue to incorporate aspects of their traditional culture into their daily lives.

F \_\_\_\_\_, the Navajo did not arrive in the Southwest until sometime between AD 1000 and 1500. Before that time, the ancestors of the Navajo lived far to the north, in Alaska, western Canada, and present-day California and Oregon.

- 9) and where to disappear into the rocks to hide
- 10) mostly sagebrush and deserted grass
- 11) deep canyons surrounded by steep walls of red rock
- 12) although the Navajo adopted many aspects of this culture
- 13) although they are today known as a southwestern tribe
- 14) that name was likely based on
- 15) they also brought horses and sheep

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 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

#### Searching for the Titanic

- |   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| 1 | Robert Ballard looked out over the North Atlantic Ocean and wondered whether he would find what he _____ for.  | LOOK     |
| 2 | Somewhere beneath the Knorr, the ship that _____ him to this spot, lay the remains of the Titanic.   | CARRY    |
| 3 | After years of research, Ballard _____ that he had found the area where the great steamship had come to rest more than 70 years earlier.   | CONVINCE |
| 4 | On the night of April 14, 1912, as it made its _____ voyage, the Titanic had struck an iceberg almost 645 kilometers southeast of Newfoundland, Canada.  | ONE      |
| 5 | A few hours after midnight on April 15, the ship _____ nearly 5 km before settling on the ocean floor.   | SINK     |
| 6 | Of the _____ than 2,200 passengers and crew, only 705 had survived.  | MANY     |
| 7 | Ballard was paid to find and investigate two of the U.S. Navy submarines that had sunk during the 1960s. After he finished that search, he _____ use whatever time was left to hunt for the Titanic. | CAN      |

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.

## Alaska

- 8 Alaska seemed to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ icebox to most Americans in the nineteenth century. It was home to about 40,000 Native Americans, including the Aleut in the Aleutian Islands, the Inuit, or Eskimo, in the far north, and the Tlingit in the southeast section. USE
- 9 About a quarter of the state lies north of the Arctic Circle, where much of the soil is permanently \_\_\_\_\_ and daylight cannot be seen for months. FREEZE
- 10 Temperatures in the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of Alaska can average 10 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer and colder than -60 degrees in the winter! NORTH
- 11 Russia had claimed Alaska since 1741, when fur \_\_\_\_\_ discovered that sea otter and fur seal pelts from Alaskan waters could be sold for higher prices. TRADE
- 12 In 1867, Russia surprised the United States by offering Alaska for sale. William H. Seward, Secretary of State under President Andrew Johnson, drew up an \_\_\_\_\_ for the purchase. AGREE
- 13 Congress was not \_\_\_\_\_ about that. Only a few hundred Americans, mostly miners, had ever visited Alaska. ENTHUSIASM

<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>

### 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.*

### America is Growing

Only 20 years after it became independent, the United States gained a region that doubled the country's **14** \_\_\_\_\_. And barely 50 years later, it reached across immense plains and towering mountain ranges to touch the Pacific Ocean. One early step that helped this rapid expansion success was a **15** \_\_\_\_\_ of improvements in transportation. Before railroads, pulling barges along canals was the logical way to move heavy loads. The Erie Canal, America's first **16** \_\_\_\_\_ canal, had an enormous impact on New York State's economy.

When the year 1803 began, the United States of America had only 17 states and one large territory **17** \_\_\_\_\_ the Great Lakes. Most of the five and a half million Americans lived along the eastern edge of a huge undeveloped continent. Georgia was the southernmost state, and the western border of the country was the Mississippi River. By the end of 1803, President Thomas Jefferson had **18** \_\_\_\_\_ the vast and unknown Louisiana Territory. More land was quickly

acquired. The Pacific Northwest became part of the United States in 1846 when the boundary with Canada **19**\_\_\_\_\_. By 1848, the country had added Florida and California, **20**\_\_\_\_\_ Texas and the Southwest. Another small addition in 1853, the Gadsden Purchase, formed today's continental United States in size and shape, not counting Alaska.

- 14 A) amount                      B) size                      C) scale                      D) rate  
 15 A) series                      B) serial                      C) line                      D) range  
 16 A) principal                      B) main                      C) major                      D) senior  
 17 A) ambient                      B) neighboring                      C) nearby                      D) surrounding  
 18 A) purchased                      B) sold                      C) presented                      D) returned  
 19 A) defined                      B) was defined                      C) had been defined                      D) would defined  
 20 A) too                      B) as well                      C) as well as                      D) also

14	15	16	17	18	19	20