

Вступительное испытание по иностранному (английскому) языку
Демонстрационный вариант

1. Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–Г. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. A taste of everything 2. Shop till you drop 3. City's tourist attractions 4. Ancient traditions live on
5. Activities for the adventurous and hardy 6. On the crossroads of religions 7. For the body, mind and soul
8. From the high peaks to the deep seas

A. Today Jakarta has much to offer, ranging from museums, art and antique markets, first class shopping to accommodations and a wide variety of cultural activities. Jakarta's most famous landmark, the National Monument or Monas is a 137m obelisk topped with a flame sculpture coated with 35 kg of gold. Among other places one can mention the National museum that holds an extensive collection of ethnographic artifacts and relics, the Maritime Museum that exhibits Indonesia's seafaring traditions, including models of sea going vessels.

B. Sumatra is a paradise for nature lovers, its national parks are the largest in the world, home to a variety of monkeys, tigers and elephants. Facing the open sea, the western coastline of Sumatra and the waters surrounding Nias Island have big waves that make them one of the best surfer's beaches in Indonesia. There are beautiful coral reefs that are ideal for diving. For those who prefer night dives, the waters of Riau Archipelago offer a rewarding experience with marine scavengers of the dark waters.

C. Various establishments offer professional pampering service with floral baths, body scrubs, aromatic oils, massages and meditation; rituals and treatments that use spices and aromatic herbs to promote physical and mental wellness. Various spa hotels are extremely popular. Indonesians believe that when treating the body you cure the mind.

D. Jakarta has a distinctly cosmopolitan flavor. Tantalize your taste buds with a gastronomic spree around the city's many eateries. Like French gourmet dining, exotic Asian cuisine, American fast food, stylish cafes, restaurants all compete to find a way into your heart through your stomach. The taste of Indonesia's many cultures can be found in almost any corner of the city: hot and spicy food from West Sumatra, sweet tastes of Dental Java, the tangy fish dishes of North Sulawesi.

E. In the face of constant exposure to modernization and foreign influences, the native people still faithfully cling to their culture and rituals. The pre-Hindu Bali Aga tribe still maintains their own traditions of architecture, pagan religion, dance and music, such as unique rituals of dances and gladiator-like battles between youths. On the island of Siberut native tribes have retained their Neolithic hunter-gathering culture.

F. Whether you are a serious spender or half hearted shopper, there is sure to be something for everybody in Jakarta. Catering to diverse tastes and pockets, the wide variety of things you can buy in Jakarta is mind boggling from the best of local handicrafts to haute couture labels. Modern super and hyper markets, multi-level shopping centers, retail and specialty shops, sell quality goods at a competitive price. Sidewalk bargains range from tropical blooms of vivid colors and scents in attractive bouquets to luscious fruits of the seasons.

G. The land's long and rich history can't be separated from the influence of Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity. There is one of the oldest Hindu temples in Java, the majestic Buddhist 'monastery on the hill', Borobudur, the largest Buddhist monument in the world. About 17 km away from this monastery is a 9th century temple complex built by the Sanjaya dynasty. Prambanan complex is dedicated to the Hindu

trinity: Ciwa, Vishnu and Brahma. The spread of Islam also left interesting monuments such as the 15th century Minaret Mosque in Kudus.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
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2. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Surviving in a Desert

A desert is defined as a place that gets less than 250 mm of rain each year. It differs sharply from the climate of a rain forest, A _____. Arid desert lands cover about one third of the earth’s surface. Most deserts are covered with sand, B _____. There are also usually a lot of rocky areas. This combination of sand and rock means that the soil is not very fertile. C _____, some living things are able to do well in this setting. Many plants have changed and developed in ways D _____. These changes have become apparent in a number of ways. Some plants are able to grow very quickly E _____. They turn green and produce flowers within just a few days. Other desert plants simply stop growing in very dry weather. They appear to be dead, but when the rain returns, they come back to life and begin growing again. Desert animals have also developed many characteristics that help them to survive in arid environment. Camels can go for a very long time without drinking. Other animals, such as snakes and rats, find cool places to sleep during the day and come out only at night. The extremely long ears of desert rabbits help them F _____. Changes like these have allowed some animals and plants to grow and develop successfully in a very challenging ecological system: the desert. There are countless books in the world, and whoever you are, whatever you’re feeling, there is definitely a book out there, just waiting for you to discover it.

1. which is often in the form of hills called sand dunes
2. whenever it rains
3. to find water as far as 25 metres away
4. which can receive up to 10,000 mm of rain annually
5. to better distribute their body heat and stay cool
6. even though the desert environment is very dry and hot
7. that help them to live in the desert

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Пропуск | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Часть предложения | | | | | | |

3. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово VE так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Lambeth Palace

Lambeth Palace is a rare surviving example of a 13th century building. Built between 1207 and 1229, the palace _____ the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury for almost 8 centuries now.

4. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово CELEBRATE так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Independence day is a public holiday. It _____ since July 4, 1776 when the thirteen colonies of America declared Independence from England. For many families this is the most important festival of the year.

5. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово KNOW так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Every student receives 15 hours of lessons each week from qualified and imaginative teachers. Evening activities give students the opportunity to relax after a long day and get _____ one another in a relaxed, multi-national environment.

6. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово RULE так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

New Seven Wonders of the World: the Forbidden City

Today, the Forbidden City is a public museum visited by millions of tourists from around the world. Until 1924 when the last emperor of China had to leave the palace, twenty four emperors of the two dynasties _____ here.

7. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово CHOOSE так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Victory Day

On this day, Russia celebrates the victory over Nazi Germany and honours 20 million Soviet people who died in the war. May 9 _____, since on the night of the 8th/9th of 1945, the Nazi Germany surrendered to the Soviet Union and the Allies in Berlin.

8. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово QUESTION так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

When the formal introduction was made and the words "Mr. President, may I introduce my friend, Mr. Will Rogers," were pronounced, Rogers held out his hand with a _____ look and said, "Pardon me, I didn't quite get the name."

9. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово BE так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

"No, dear," replied her father, "it's Mother's Day." Immediately the boy had another question. "Oh," he said, "then _____ every other day Father's Day?"

10 Образуйте от слова BUILD однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

St. Basil's Cathedral

St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow was built between 1555 and 1561. According to legends, Ivan the Terrible blinded its _____ so that he could never build such a magnificent structure again.

11. Образуйте от слова TRUE однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

However, these legends seem _____. Old documents say that the same Russian architect built another cathedral in Vladimir later.

12. Образуйте от слова SERVE однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Getting more and more angry, Nuttall's _____ chased him for three days through the forest and across rivers until he accidentally arrived back at their tents.

13. Образуйте от слова WEAK однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

He first became famous for his Martian Chronicles, a collection of short stories concerning colonization of the planet Mars. In it, Bradbury portrayed the strengths and _____ of human beings as they encountered a new world.

14. Образуйте от слова АССЕРТ однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

These are all must have attributes for the socially _____ robots of the future.

15 Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово CREATE так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

16 The main object of the research was

- 1) the evolution of the human brain.
- 2) the comparison of human and primate brain.
- 3) the cues people pay attention to.
- 4) the human attention network.

The Unique Human Brain

The human brain is selective about the things it pays attention to. Our senses are constantly attacked by smells, colours, tastes, and sounds, and much of that information has to be filtered out, so we can focus on the important things that can keep us alive. But humans aren't the only animals who need to focus on certain signals to stay alive, so what sets us apart?

As it turns out, when humans and macaques focus on the same task their brains work differently, a small study published recently shows. The finding reveals that the human attention network probably expanded over time. And that's a pretty important piece of our evolutionary puzzle – especially given how often scientists use the macaque brain to study our own.

During the test the humans and the monkeys had to memorise a picture, like a green car, for instance. Then, they were told to fixate on a point in the centre of a computer screen. As the monkeys and the humans stared at the point, a stream of images appeared in various parts of the screen at a rate of about 10 objects per second. The goal was to push a button whenever they saw the green car appear.

The data captured during the test showed that the region of the human brain that plays a key role in redirecting attention doesn't have an equivalent in the macaque brain. The researchers also found that some brain areas were more active in humans than in macaques during this task. Finally, there was more communication between the two brain hemispheres in humans compared with the macaques – a finding that researchers think was surprising.

The increased communication doesn't necessarily mean that the way the human brain operates is better, however. Sharing information with other parts of the brain may reduce the speed of certain processes in humans. If that's the case, it may mean that being able to react quickly to a predator's approach, for instance, matters more for macaques. Humans, on the other hand, may have traded speed for some kind of cognitive flexibility.

These differences point to a larger message: humans seem to have developed an additional attention control network over evolutionary time. Contrasting both brains as they perform the same tasks is a good way of reconstructing the evolutionary forces that lead to these differences.

Humans are much more complex in the way they interact socially, so they need a better ability to single out those subtle cues and use that information to guide their future decisions than a macaque would. It's therefore possible that this additional network is used to detect behavioural information that macaques don't need. The study didn't look at social behaviours, however.

The most exciting finding is the fact that there is a clear sign that the human brain has some unique properties that separate it from other primates.

Yet, some scientists claim that the findings can't really discredit the use of the macaque brain model. They believe that here is a wealth of evidence that the macaque is an excellent model for attention research in general. Others point out that the data isn't very detailed.

For the researchers the study shows that there are some aspects of human cognition that we'll just have to study in humans, instead of monkeys. They hope that this work will push scientists to try to learn more about the macaque brain. Focusing on that could reveal much about what the human brain has done to adapt to its own environment during the past 25 million years.

17. During the test macaques and people did NOT have to

- 1) focus on the screen.
- 2) keep an image in memory.
- 3) fix an image on the screen.
- 4) identify an image.

18. The findings of the test revealed that

- 1) human and primate brains are similar.
- 2) parts of the human brain communicate faster.
- 3) the macaque brain can capture more data.
- 4) human communication is more intense.

19. According to the text increased communication may lead to

- 1) slower processes.
- 2) attention changes.
- 3) better reaction.
- 4) lack of focus.

20. The phrasal verb 'traded for' ('...may have traded speed for) in Paragraph 5 probably means

- 1) transformed.
- 2) exchanged.

3) estimated.

4) changed.

21. According to the author, macaques did NOT develop an additional attention system because they

1) did not have behavioural information.

2) could not get subtle signals.

3) did not need behavioural information.

4) had no need to make decisions.

22. The researchers hope that the findings of the study may help to

1) change human brain research methods.

2) discover facts about human behaviour.

3) study environments for brain development.

4) study human adaptation processes.

23. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1) incident

2) occasion

3) event

4) accident

Amy

It was Christmas Eve. Amy had never before felt such a powerful energy on such an 23 _____.

Standing in the living room of the ranch house, Amy 24 _____ where Paul Chadwick really lived, since it was apparent he did not live there. Paul and Anna had not put much of a mark on the apartment, Amy reflected. The apartment was handsome but impersonal. She knew that the places where he was supposed to live were too tidy, too sleek, they 25 _____ like hotel suits. He had an office in the Towers apartment and one here, and in those she could see some marks of the man; but she saw none in the living rooms, dining rooms and bedrooms. The décor was resolutely Western, its furnishings assembled to 26 _____ the effect. Only one item said something. Above the huge smoke-stained fieldstone fireplace here was a small photograph, a snapshot, actually, of a grim, solid man in his sixties. He wore a no-nonsense

expression, glaring disapprovingly at the world but not at the photographer. If you knew what you were looking 27 _____ in the picture, or used a magnifying glass, you could identify a bottle of bourbon on the desk. On a table at his side were two candlestick telephones. That was Paul Chadwick the First. Amy 28 _____ to John and his sister Emily and said, "Your father is not what I imagined he would be." Amy had seen pictures of Paul Chadwick, so his appearance was no surprise. What she had not seen in his newspaper and magazine pictures was that he was aggressive, beyond doubt, but 29 _____ that he was easily, naturally charismatic.

24. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) wondered
- 2) wandered
- 3) guessed
- 4) informed

25. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) viewed
- 2) glanced
- 3) looked
- 4) watched

26. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) bring
- 2) fulfill
- 3) create
- 4) do

27. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) after
- 2) for
- 3) out
- 4) on

28. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) stopped
- 2) pushed
- 3) pulled
- 4) turned

29. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) besides
- 2) apart
- 3) though
- 4) moreover

30. Выполните письменное задание.

You have received a letter from your pen-friend Tom who writes:

... In our city we have an annual competition for teenagers who make their own short films. This year I got the second prize for a film about my grandparents. Do you think it's important to record family history? Who do you think should do it? How can it be done best?

This month is my mom's birthday and now I am thinking about a gift for her. I want it to be very special...

Write a letter to Tom. In your letter: – answer his questions; – ask **3 questions** about his mom . Write **100 – 140 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

31. Выполните письменное задание.

Virtual Internet communication results in losing real-life social skills.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement? Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position