**Порядок заполнения бланка для ответов**

**Советы и указания**

Выполнение всех заданий вступительного экзаменационного теста требует большого внимания. Для правильного понимания изложенного в задании требования необходимо, во-первых, внимательно прочитать его, и только потом перейти к выбору правильного ответа. Учтите, что в заданиях в одних случаях требуется найти вариант, соответствующий правильному ответу, в других случаях –неправильному. Поэтому, переходя от выполнения одного задания к другому, будьте внимательны, чтобы при выполнении избрать верный подход. Учитесь разумно использовать время. Не тратьте время на долгие размышления над теми вопросами, ответы на которые не можете подыскать сразу. Выполняйте те задания теста, в правильности знания которых вы убеждены. После выполнения этих заданий возвращайтесь к пропущенным заданиям. Если вы уверены, что время, отпущенное на экзамен подходит к концу, а вы сомневаетесь в правильности ваших ответов, изберите тот вариант, правильность которого, на ваш взгляд, является наиболее вероятной. Помните, что как в случае отсутствия ответа, так и в случае неправильного ответа вы по существу не получаете балла. От правильного заполнения бланка зависит ваш экзаменационный балл. Начинайте работать с черновика, однако не следует забывать, что черновик не подлежит проверке. Проверяется лишь бланк с ответами.

**Описание теста**

Тест по английскому языку состоит из 3 заданий. В случае выбора варианта, совпадающего с правильным ответом, задание считается выполненным. После выполнения заданий экзаменующийся должен пометить ответы в бланке для ответов.

Результаты экзамена по английскому языку будут проверены с помощью компьютерных программ.

Ответы вступительного теста заносятся в специальные бланки.

Каждый блок заданий состоит из подразделов. Подразделы указываются цифрами, а варианты ответов - буквами (a,b,c,d) или цифрами (1,2,3,4,5,6). Ответ каждого подраздела нужно вписывать в помеченный цифрами (1,2,3,4) столбик, напротив соответствующей буквы. В случае совершения ошибки абитуриент имеет возможность внести 3 исправления в специально отведенной части бланка. Номер задания

записывается в первой из трех верхних больших клеток, а во второй и третьей - номера тех подразделов, чьи ответы исправляются. Количество измененных ответов следует отметить в отдельной клетке для исправления ошибок.

 Просим бережно заполнять бланк, внимательно соблюдая вышеотмеченные указания.

**I. Прочитать текст и ответить на вопросы, выбрав правильный ответ из предложенных вариантов.**

Задание I проверяет способность понимания содержания связного текста. Включенные в задание вопросы призваны выявить основную идею текста, подробности содержания, а также лексический запас экзаменующегося в целом. Каждый правильный ответ

оценивается в 0,6 балла. Неправильный ответ оценивается в 0 баллов. Общая оценка – 3 балла.

**II. Выбрать правильный ответ из предложенных вариантов.**

 Задание II предполагает проверку лексического и грамматического материла на основе тестовых заданий. Неправильный ответ оценивается в 0 баллов. Общая оценка – 14 баллов.

**III. Перевести на английский язык.**

Задание III рассчитано на систематизацию и обобщение имеющихся знаний.

Каждое правильно составленное предложение оценивается в 0,6 балла.

Общая оценка 3 балла. В случае неправильного употребления глагольной

формы оценка снижается до 0,3 балла. При грамматических ошибках

другого рода или при неправильном подборе слова оценка снижается на 0,2

балла.

**Test 1**

**I. Read the text and answer the questions choosing the right answer.**

1. Robert Edwards was blinded in an automobile accident nine years ago. He was also

2. partially deaf because of old age. Last week, he was strolling near his home when a

3. thunderstorm approached. He took refuge under a tree and was struck by lightning. He was

4. knocked to the ground and woke up some twenty minutes later, lying face down in water

5. below the tree. He went into the house and lay down in bed. A short time later, he awoke; his 6. legs were numb and he was trembling, but, when he opened his eyes, he could see the clock

7. across the room fading in and out in front of him. When his wife entered, he saw her for the

8. first time in nine years. Doctors confirm that he has regained his sight and hearing, apparently 9. from the flash of lightning, but they are unable to explain the occurrence. The only possible 10. explanation offered by one doctor was that, since Edwards lost his sight as a result of

11. trauma in a terrible accident, perhaps the only way it could be restored was by another

12. trauma.

1. What caused Robert Edwards’s blindness?

a) He was struck by lightning.

b) He was very old.

c) He was in a car accident.

d) He fell down in his yard.

2. What was the first thing that Edwards saw after being struck by lightning?

a) his wife b) a tree c) a clock d) lightning

3. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

a) Edwards had been blind for nine years.

b) Edwards was unconscious for twenty minutes after the lightning had struck him.

c) Doctors believe that Edwards was never really blind or deaf.

d) Edwards awoke with his face in a puddle of water.

4. What was Edwards doing when he was struck by lightning?

a) Hiding from the storm under a tree.

b) Climbing a tree.

c) Driving a car.

d) Lying on the ground.

5. What was the reason given by one doctor that Edwards regained his sight?

a) He regained his sight from a head injury when he fell from a tree.

b) He was happy after his wife entered his room for the first time in nine years.

c) The lightning took the feeling from his legs and gave feeling in his eyes.

d) Because the blow that blinded him was very severe, it took another very severe blow to restore his sight.

**II. Choose the right option.**

 The Statue of Zeus at Olympia (1)\_\_\_\_\_ no remains. We know what it looked like, because it (2)\_\_\_\_\_ on coins and travelers said that it was made of gold and ivory. It (3)\_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate the Olympic Games, and (4)\_\_\_\_\_ for 1000 years before it was destroyed in a fire in the fifth century AD. The sculptor (5)\_\_\_\_\_ the famous Phidias who made some of the finest statues on the Parthenon.

1. a) left b) has left c) is leaving d) leaves

2. a) was shown b) has been shown c) had shown d) will be shown

3. a) is built b) is being built c) was built d) has been built

4. a) stands b) stood c) has stood d) is standing

5. a) is b) was c) will be d) is being

 Whenever you (6)\_\_\_\_\_ up a conversation in England, maybe at the barber's, in the street or on a train journey, you inevitably (7)\_\_\_\_\_ around the two subjects - the weather and sport, which are as much part of English life as roast beef and the Houses of Parliament. The weather often (8)\_\_\_\_\_ with sport in summer, a cricket or tennis match sometimes (9)\_\_\_\_\_ stop because of rain. In winter football or rugby matches (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to be postponed due to fog, icy grounds or snow.

6. a) strike b) have struck c) had struck d) was striking

7. a) got b) get c) are getting d) were getting

8. a) interfered b) had interfered c) interferes d) will interfere

9. a) has to b) ought c) must d) need

10. a) can b) need c) ought d) are able

**Fill in the blanks with the word form that best fits each space.**

 People live longer in the cities. Medical (11)\_\_\_\_\_ is better there. And of course, (12)\_\_\_\_\_ opportunities can be found everywhere in the city. We should continue to develop city services so that people can (13)\_\_\_\_\_ their lives in the world's centers.

 Rather than limiting development, we should encourage it. Public transportation systems need to be developed so that people can travel to and from work and school easily. Carpooling should be encouraged to cut down on (14)\_\_\_\_\_. The more we clean up and (15)\_\_\_\_\_ our megacities, the more life will improve for the residents of those cities.

11. a) care b) careful c) carefully d) careless

12. a) employ b) employment c) employing d) employer

13. a) enjoying b) enjoyable c) enjoy d) enjoyed

14. a) pollute b) polluted c) polluting d) pollution

15. a) develop b) developed c) development d) developing

**Choose the appropriate option.**

16. "Yesterday it was Mary's birthday." "The children had \_\_\_\_\_ time, didn't they?"

a) well b) a good c) good d) a well

17. "He is \_\_\_\_\_ liar." "Nobody likes to be cheated, do they?"

a) a such b) such a c) so d) a very

18. "Harry is \_\_\_\_\_." "Who is he talking to?"

a) near the phone b) on the phone c) at phone d) by phone

19. "Are we going to be late?" "No, we are going to arrive \_\_\_\_\_ the airport in time."

a) in b) to c) at d) on

20. "Shall we eat here?" "The food looks \_\_\_\_\_ to me."

a) badly b) well c) good d) nicely

21. "They have been fighting for their rights since 1999." "Do you want to say that they have been in struggle \_\_\_\_\_ seven years?"

a) for more than b) in more than c) nearly than d) as many as

22. "Shall we do it \_\_\_\_\_ or can we ask our friends to help us?" "The task is so easy that you can do without help."

a) ourselves b) myself c) yourself d) herself

23. "I intend to put forward this problem next week." "But I am not \_\_\_\_\_ for further discussion yet."

a) prepare b) preparing c) prepared d) be prepared

24. "It was the \_\_\_\_\_ wall I had ever seen." "Was it higher than the one we saw yesterday?"

a) more high b) higher c) high d) highest

25. "He solves difficult problems so \_\_\_\_\_!" "Yes, he is a quick-minded witty person."

a) quick b) quickly c) quicker d) more quickly

**Choose the right option.**

26. \_\_\_\_\_ getting the highest result in the class, John still had problems with the teacher.

a) Despite of b) In spite of c) Even though d) Nonetheless

27. \_\_\_\_\_ other cells in the body, nerve cells are not healed or replaced when they are damaged or destroyed.

a) Unlike b) Despite of c) Even if d) But

28. \_\_\_\_\_ Detroit is the biggest city in Michigan, it is not the capital.

a) Unless b) If c) Although d) Despite of

29. We are going to set out at dawn tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ we have loaded up the car tonight.

a) when b) so c) for d) because

30. Strawberries are so cheap at the moment \_\_\_\_\_ we should make some jam.

a) because b) that c) so that d) while

31. Peter is leaving to go back to England, \_\_\_\_\_ we are holding a farewell dinner for him.

a) or else b) since c) yet d) so

**Fill in the gaps with the prepositions / adverbs given below.**

32. Many visitors to Britain have noticed that the houses are different \_\_\_\_\_ those \_\_\_\_\_ the Continent. In the cities, for example, you can find great numbers of terraced houses. Factory owners used to build these houses \_\_\_\_\_ their factories and got their workers to live there.

 In the Second World War, bombs destroyed many of the large towns. The people living in the city centers had to move to new houses. The city councils began to build tall blocks of flats \_\_\_\_\_ houses in the suburbs. Very often they also built new estates outside the cities, which have grown very quickly and now form large suburbs themselves.

1. off 2. instead of 3. besides 4. from 5. on 6. beside

**Choose the correctly transformed sentences.**

33. 1. *Sandy said: "I want to buy this cottage but I don't have enough money."*

 Sandy said I want to buy this cottage but I don't have enough money.

 2. *I asked Brian why he didn't go back to Singapore.*

 "Brian, go back to Singapore, please," I said.

 3. *"Don't forget to use the indicators," said the police instructor.*

 I advised the police instructor to use the indicators.

 4. *"When the rain stops, can we go out, Dad?" said the children.*

 The children asked their father if they could go out when the rain stopped.

 5. *"I have some guests from Boston today," says my father.*

 My father says he has some guests from Boston today.

34. 1. *"Don't switch on the TV!" the mother said to her son.*

 The mother told her son not to switch on the TV.

 2. *"Where is my umbrella?" she said.*

 She asked where her umbrella had been.

 3. *Alexandra said, "I can't play tennis. I am too busy."*

 Alexandra said that she was too busy and couldn't play tennis.

 4. *"What about having a party on Saturday?" said Ann.*

 Ann suggested having a party on Saturday.

 5. *Marilyn said that she always ate cornflakes in the morning.*

 Marilyn said, "I always eat cornflakes in the morning."

**Choose the correctly formulated questions.**

35. 1. Hasn't been Janet trying to improve her Spanish since last year?

 2. Is there a good hotel in the neighborhood or there isn't?

 3. You'd never been to a rainforest before, had you?

 4. Would anyone care to respond to the last question?

 5. Will the people react against the political system that oppresses them?

36. 1. How long have they been trying that problem to solve?

 2. The police broke the door down, didn't they?

 3. Isn't it strange that he didn't respond to that question?

 4. Annie's got a lot of English books, hasn't she?

 5. What do you think is he ready to take a decisive step?

37. 1. Does Julia at 11 o'clock have a break for lunch or not?

 2. He's got all the modern conveniences in his house, doesn't he?

 3. Do you know why he wants to take an extended leave of absence?

 4. You won't be able to change anything, will you?

 5. Where did you last month travel?

**Choose the correctly formulated Passive constructions.**

38. 1. The expression “God Save the King” had been used long before the song.

 2. The electricity discovered Michael Faraday.

 3. This computer has to be formatted immediately.

 4. The tablecloth had embroidered by Granny.

 5. The Japanese emperor Hirohito was crowned in 1926 on platform shoes with a height of 30 cm.

39. 1. Preparations are still making by the picnickers.

 2. The milkman will deliver two bottles of milk to your door.

 3. Your brother will be allowed to take part in the contest.

 4. Komitas is considered a martyr of the Genocide.

 5. Lee Oswald was murdered before trial, by Jack Ruby.

40. 1. The tomb of the young Pharaoh Tutankhamen was discovered by Carter.

 2. They haven't released the exam results yet.

 3. People must not leave bicycles in the driveway.

 4. Are novels by Faulkner easily understood?

 5. The song was brought to Britain by the Stuart Bonnie Prince Charlie.

41. 1. That five-star hotel isn't being built by our company.

 2. The delegation was impressed by the places of interest in Paris.

 3. The Cullinan was split and cut into 7 major stones and 96 smaller stones.

 4. The first color TV invented Hovhannes Adamyan.

 5. Being composed in 1792, *Marseillaise* was officially adopted only in 1879.

42. 1. Nobel’s original legacy of nine million dollars was invested.

 2. Women of light behavior in Old Rome were identified by their high heels.

 3. Her letters been written in an illegible handwriting.

 4. The statements he had made were false.

 5. The workers had to paint the gate yesterday.

43. 1. The old church built in the 17th century is being reconstructed now.

 2. He must have forgotten about our agreement.

 3. The law of relativity was discovered by Albert Einstein.

 4. The captain was wounded in the naval battle.

 5. Carl Jung, a Swiss, founded analytical psychology.

44. 1. All the required documents will be given to him.

 2. They may have arrived by the time we get there.

 3. Must these archival documents be kept in that safe?

 4. The visitors were welcomed heartily by the manager of the company.

 5. Already competent on keyboard and violin, Mozart composed at the age of 5.

**Match the words and their definitions.**

45.

A) Lazy 1) extremely angry

B) Crazy 2) having good luck

C) Hard-working 3) not guilty of a crime

D) Lucky 4) unwilling to work or use energy

 5) putting a lot of effort into a job and doing it well

46.

A) Goods 1) an attractive object which usually has no practical value

B) Ornament 2) things that are produced to be sold

C) Property 3) a mark that you are given for homework

D) Debt 4) the things that one owns

 5) an amount of money that you owe

**Choose the sentences with an odd word.**

47. 1. Eating a balanced diet and exercising regularly can help keep your skin healthy.

 2. Some of plants use the sun's energy instead of burning coal or oil.

 3. They didn't let the boy to swim in the lake as it was very cold.

 4. In spite of all the hard work she was made to do, Cinderella never complained to her father.

 5. In some countries, such as Kenya, you have to pay people if you want to photograph them.

48. 1. In the 1800's, the botanist Asa Fray tried to describe and classify the plants found in North America.

 2. As they have moved away, they hardly for ever go to the beach.

 3. While in London, they always stay at an expensive hotel close to the Marble Arch.

 4. I think I would enjoy working at the camp as though I am very fond of children.

 5. The railway tunnel under the English Channel was officially opened in 1994.

49. 1. When my grandfather lived with us, he used to play the chess with me.

 2. She has changed so much that I could not hardly recognize her.

 3. People who continually ask for an advice annoy me.

 4 In some Islamic countries you can't photograph of women.

 5. What seems to be the greatest injustice is that the new lands that Columbus discovered were never given his name.

50. 1. The student finally found the best answer to that difficult question.

 2. Clothes made of cotton are better for summer than those made of wool.

 3. The woman examined the girl from head to the foot and smiled.

 4. Despite of all my efforts I failed to persuade him to join us.

 5. Many people in Britain whom like George Davis and his supporters, want some changes to be made in the law.

**III. Translate into English.**

1. Мне сказали, что последние события произвели на них большое впечатление.

2. Уже 9 часов, а Том все еще спит. Если ты не разбудишь его сейчас, он опоздает на автобус.

3. Он проводит все свое свободное время, работая в саду. Он уверен, что в следующем году получит хороший урожай.

4. Нет смысла кричать на детей. Это делает их еще более непослушными.

5. Услышав странный шум, мы подбежали к окну, чтобы посмотреть, что происходит.

1. Ինձ ասացին, որ վերջին իրադարձությունները մեծ տպավորություն են թողել նրանց վրա:

2. Արդեն ժամը 9 է, իսկ Թոմը դեռ քնած է: Եթե դու նրան հիմա չարթնացնես, նա կուշանա ավտոբուսից:

3. Նա իր ամբողջ ազատ ժամանակն անց է կացնում այգում աշխատելով: Նա համոզված է, որ հաջորդ տարի լավ բերք կունենա:

4. Իմաստ չունի բղավել երեխաների վրա։ Դա նրանց նույնիսկ ավելի անհնազանդ է դարձնում:

5. Տարօրինակ աղմուկ լսելուց հետո մենք վազեցինք դեպի պատուհանը՝ տեսնելու, թե ինչ է կատարվում։