

На выполнение письменного теста абитуриентам отводится **2 часа (120 минут)**.

На вступительном испытании устанавливается 100-балльная шкала оценок. Выставленная оценка не может быть дробным числом. Минимальное количество баллов на письменном экзамене, подтверждающее успешное прохождение вступительного испытания, составляет 30 баллов.

Каждый вопрос разделов «ЧТЕНИЕ» и «ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА» работы оценивается в 2 балла.

## **ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННЫЕ ВАРИАНТЫ**

### **АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

#### **Раздел I. ЧТЕНИЕ**

1. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Hazardous Waste    | 5. Global Destruction |
| 2. Invisible Threat   | 6. Disastrous Growth  |
| 3. Primary Reason     | 7. Water Shortage     |
| 4. Possible Solutions | 8. Quick Change       |

**A.** Acid rain moves easily, affecting locations far beyond those that let out the pollution. As a result, this global pollution issue causes great debates between countries that fight over polluting each other's environments. The problem is that acid rain, one of the most important environmental problems of all, cannot be seen. Some scientists think that human production is primarily responsible, while others cite natural causes as well.

**B.** Air pollution has many disastrous effects that need to be curbed. In order to accomplish this, governments, scientists and environmentalists are using or testing a variety of methods aimed at reducing pollution. There are two main types of pollution control. Input controls are usually more effective than output controls. Output controls are also more expensive, making them less desirable to tax payers and polluting industries.

**C.** Global warming is called the greenhouse effect because the gases that are gathering above the earth make the planet comparable to a greenhouse. By trapping heat, the green-

house effect is warming the planet and threatening the environment. Current fears stem largely from the fact that global warming is occurring at such a rapid pace. Models are predicting that over the next century, the global temperature will rise by several degrees.

**D.** Individuals often throw out goods without realizing that they could be dangerous for the environment. No matter where people put these materials, there is always a chance that they could find their way into the ground, and eventually into our bodies. Special research is necessary to provide data on the effects of every chemical as well as to learn how combinations of these chemicals affect human health.

**E.** Only a few factors combine to create the problem of ozone layer depletion. The production and emission of CFCs, chlorofluorocarbons, is by far the leading cause. Many countries have called for the end of CFC production. However, those industries that do use CFCs do not want to discontinue usage of this highly valuable industrial chemical. So it's important to make people realize the disaster CFCs cause in the stratosphere.

**F.** Unlike some environmental issues, rainforest depletion has fortunately received significant public and media attention. According to some estimates, 50 million acres of rain forest are cut down every year. Every year, Brazil chops down an area of forest the size of the state of Nebraska. In Indonesia, Zaire, Papua-New Guinea, Malaysia, Burma, the Philippines, Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, and Venezuela, rain forests that were once great have been lost.

**G.** The world's population has been booming for years. The population is now threatening to reach the stage where there are simply too many people for the planet to support. Greater populations pollute and consume more, ruining the environment and creating or intensifying a variety of problems. Also, with the food supply limited, the increase in population will make shortages in many parts of the world even worse.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

2. Для приведенных ниже утверждений, относящихся к текстам выше, укажите, какие из них являются верными (1 - TRUE), ложными (2 - FALSE) или в текстах не говорится (3 - NOT STATED).

- A. Some scientists think that the main reason of environmental problems is natural causes.
- B. Output control is the main type of pollution control.
- C. Global warming will cause the rise of the temperature.
- D. Throwing out goods affects human health.
- E. Nowadays people try to solve the problem of ozone layer depletion.

A	B	C	D	E

3. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

On 25 October 1881, a little boy was born in Malaga, Spain. It was a difficult birth and to help him breathe, cigar smoke was blown into his nose! But despite being the youngest ever smoker, this baby grew up to be one of the 20th century's greatest painters — Pablo Picasso.

Picasso showed his truly exceptional talent from a very young age. His first word was *lápiz* (Spanish for pencil) and he learned to draw before he could talk.

He was the only son in the family and very good-looking, A \_\_\_\_\_. He hated school and often refused to go unless his doting parents allowed him to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him!

Apart from pigeons, his great love was art, and when in 1891 his father, who was an amateur artist, got a job as a drawing teacher at a college, Pablo went with him to the college. He often watched his father painting and sometimes was allowed to help. One evening his father was painting a picture of their pigeons B \_\_\_\_\_. He returned to find that Pablo had completed the picture, and it was so amazingly beautiful and lifelike that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just 13.

From then onwards there was no stopping him. Many people realized that he was a genius but he disappointed those C \_\_\_\_\_. He was always breaking the rules of artistic tradition and shocked the public with his strange and powerful pictures. He is probably best known for his 'Cubist' pictures, D \_\_\_\_\_. His paintings of people were often made up of triangles and squares with their features in the wrong place. His work changed our ideas about art E \_\_\_\_\_. *Guernica*, which he painted in 1937, records the bombing of that little Basque town during the Spanish Civil War, and is undoubtedly one of the masterpieces of modern painting.

Picasso died of heart failure during an attack of influenza in 1973. The artist created over 6,000 paintings, drawings and sculptures. Today a 'Picasso' costs several million pounds, F \_\_\_\_\_.

1. which used only simple geometric shapes
2. so he was thoroughly spoilt
3. which is not surprising
4. that is why he was very hard-working
5. when he had to leave the room
6. who wanted him to become a traditional painter
7. that is why to millions of people modern art means the work of Picasso

A	B	C	D	E	F

4. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A15-A21. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

After graduating from medical school, Eugene Alford built a lucrative career as an ear, nose, and throat specialist and a facial plastic surgeon at Methodist Hospital. In the summers, he and his wife Mary, a dentist and former paediatric nurse, would join a church-sponsored medical mission to Honduras, where he operated on the needy in a rural clinic.

At home, Alford treated many prominent Houston residents, but he also waived his fee for less fortunate patients. Carolyn Thomas, for instance, went to see him with a large gauze bandage over a cavity in her face. She had been shot by her boyfriend, who had also killed her mother. The bullet had blown away Thomas's nose, upper jaw, and right eye. Reconstruction would have cost a million dollars, but Alford, his medical team, and his hospital did it for free.

Whenever Alford needed to relax after a particularly **gruelling** period of work, he'd drive to his ranch in Bellville and lose himself in farm chores. He didn't make it out there as often as he would have liked. As a plastic surgeon at Methodist Hospital, he had performed 800 operations over the previous year and was booked solid for months ahead.

So on a chilly Sunday a few days after Christmas, Alford headed out through the pine bush, intending to clear a trail for deer hunting. As he cut through underbrush in the south pasture, Alford brought the tractor to a halt in front of a dead white oak standing in his path. He nudged the trunk with the tractor's front-end loader, expecting the tree to topple neatly to the ground. Instead the top half of the oak swayed towards him. In seconds, more than a ton of hardwood slammed down on him, crushing his spine.

Pinned to the steering wheel, Alford could barely breathe. He tried to hit the brakes, but his legs failed to respond. When he found he could move his hands, he turned off the ignition, then with great effort pulled his cell phone from his shirt pocket and called his wife on speed dial. 'Mary,' he gasped, 'a tree fell on me. I'm going to die.' 'Don't quit!' she shouted. 'We're coming to get you!' Alford was still conscious when his neighbours Kevin and Snuffy, alerted by Mary, hauled the tree off him. A rescue helicopter touched down minutes later, and Alford advised the paramedics on which drugs to administer to him. Then he blacked out.

He was flown to the trauma unit at Medical Centre in Houston, then quickly transferred to Methodist. The operation was successful, but the patient was still in danger. After almost two weeks in the ICU, Alford awoke, and his condition improved enough for him to be taken to a rehabilitation unit, where he began physical therapy and learned to use a wheelchair. In February 2008, six weeks after the accident, Alford returned to his 100-year-old home in Houston. At first, he was so weak that he could sit up only when strapped into a wheelchair.

Before the accident, Alford had been a solidly built six-footer and was used to being in charge. Now, entirely dependent on others, he fell into despair. 'If it weren't for my wife and kids, I would have killed myself,' he says. But then the love started pouring in. Alford's brother maintained a blog to provide updates about Alford's recovery. Over the next three months, he received 40,000 messages from colleagues, former patients, ac-

quaintances, even strangers. The outpouring raised his spirits. It also gave Mary a new perspective on him. For years, Alford's schedule of 15-hour days hadn't left him much time for her and the kids. 'I'd just about decided you liked work more than us,' Mary told him one day over lunch. 'But now I realize you didn't want to leave the hospital because there were so many folks that needed you. You couldn't just abandon them.'

The couple refurbished their house with ramps, a wheelchair-accessible bathroom,

and an elevator. They bought an extended-cab pickup truck and fitted it with a wheel-chair hoist, a swivelling driver's seat, and hand controls so Alford could drive himself.

But Alford's goal was to make such adjustments temporary. After a month of physical therapy, he graduated from an electric to a manual wheelchair. The daily workouts built strength in his back and abdominal muscles, improving his ability to hold himself upright. Soon he was able to stand with the aid of a tubular steel frame; seated in his chair, he could now draw his legs toward his chest.

In May, Alford began the next phase of treatment. By putting a paralyzed patient through his paces, therapists hoped to grow new neuromuscular connections. After three months of this routine, Alford's coordination had improved markedly. He felt ready to pick up a scalpel again, with the hospital's approval. Alford still goes for four hours of rehab every morning and spends his evenings stretching and riding a motorized stationary bike to keep muscle spasms at bay. But in the hours between, he sees patients or performs surgeries—as many as five a week.

He's eager to do more complex surgeries and plans to increase his workload. Walking remains uncertain. 'I always tell him if I had a crystal ball, I'd be a millionaire,' says Marcie Kern, one of his physical therapists. Still, the doctor considers himself a lucky man.

**A15**

Eugene Alford

- 1) treated only prominent Houston residents.
- 2) did some charity work.
- 3) had fixed fees.
- 4) often visited his ranch in Bellville.

**A16**

In paragraph 3 'gruelling' means

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) extremely boring. | 3) very tiring.          |
| 2) quite exciting.   | 4) highly uncomfortable. |

**A17**

As a result of the accident, the oak broke Alford's

- |          |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1) neck. | 2) legs. | 3) back. | 4) chest. |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|

**A18**

Before the accident, Alford

- 1) was in charge of the hospital.
- 2) liked his work more than his family.
- 3) worked 15 hours a week.
- 4) could not spend much time with his wife and children.

**A19**

To make Alford feel more comfortable

- 1) the family equipped their house with necessary facilities.
- 2) his 100-year-old house was redecorated.
- 3) the family bought a new house.
- 4) his old pickup truck was fitted with a wheelchair hoist.

**A20**

After physical therapy and daily workouts

- 1) Alford didn't need a wheelchair.
- 2) Alford's stamina came back.
- 3) Alford started to perform simple operations.
- 4) Alford's coordination improved markedly.

**A21**

At present Alford

- 1) feels sorry for himself.
- 2) is planning to practise medicine as well as he used to.
- 3) is going to start walking.
- 4) wants to become a millionaire.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

## Раздел 2. ЛЕКСИКА И ГРАММАТИКА

5. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

1. The famous American poet Maya Angelou was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1928. When she \_\_\_\_\_ three years old, her parents **BE** divorced.
2. She and her older brother were sent to live with \_\_\_\_\_ **THEY** grandmother.
3. Growing up at her \_\_\_\_\_ was a difficult, unhappy time for **GRANDMOTHER** Maya.
4. For almost four years, she \_\_\_\_\_ to no one but her brother. **SPEAK**
5. Still she grew up \_\_\_\_\_ a successful singer, actress, and **BE** professor.
6. Today she is one of America's \_\_\_\_\_ authors. **FAMOUS**
7. In 1993 Angelou read her moving poem, "On the Pulse of the Morning" and hardly \_\_\_\_\_ American citizen missed it. **SOME**
8. It happened at the ceremony to swear Bill Clinton in as president of the United States, where she \_\_\_\_\_ among many other guests. **INVITE**
9. The event \_\_\_\_\_ by all the TV channels and immediately **SHOW** brought Angelou worldwide fame.
- 10 She was the \_\_\_\_\_ one. **GOOD**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

6. Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк 11 - 20, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

### Distance Learning

- 11 Many people have done research on how to improve the course work of distance learning and also the \_\_\_\_\_ of how the material is being **EVALUATE** taught.
- 12 One big concern is that people are cheating with distance learning classes. Many professors are now developing ways to keep distance learning courses from being \_\_\_\_\_. **MEANING**
- 13 One way to improve them is to \_\_\_\_\_ change the way they are taught. **CONTINUAL**
- 14 Teachers are beginning to require \_\_\_\_\_ classwork for the same course that they teach. **DIFFER**
- 15 They also ask students to become more \_\_\_\_\_ with their homework **ACTIVE** and the projects they have to complete.

## Environmental Protection

- Nowadays more and more people are worried about our environment. Journalists discuss these problems on the pages of their newspapers. Scientists hold special conferences in order to find a solution and make the right \_\_\_\_\_ how to help our planet. **DECIDE**
- If we want to continue living happily on our planet, we should understand the \_\_\_\_\_ of environmental protection. **IMPORTANT**
- First of all, we ought to find an opportunity to reduce the amount of air pollution and build special water \_\_\_\_\_ facilities. **TREAT**
- We must also stop \_\_\_\_\_ killing of birds and animals and we should not destroy their natural habitats in order to build homes or to make farmlands. **LAWFUL**
- Finally, we must ensure the safety of nuclear power plants as nuclear accidents have \_\_\_\_\_ consequences. **DISASTER**

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

7. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22 - A26. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22 - A26, в которых представлены возможные номера ответов. Обведите номер, выбранного вами ответа.

## Luck

About forty years ago I was an instructor in the military academy at Woolwich. I was present in one of the sections when young Scoresby A22 \_\_\_\_\_ his preliminary examination. I was touched to the quick with pity because the rest of the class answered up brightly and handsomely while he didn't know *anything*, so to speak. All the compassion in me was aroused in his behalf. I understood that when he came to be examined again, he would be flung over, so it would be simply a harmless act of A23 \_\_\_\_\_ to ease his fall as much as I could.

I took him aside, and found that he knew a little of Caesar's history; and as he didn't know anything else, I went to work and drilled him like a galley slave on a certain line of stock questions concerning Caesar which I knew would be used. You won't believe me but he went through with flying A24 \_\_\_\_\_ on examination day! He went through on that purely superficial 'cram,' and got compliments too, while others, who knew a thousand times more than he, got plucked. A25 \_\_\_\_\_ some strangely lucky accident, he was asked no question outside of the narrow limits of his drill.

It was stupefying. Now of course the thing that would A26 \_\_\_\_\_ him and kill him at last was mathematics. I A27 \_\_\_\_\_ to make his death as easy as I could. So I drilled him and crammed him just on the line of questions which the examiners would be most likely to use, and then launched him on his fate. Well, try to A28 \_\_\_\_\_ of the result: to my consternation, he took the first prize! And with it he got a perfect ovation in the way of compliments.

- |            |              |                |               |              |
|------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| <b>A22</b> | 1) undertook | 2) underscored | 3) understood | 4) underwent |
| <b>A23</b> | 1) charity   | 2) cruelty     | 3) loyalty    | 4) bravery   |
| <b>A24</b> | 1) marks     | 2) grades      | 3) colours    | 4) banners   |
| <b>A25</b> | 1) Under     | 2) In          | 3) With       | 4) By        |
| <b>A26</b> | 1) find      | 2) expose      | 3) denounce   | 4) injure    |

A22	A23	A24	A25	A26

***Ключи.***

1. 2 4 8 1 3 5 6.
2. 2 2 1 1 3.
3. 2 5 6 1 7 3.
4. A15-2, A16-3, A17-3, A18-4, A19-1, A20-2, A21-2.
5. Was, their, grandmother's, spoke, to be, most famous, any, was invited, was shown, best.
6. Evaluation, meaningless, continually, different, interactive, decision, importance, treatment, unlawful, disastrous.
7. A22-4, A23-2, A24-3, A25-2, A26-1.