

ДЕМОВЕРСИЯ

вступительного испытания по английскому языку для поступающих в 2021 году

Время выполнения – 90 мин

Раздел 1. Чтение

Task 1.

Установите соответствие между заголовками **A–H** и текстами **1–7**. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

NELSON MANDELA

- A Talking about peace**
- B Student protest**
- C Long trial**
- D Son of a chief**
- E Free Mandela!**
- F New ideas**
- G Life in prison**
- H Learning to lead**

1. Nelson Mandela was born in the South African village of Mvezo on July 18, 1918. His father named him Rolihlahla, which means “troublemaker”. His father was a chief of the Thembu tribe. One day when Mandela was very young, his father disagreed with a white judge in the village. The angry judge removed Mandela’s father from his position as chief. He also took the family’s land. Mandela’s mother moved her family to a farm in the nearby village of Qunu.

2. In 1930, Mandela’s father died. He had been a friend to the king of the Thembu people. After his death, the king invited 12-year-old Mandela to live with him. Mandela learned his first lessons about being a good leader from the king. In tribal meetings, the king gave everyone a chance to talk. He listened carefully to what each person said. The chiefs who visited the Great Place taught Mandela about the history of the tribe. They told him stories about African heroes. Mandela’s education continued at a one-room school next door to the Great Place until he was 15. Then he went to the Clarkebury Boarding Institute about 60 miles away. In 1937, he moved to Healdtown to attend college.

3. Mandela started classes at Fort Hare University when he was 20 years old. In his second year, Mandela was elected to serve on the student council. There were about 150 students, but only 25 of them voted. The others were upset about the bad food served in the cafeteria. They protested by not voting. Mandela wanted to support the other students. He said he would not serve on the student council. The principal said Mandela needed to take his place on the student council or leave the school. Mandela left.

4. Mandela got a job working as a clerk in the law office of a white lawyer. He also took classes to finish college. He met many people in Johannesburg. Some of them were members of the African National Congress (ANC), a group that was working for equal rights for black Africans. Mandela joined them in 1944. By the 1950s, Mandela had become a leader in the ANC. He helped organize marches and strikes. He was also busy with work. In 1952, he and his friend Oliver Tambo set up the first black law office in South Africa.

5. In 1956, Mandela was arrested along with 155 other activists. They were charged with treason, or trying to overthrow the government. The trial lasted four years, finally ending in 1961. Mandela and those tried with him were found not guilty. After the trial, Mandela went into hiding. The government was watching him closely. He moved often so the police would not find him. He met with other ANC members in secret. Mandela said peaceful protests were not

working. It was time to take stronger action. He helped create a military branch of the ANC and became its leader. Mandela traveled to other countries to get their help. He also trained to become a soldier.

6. Soon after Mandela returned to South Africa, he was arrested. This time, he was found guilty of leaving the country without a passport and of leading a strike. He was sentenced to five years in prison. While he was serving his sentence, he was put on trial again. This time he was charged with trying to overthrow the government. On June 11, 1964, he was sentenced to spend the rest of his life in prison. Mandela was 45 years old. He was sent to the Robben Island Prison off the coast of Cape Town. His cell was small. His bed was a thin mat on the floor. He was given a bucket to use as a toilet.

7. In 1982, after 18 years at Robben Island, Mandela was moved to a different prison. While still in prison, Mandela met with people from the South African government. They talked about peace and equal rights. In 1989, F.W. de Klerk became the new president of South Africa. He also wanted peace. On February 11, 1990, he released Mandela from prison. Mandela was 71 years old and had spent 27 years of his life in prison. There was still a lot of work to do. Mandela and President de Klerk had many meetings to talk about the future of South Africa. They did not always agree, but they worked together to end apartheid. They also worked to create a free country, where people of all races could vote. On April 27, 1994, black Africans in South Africa were able to vote for the first time. They elected Mandela. He became the first black president of South Africa. He was 75 years old. As president, he talked about forgiveness. The country had been divided. Now it was time for people of all races to work together.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Task 2.

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **8–13** частями предложений, обозначенными, буквами **A–G**. Одна из частей в списке **A–G** – лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Greenland is a huge island in the far, far north of the world. The weather there is very harsh and cold. Even the ‘hottest’ summer day on Greenland is like a cool winter’s day in England. In the summer months it is light all through the night. The warmest part of the island is on the south coast and **8** _____. However, it is still a very hard place to live because of the cold.

Over the years, different groups of people have tried to live in Greenland, **9** _____. One man who did live there, and one of the most famous Greenlanders, was ‘Erik the Red’. Erik’s name might have come from the colour of his hair and beard, or possibly because of his bad temper. About 1000 years ago, Erik was sent away from his home in Iceland. He sailed away from this small ice-covered island to a great big ice-covered island. This island had no name yet and no one lived there, **10** _____.

The old stories of Iceland say that Erik became bored and lonely and wanted to persuade other people to come and live on this freezing-cold island with him. Erik had an idea. He called the island ‘Greenland’ and pretended that **11** _____. His trick worked. When the people from Iceland heard about this perfect place called ‘Greenland’, **12** _____. About 300 of them packed up their belongings and set off to join him.

Although life was hard, **13** _____. They built houses that were snug and strong from stone, wood and turf. They planted crops and kept cows, goats and sheep which they had

brought with them all the way from Iceland. However, 500 years later, there was nothing left of Erik and his friends in Greenland. What happened to them is still a mystery.

- A) many of them wanted to join Erik
- B) but most found it too difficult
- C) the sun never sets
- D) these people lived on Greenland for many years and it became their home
- E) it was lovely, warm and ... green
- F) that is where most Greenlanders live
- G) so Erik made it his home

8	9	10	11	12	13

Task 3.

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **14–20**. В каждом задании обведите букву a, b, c или d, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Bermuda Triangle

In the last 500 years, over 1000 ships and aircraft have entered the Bermuda Triangle and mysteriously vanished. It is the deadliest place on Earth for planes and boats. The Bermuda Triangle is an area of water about 500,000 square miles in size. One tip of the triangle starts from Miami, Florida and extends northeast towards the island of Bermuda. The next side of the triangle then runs straight south towards the Puerto Rico and then turns back northeast up to Florida.

The story of Flight 19 is one of the most incredible cases of Bermuda Triangle disappearances. In the early afternoon of December 5, 1945, five American military aircraft with 14 men aboard departed from a naval base in Florida on a training flight. These aircraft were called Avengers, and they were among the sturdiest and most reliable aircraft in the world at the time. Commander Charles Taylor, an experienced pilot, was supposed to lead the flight east from the Florida coastline, which would take them into the Bermuda Triangle. The sky was clear and it was a perfect day for flying but problems began about 90 minutes after takeoff.

Taylor radioed back to his base at 3:40 p.m. that he was lost and his plane's compass was not working. This should not have been a problem as the normal procedure for going home was to simply fly west until they returned to the U.S. coast. The men of Flight 19, however, never returned home and the airplanes seemed to have simply vanished. The final radio messages from Flight 19 were very odd. One pilot stated, "Everything looks strange. Even the ocean." Another one said, "It looks like we're entering white water. We're completely lost." A rescue plane flew into the Bermuda Triangle to try and find the men but *it* crashed and all 13 men on board were killed. Later on, a Navy official stated that Flight 19 "flew off to Mars."

Flight 19's disappearance is just one of many in the long history of the Bermuda Triangle mystery. Is there a scientific explanation for these disappearances or are there supernatural forces at work in the area? The number of unanswered questions about the fate of the planes only adds to the mystery. Did Taylor, an experienced pilot, really make a simple navigational mistake? If so, why didn't any of the other men in his flight see the error and correct it? Why has the wreckage of the planes and the men's bodies never been found after all these years? The US Navy investigated the incident in 1946 and reported that the Flight 19 incident was a "disappearance" with the *chilling* words "cause unknown" added later on.

14. According to the article, how many ships and planes have disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle?
- a) less than 1000
 - b) more than 1000
 - c) approximately 500
 - d) approximately 500,000
15. The country located near the Bermuda Triangle is
- a) Canada
 - b) the USA
 - c) Cuba
 - d) Mexico
16. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that
- a) the commander of Flight 19 made a huge mistake
 - b) the type of aircraft was not suitable for this mission
 - c) it is quite obvious why the Flight 19 incident occurred
 - d) it is difficult to comprehend why the Flight 19 incident occurred
17. According to paragraph 3, what was the initial problem with the aircraft of Flight 19?
- a) the controls in all of the aircraft stopped working
 - b) the pilot was having problems with the landing gear
 - c) one of the airplane's compasses wasn't functioning properly
 - d) one of the airplane's engines wasn't functioning properly
18. The word "it" in paragraph 3 refers to
- a) Flight 19
 - b) the navy
 - c) the rescue plane
 - d) the U.S. coast
19. The word "chilling" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to
- a) exciting
 - b) cold
 - c) frightening
 - d) comforting
20. What can be determined about Flight 19 in paragraph 4?
- a) the mystery has been solved
 - b) the cause of the incident was human error
 - c) the US Navy was responsible for their disappearance
 - d) the disappearance remains a mystery

Раздел 2. Грамматика и лексика

Task 4.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 21–27, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски

полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 21–27.

ANCIENT EGYPT

21	On November 26, 1922, archaeologist Howard Carter _____ in front of a sealed door.	STAND
22	It _____ for 3,000 years. His hands shaking, Carter chipped a hole in the door and peered inside.	CLOSE
23	“Can you see anything?” asked a member of his team. “Yes,” said Carter. “Wonderful things.” Carter _____ the tomb of the king Tutankhamun. It sparkled with treasures.	FIND
24	The discovery gave people a glimpse of one of _____ civilizations in history: ancient Egypt.	GREAT
25	Egypt is a hot, dry desert. But the Nile River _____ through it. The Nile used to flood every year. The flood water left behind thick soil called silt.	RUN
26	The silt _____ good for growing crops. People settled along the Nile more than 7,500 years ago. To keep track of when they should plant crops, they made a calendar based on the Nile’s yearly flood.	BE
27	It had a year of 365 days divided into 12 months. We still _____ this calendar today.	USE

Task 5.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 28–33, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 28–33.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

28	Alexander Hamilton was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States of America. He lived for less than 50 years. But in his short life, he made many important _____ to his young country.	CONTRIBUTE
29	Hamilton became a Revolutionary War hero, an important _____ and the founder of the country’s financial system.	POLITICS
30	Hamilton’s ideas about _____ helped shape the new nation.	GOVERN
31	His financial _____ helped the country survive.	WISE
32	The banking system Hamilton created still exists. At first he worked as a federal tax _____, and was later chosen to serve in the Continental Congress.	COLLECT
33	At the _____ Convention in 1787, Hamilton and other delegates wrote a new constitution. This system of laws and regulations that he strongly believed in is still used today.	CONSTITUTION

Task 6.

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 34–40. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 1–7, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

HOW HIGH IS TOO HIGH?

Many people believe high heels make women look good. So much so, it seems, that the organisers of the Cannes Film Festival reportedly barred women in flat shoes from walking the red carpet. But all this glam comes at a cost: wearing heels over 10cm high can damage your **34**_____.

A study by Hanseo University in South Korea suggests that continuous **35**_____ exposes women to the risk of strains and makes them prone to losing their balance. A total of 40 women who wear high heels at least three times a week took **36**_____ in the study. The strength of their ankles was **37**_____ regularly: researchers found that two of the four main muscles became dominant after a period of between one and three years. This created an imbalance in their feet.

Dr Yong-Seok Jee from Hanseo University said that the habit of wearing heels can result in deformed feet, back pain and unhealthy walking patterns. He recommends that women limit the use of these kinds of shoes and exercise their ankle **38**_____ properly.

High heels are considered by some people to be feminine, but in fact the fashion started with men's feet. These shoes were a form of riding **39**_____, and were seen on the feet of 17th Century Persian soldiers. Elizabeth Semmelhack of the Bata Shoe Museum in Toronto says: "When the soldier stood up in his stirrups, the heel helped him to secure his stance so that he could **40**_____ his bow and arrow more effectively."

Before becoming a staple of modern women's wardrobes, high heels were used by Louis XIV of France. These shoes were status symbols. Let's face it – nothing screams privilege like uncomfortable, luxurious and impractical clothing. They say the wearer doesn't have to work in fields or walk very far.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 34 | a) wrists | b) fingers | c) ankles | d) shoulders |
| 35 | a) tearing | b) carrying | c) holding | d) wearing |
| 36 | a) page | b) part | c) side | d) note |
| 37 | a) taken | b) featured | c) measured | d) passed |
| 38 | a) muscles | b) organs | c) tendons | d) limbs |
| 39 | a) sportswear | b) leisurewear | c) formalwear | d) footwear |
| 40 | a) operate | b) throw | c) shoot | d) sling |

Раздел 1. Чтение

Task 1.

1. D
2. H
3. B
4. F
5. C
6. G
7. A

Task 2.

8. F
9. B
10. G
11. E
12. A
13. D

Task 3.

14. B
15. B
16. D
17. C
18. C
19. C
20. D

Раздел 2. Грамматика и лексика

Task 4.

21. STOOD
22. HAD BEEN CLOSED
23. HAD FOUND
24. THE GREATEST
25. RUNS
26. WAS
27. USE

Task 5.

28. CONTRIBUTIONS
29. POLITICIAN
30. GOVERNMENT
31. WISDOM
32. COLLECTOR
33. CONSTITUTIONAL

Task 6.

34. C
35. D
36. B
37. C
38. A

39. D
40. C