

**«Российский государственный гуманитарный университет»  
(ФГБОУ ВО «РГГУ»)**

## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

## Отборочный этап

**Вариант № 21-ОШ-1-09 Английский язык**

Максимальное количество баллов за ответы:

- Часть 1. (Reading) - 26 points;
- Часть 2. (Use of English) - 62 points;
- Часть 3. (Cultural Study) - 12 points.

## Part 1. Reading

### Task 1.

**Please note that there are two questions which do not refer to any of the texts.**

***Text A – POLLUTION***

There is a small factory somewhere in the middle of some place, called Blackwater, Deadfish & Co. Every day, a thousand gallons of polluted water go from the factory into the small river beside it. The water has been **pouring into** the river for years and years. A few weeks ago, the company took on a new employee, Gordon Green. A couple of days after starting work as a junior manager, Green confronted the boss, Mr. Desmond Deadfish, with a few proposals.

Mr. Deadfish's attitude is one which can be heard in every country of the world. It is always easy to say that problems of the environment are someone else's problems; or even (like some people) that they do not exist. It is simple to say that someone else should take action first. Companies do it, governments do it too.

In most developed countries, the situation has improved in the last 40 years. Factories cannot now put polluted water directly into rivers. There are environmental laws. But there are still companies that break the law; and there are still countries in many parts of the world, where there are no laws. The cost of a polluted river does not appear in the annual accounts of a company.

### ***Text B – WILD WEATHER***

What is 'extreme' weather? Why are people talking about it these days? 'Extreme' weather is very unusual rain, heat, storms etc. According to weather experts, that was a 'once in 1000 years' event.

The effects of this kind of rain are dramatic. In Rio de Janeiro, landslides followed the rain. Hundreds of people died. In Pakistan, it caused floods that affected 20 million people. The opposite situation is drought, when no rain falls. Australia, Russia and East Africa have suffered major droughts in the last ten years. Another example of extreme weather is a heat wave, such as in the summer of 2003. In Europe, 35,000 people died from heat-related problems.

On the one hand, the most important influences on weather events are natural cycles in the climate. Two of the most famous cycles are called El Niño and La Niña. They start in the Pacific Ocean, but they affect weather all around the world. On the other hand, the Earth's oceans are changing: their temperatures are increasing. The greenhouse gases we produce mean the atmosphere warms up. Information from satellites tells us that there is four percent more water vapour in the atmosphere than 25 years ago.

### ***Text C – THE SHRINKING LAKE***

Angela Muscovite at the Center For African Politics at UCLA sees little reason for optimism in the case of the shrinking lake in the African heartland. "It has been so over-exploited and it is an issue the whole international community, obviously more so those governments in Africa, need to co-operate on to find a resolution. And that isn't going to happen any time soon. By the time it does, they'll be arguing over a puddle in the middle of the desert. It's sad but that's how I see things panning out."

The guilty parties, as so often in these cases, blame each other for the problems that now beset the lake. Charlie Vaughan, who teaches Environmental Science at Cambridge University in Britain, explains why the lake is going the way of the Dodo. "The main culprit is geography funnily enough. Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon all lay claim to the waters of this lake and you only need a five meter shoreline to be able to extract water from it. The whole area has been a target for massive irrigation schemes over the last couple of decades with each country's agricultural ministry blaming the other three for the problems. In an area with plentiful rainfall, it wouldn't be so much of a problem. This is a dry area."

### ***Text D – GLOBAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE***

The bulk of global warming is attributed to human activity. Assuming we don't do something about it, the consequences would be lasting, probably irreversible, and very harsh. The first and most obvious effect is the heating of Earth's atmosphere. This means that there will be less cold days and more hot days overall. The secondary effect is the melting of continental ice, which makes sea levels rise far above their normal point. Extreme cases could lead to floods and destruction of continental coastlines. One of the most insidious and less obvious effects is the change of the oceans oxygen levels.

While humanity definitely contributes much to climate change with irresponsible burning of fossil fuels, we still can battle it. Switching to renewable and clean energy sources, electrical cars, and improving the efficiency of our factories can curb the adverse effects we've **inflicted on** our planet over the last 100 years. And if worse comes to worst, humanity can be very good at adapting to hostile environments. Adaptation strategies include reinforcing the coastlines or relocating deeper into the mainland; development of weather-resistant crops; development of contingency scenarios for local disaster management.

**Which text does the following?**

**Example:** Which text describes opportunities related to global warming?

- A
- B
- C
- D +**
- E

1. Which text describes that the parties cannot come to a common opinion and solve the problem.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

2. S Which text states that weather events are the result of natural cycles and human activity.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

3. Which text includes no information about mountain climbing.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

4. Which text recommends to adapt to changes in the environment.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

5. Which text criticizes the government's attitude to the problem of lake drying up.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

6. Which text describes that there are a number of companies that violate laws and dispose of waste in water reservoirs.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

7. Which text includes no information about the death of flowers in forests.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

8. Which text states that extreme weather is more common nowadays.

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

**B. Now read the four texts again and answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.**

9. In Text A, the underlined verb 'pouring into' can be best replaced with:

- A. flowing
- B. sprinkling
- C. passing
- D. running

10. In Text A, the underlined word the annual 'accounts' can be best replaced with:

- A. returns
- B. budgets
- C. reports
- D. costs

11. In Text B, the underlined phrase 'influences on' means the same as:

- A. effects
- B. features
- C. promotions
- D. actions

12. In Text C, the underlined verb 'panning out' can be best replaced with:

- A. developing
- B. exposing
- C. retiring
- D. confirming

13. In Text D, the underlined verb 'inflicted on' can be best replaced with:

- A. caused for
- B. painted in
- C. burden with
- D. spinning around

14. In Text D, the underlined adjective 'insidious' can be best replaced with:

- A. glamorous
- B. dangerous
- C. cheerful
- D. thunderous

## Task 2.

Read the article and choose the best option to complete the text – a, b, c, or d.

### Football

The American type of football (15.\_\_\_\_\_) in the 19th century from soccer and rugby football. Played by professionals, amateurs, college, high school, or young children, football in America is one of the most popular sports. It attracts millions of (16.\_\_\_\_\_) each fall and people are very supportive of their favorite teams. In this game, there was no limit to the number of players.

The ball was kicked, thrown, or run by the players and the object was to move a ball across a goal by kicking. The football playing (17.\_\_\_\_\_) of today is rectangular in shape and measures 100 yards long and 53.5 yards wide. White (18.\_\_\_\_\_) are painted on the playing field to mark off the distances to the end zone. The game (19.\_\_\_\_\_) four quarters, each fifteen minutes long. The first two quarters are known as the first half. There is a rest period (20.\_\_\_\_\_) the two halves which usually lasts about fifteen minutes.

Each team has eleven (21.\_\_\_\_\_\_). Each team has offensive players (play when the team has possession of the ball) and defensive players (play when the other team has possession of the ball). Players are required to wear protective equipment to help keep the body safe during the game. Helmets are worn to protect the head and face area. Pads are worn to protect the shoulders, arms, and legs. Protective (22.\_\_\_\_\_\_) must be worn because of the body contact players have during the game.

(23.\_\_\_\_\_\_) supervise the game and are considered to be (24.\_\_\_\_\_\_) to the game of football. They carry whistles and flags and make certain that the rules of the game are followed during the game.

The football is made of (25.\_\_\_\_\_\_) and is brown in color. It is shaped much like an oval and has white rings near each end of the football. These rings help the players see the ball when it is thrown or someone is running with it. The eight stitches on the top of the football help players to grip or hold the ball when throwing or passing.

The most famous football (26.\_\_\_\_\_\_) of the year is the Super Bowl that is played in January or February. It is televised around the world and is watched by millions of people each year.

15.

- A. was developed
- B. was progressed
- C. was improved
- D. was showed

16.

- A. whips
- B. friends
- C. fans
- D. amateurs

17.

- A. field
- B. area
- C. earth
- D. framework

18.

- A. stitches
- B. lines
- C. strips
- D. ribbons

19.  
A. is divided into  
B. is dissolved  
C. is broke up  
D. is scattered on

20.  
A. in  
B. among  
C. from  
D. between

21.  
A. miners  
B. workers  
C. dancers  
D. players

22.  
A. stock  
B. equipment  
C. weaponry  
D. resource

23.  
A. officials  
B. friends  
C. workers  
D. spectators

24.  
A. ridiculous  
B. tiresome  
C. important  
D. priceless

25.  
A. glass  
B. leather  
C. silk  
D. metal

26.  
A. act  
B. way  
C. play  
D. game

## Part 2 (English in Use)

### Task 1.

**Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE the word given. DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS. The number of words you should write is specified in each sentence. Type the needed words. The words of your answers should be divided by one space.**

#### Example:

0. I consider him my worst enemy.

**look**

I \_\_\_\_\_ my worst enemy. (4 words)

**The answer:** look upon him as

27. My brother is 6 years old, and I am 12.

**as**

My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ me. (4 words)

28. No one in the group can swim as well as Greg.

**far**

Greg is \_\_\_\_\_ swimmer in the group. (4 words)

29. My sister takes after my mother.

**same**

My sister has \_\_\_\_\_ our mother does. (4 words)

30. Both my brother and me have our own rooms.

**does**

Just as I have a room, \_\_\_\_\_. (4 words)

31. My sister and my brother never go to bed earlier than at 11 p.m.

**either**

My sister does not go to bed earlier than at 11 p.m., my brother \_\_\_\_\_. (3 words)

32. I found this old photo of my mother by chance and I was very glad.

**come**

I was very glad to \_\_\_\_\_ old photo. (4 words)



33. My friend regrets not telling his parents the truth.

**wishes**

My friend \_\_\_\_\_ his parents all the truth. (4 words)

34. It is useless to argue with him.

**sense**

There is \_\_\_\_\_ with him. (4 words)

35. I go to my hair-dresser once a month,

**done**

I have \_\_\_\_\_ once a month. (3 words)

36. You may smoke here.

**mind**

I don't \_\_\_\_\_ here. (3 words)

## Task 2.

**Choose the sentence in reported speech which is a summarized version of the first sentence in direct speech. The first example (0) is done for you.**

### Example:

0. "No, you really *must stay* the night, Sophia", Ann said

A. Ann invited that Sophia would stay the night.

B. Ann told Sophia that she would have to stay the night.

**C. Ann insisted that Sophia stayed the night.**

D. Ann said that Sophia mustn't stay the night.

37. "I *will visit* my Granny on Saturday unless I am too busy", Peter said.

A. Peter refused to visit his Granny on Saturday because of being too busy.

B. Peter promised to see his Granny on Saturday in case he had spare time.

C. Peter was afraid he wouldn't be able to visit his Granny on Saturday because she might be too busy.

D. Peter did not know if he wanted to visit his Granny on Saturday.

38. "You *can't have* a lie-in, Martha, because it's Thursday", Agatha said.

A. Agatha insisted on Martha's getting out of the bed.

B. Agatha wanted Martha to make her bed.

C. Agatha meant that it was ok to stay up late on week-ends.

D. Agatha approved of Martha's long sleeping on a week-day's morning.

39. "Mary, *you should not talk* to me in such a way: it's very cruel of you", Jack said.

- A. Jack didn't want Mary to stop talking to him in such a manner.
- B. To Jack, Mary used a foreign language which he couldn't speak.
- C. Jack expressed the idea that his feelings had been hurt.
- D. Jack asked Mary for letting him speak.

40. "Sam, you *needn't go* to the shop, I have already bought some bread", said Julia.

- A. Julia prohibited Sam to go to the shop to buy some bread.
- B. Julia insisted on Sam's taking part in housekeeping on equal terms with her.
- C. Julia explained to Sam that there was no point in his going to the shop.
- D. Julia advised Sam to stay away from getting involved into household chores.

41. "George, *are you used to* getting up early?", Mark asked.

- A. Mark knew for sure when George usually got up.
- B. Mark insisted on George's being an early-riser.
- C. Mark wondered if George was in the habit of getting up early.
- D. Mark forbade George to get up early.

### Task 3.

**In the following sentences possible grammatical errors are underlined and lettered.**

**In each sentence there can be only 1 error or no error at all. Find an error in each sentence if any. If a sentence is grammatically correct, select choice E. The first example (0) is done for you.**

#### EXAMPLE:

0. Scientists have long warned (A) that these (B) hotter, drier climate will contribute (C) to fires becoming more (D) frequent and more intense. No error (E)

- A
- B+
- C
- D
- E

42. A five-day's (A) cull started on Wednesday (B), as Aboriginal communities in the region have reported (C) large groups of camels damaging (D) towns and buildings. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

43. "They are roaming (A) the streets looking for (B) water. We are worried (C) about the safety of the young children", says Marita Baker, who live (D) in the community of Kanypi. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

44. "There is (A) extreme pressure on remote Aboriginal communities (B) in the APY lands and their pastoral [livestock] operations as the camels searching (C) for water," says APY's (D) general manager Richard King in a statement. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

45. "Taking (A) into consideration ongoing (B) dry conditions and the large camel congregations threatening (C) all of the main APY communities and infrastructure, immediately (D) camel control is needed," he adds. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

46. "We had been stuck (A) in stinking hot and uncomfortable conditions, feeling unwell (B), because all the camels are (C) coming in and knocking down fences, getting in around the houses and trying to get (D) water through air-conditioners," says APY Executive Board Member Marita Baker. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

47. Camels aren't (A) native to (B) Australia - they are (C) brought over (D) by British settlers from India, Afghanistan and the Middle East in the 19th century. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

48. Estimates of numbers (A) of camels vary (B) but there are thought to be hundreds of thousands (C) of them across (D) the central parts of the country. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

49. They can damaged (A) fences, farm equipment (B) and settlements, and also drink water which (C) is needed by people who live there. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

50. About 2,000 homes have been destroyed. The eastern and southern sides (A) of the country were (B) the worst-affected (C) - and many animals have also been killed in (D) the fires. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

51. The country has been getting (A) hotter (B) over recent decades and is expecting (C) to continue doing (D) so. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

#### Task 4.

Read this passage and match the words in bold in the text with idioms

The advertisement

#### TAKE A BREAK FROM WORK AND PROBLEMS ON THE COSTA BRAVA

Tired of holidaying in the same **52)**. \_\_\_\_\_ places? Are you searching for sandy white beaches where you can sunbathe till you're as brown as a berry or round the clock bars and discos where you can dance all night? If so, then **53)**. \_\_\_\_\_ for you is the Costa Brava in Spain.

You'll be **54).**\_\_\_\_\_ with both the hotel Brava and its delightful location on the Spanish coast, where you'll find multitude of ways to get into the swing of your holiday ranging from jet-skiing to parachuting. Food-lovers won't be disappointed either as the Hotel Brava has a terrific restaurant. One word of warning, however, for more conventional diners **55).** \_\_\_\_\_ the *Chili a la Brava* – it's hot!

So, if you are fancy a holiday where you can **56).** \_\_\_\_\_, and return to home with **57).**\_\_\_\_\_ – try the Hotel Brava – we guarantee you won't regret.

52.

- A. run-of-the-mill
- B. a new lease of life
- C. let your hair down
- D. your best bet
- E. steer clear of
- F. over the moon
- G. let the cat out of the bag
- H. a piece of cake

53.

- A. run-of-the-mill
- B. a new lease of life
- C. let your hair down
- D. your best bet
- E. steer clear of
- F. over the moon
- G. let the cat out of the bag
- H. a piece of cake

54.

- A. run-of-the-mill
- B. a new lease of life
- C. let your hair down
- D. your best bet
- E. steer clear of
- F. over the moon
- G. let the cat out of the bag
- H. a piece of cake

55.

- A. run-of-the-mill
- B. a new lease of life
- C. let your hair down
- D. your best bet
- E. steer clear of

- F. over the moon
- G. let the cat out of the bag
- H. a piece of cake

56.

- A. run-of-the-mill
- B. a new lease of life
- C. let your hair down
- D. your best bet
- E. steer clear of
- F. over the moon
- G. let the cat out of the bag
- H. a piece of cake

57.

- A. run-of-the-mill
- B. a new lease of life
- C. let your hair down
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- F. over the moon
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### Part 3 (Cultural Study)

#### Task 1.

**Read the following passages and identify the personality each text tells about. Choose the name of the personality from the list coming after the text. There are more names than you will need.**

#### *Text1*

He was the eldest of seven children. He spent his youth working on his father's farm, but in spite of his poverty he was extremely well-read: his father employed a tutor for him and his younger brother. When his father died, he and his brother became partners in the farm. However, he was more interested in the romantic nature of poetry than in the hard work of ploughing. He was thinking of leaving his farm and going away to the warmer and sunnier climate of the West Indies. At the same time he continued writing poetry. Then he travelled much about Scotland collecting popular songs. He discovered long forgotten songs and wrote his own verses. His poetry was inspired by his deep love for his motherland, for its history and folklore. He died at a fairly young age of heart disease caused by the hard work he had done when he was young.

58.

- A. Robert Burns
- B. Queen Elizabeth I
- C. Queen Victoria

- D. Isaac Newton
- E. Francis Drake
- F. James Cook
- G. Oliver Cromwell
- H. John Milton
- I. Bonnie Prince Charlie
- J. King Alfred the Great

**Text2.**

When he had brought peace to his land, he began to introduce his reforms. He believed that the invaders represented punishment from God for the decay of education. So he actively supported education in the country. The ability to read was so important to him, that he began to demand that other nobles of the land should learn to read. He opened schools for them and brought many Latin scholars from the continent to teach at these schools. He himself translated several works from Latin. He started the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which was a record of events in his kingdom and may be called the first history of England. He also established a code of law based on the Bible. The last years of his life were more peaceful and devoted to learning. When he died, he left a culture which would be remembered for centuries.

59.

- A. Robert Burns
- B. Queen Elizabeth I
- C. Queen Victoria
- D. Isaac Newton
- E. Francis Drake
- F. James Cook
- G. Oliver Cromwell
- H. John Milton
- I. Bonnie Prince Charlie
- J. King Alfred the Great

**Text 3.**

He was born in a Puritan family in London. At the age of seventeen he went to Cambridge. After taking his degree, he returned home and spent six more years studying poetry, philosophy, music and languages. He mastered Greek and Latin literature, learned French, Italian and Spanish and studied the latest theories of science. At the age of forty-three he had a great misfortune: he became completely blind. The Puritan leaders were imprisoned and put to death. He escaped death, but he left London and retired to a little cottage about twenty miles from London. And here, lonely and blind, and in disgrace, he wrote, or rather dictated to his daughters, his greatest work. He is buried in London, not far from the street where he was born.

60.

- A. Robert Burns
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- C. Queen Victoria
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- E. Francis Drake
- F. James Cook
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- H. John Milton
- I. Bonnie Prince Charlie
- J. King Alfred the Great

**Text 4.**

At the age of eighteen he took his first voyage as an apprentice on board a ship. Then he enlisted in the Royal Navy as an able seaman and was sent to the American coast. While charting the coast of Newfoundland, he mastered the skills of a mapmaker. He did more than any other man of his time to promote the health of his crew. In those times lots of sailors on long voyages died of scurvy because of the lack of vitamins in food and bad hygiene. He made his men wash every day and air their beds; he tried to get as much fresh food as he could. His second voyage lasted three years and eighteen days, they sailed into the stormiest seas on earth, through uncharted southern seas filled with ice. Out of 112 men he lost four, among whom only one died of an illness. He met his death on the Hawaiian Islands where he and his crew were attacked by the natives.

61.

- A. Robert Burns
- B. Queen Elizabeth I
- C. Queen Victoria
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- J. King Alfred the Great

**Text 5.**

One of the first things she did was to pay off her father's debts. The people liked her from the start. She didn't know a lot about how to govern, however, and made a good friend and tutor in the Prime Minister at the time, Lord Melbourne. Melbourne advised her on political issues and had considerable influence over her at the start of her reign. Her husband passed away from typhoid fever. She went into a deep depression and withdrew from all politics. There was one point at which many people questioned her ability to rule. Eventually she recovered and began to take a strong interest in the British Empire and its colonies. She took particular interest in India and gained the title Empress of India.

62.

- A. Robert Burns
- B. Queen Elizabeth I
- C. Queen Victoria
- D. Isaac Newton



- E. Francis Drake
- F. James Cook
- G. Oliver Cromwell
- H. John Milton
- I. Bonnie Prince Charlie
- J. King Alfred the Great

**Text 6.**

He attended school where he was an adequate student. At one point his mother tried to take him out of school so he could help on the farm, but he had no interest in becoming a farmer and was soon back at school. He grew up mostly alone and for the rest of his life he preferred to work and live alone focused on his writing and his studies. He would spend much of his life at Cambridge, becoming a professor of mathematics and a fellow of the Royal Society (a group of scientists in England). He eventually was elected to represent Cambridge University as a member of parliament. He had to leave Cambridge because of the Great Plague and spent two years in study and isolation at his home in Woolsthorpe developing his theories on calculus, gravity, and the laws of motion. His work would go down as one of the most important works in the history of science. It not only introduced the theory of gravity, but defined the principals of modern physics.

63.

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- C. Queen Victoria
- D. Isaac Newton
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Председатель предметной методической  
комиссии по иностранному языку  
доктор филологических наук, профессор



*Handwritten signature in blue ink.*

Н.Ю. Гвоздецкая