

ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ
для вступительного экзамена по предмету «Иностранный язык»
(английский)

Выполните лексико-грамматические задания (I-VII)
Выканайце лексіка-граматычныя заданні (I-VII)

I. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. //
Прачытайце тэкст. Выберыце адзін з прапанаваных варыянтаў адказу.

A German architect, Werner Aisslinger, thinks that he **1)** ... the answer to our crowded cities. It is a portable micro-apartment. These apartments **2)** ... “Loftcubes”, and they can be lifted onto any empty, flat roof by helicopter! Each Loftcube **3)** ... with a kitchen and bathroom, as well as a large living area. They are extremely modern and they have been built using all the latest ideas, fabrics, and technology in interior design. The Loftcube **4)** ... at an exhibition in Berlin several years ago. but Berlin wasn't the right place for them, because it doesn't have a housing shortage. These apartments are needed in busy, overcrowded cities, such as London and New York. They **5)** ... very much. In the future, Aisslinger hopes that young professionals who often move from city to city **6)** ... them. When it is time to move, they will just take their home with them! 'Since the Berlin exhibition we **7)** ... to a number of companies interested in building them, but no decisions have been made yet,' says Aisslinger.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. a) is finding
b) is found
c) has found
d) was found | 2. a) are called
b) call
c) are calling
d) have called | 3. a) is designing
b) is designed
c) has designed
d) designs | 4. a) was first shown
b) first shown
c) has first shown
d) was first showing |
| 5. a) are not costing
b) weren't cost
c) weren't costing
d) don't cost | 6. a) have bought
b) are bought
c) will buy
d) will he bought | 7. a) are spoken
b) have been speaking
c) speak
d) had spoken | |

II. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. //
Прачытайце тэкст. Выберыце адзін з прапанаваных варыянтаў адказу.

A recent survey has been analysing information about the time that people in the UK take off work because of illness. The study was carried **1)** ... in 4,300 businesses around the country. The analysts looked **2)** ... the number of absences, when they took place and the reasons given **3)** ... them. It was found that Manchester was the city where people took most days off- an average of 11 days a year. People were off the least time of all in London only 7 days **4)** ... average. Employers also claimed that many workers chose to be absent when there was something good **5)** ... television. **6)** ... most employers thought their employees often did not tell **7)** ... truth about why they were taking time off. Bosses said that they believed that less than 10% of **8)** ... sick notes they received were genuine.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1. a) on
b) out
c) by
d) to | 3. a) on
b) for
c) to
d) with | 5. a) on
b) in
c) at
d) by | 7. a) a
b) an
c) the
d) - |
|---|---|--|---|

2. a) at
b) for
c) after
d) down on

4. a) at
b) in
c) with
d) on

6. a) A
b) An
c) The
d) -

8. a) a
b) an
c) the
d) -

III. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. // Прачытайце тэкст. Выберыце адзін з прапанаваных варыянтаў адказу.

<i>a) some</i>	<i>b) whose</i>	<i>c) which</i>	<i>d) another</i>	<i>e) them</i>
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The most common type of family now is one in **1)** ... both parents work outside the home. Even women with young children are going back to work. **2)** ... big change is the increase in the number of families that are headed by only one person, usually the mother. **3)**... people take in foster children **4)** ... parents cannot take care of **5)**

IV. Выберите ответ, подходящий по смыслу к вопросу. // Выберыце адказ, адпаведны па сэнсе да пытання.

Can I call you later?

- 1) Sure, any time. 2) Are you sure? 3) I'd better make sure. 4) Sure, I'm listening attentively.

V. Определите последовательность реплик в диалоге. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. // Вызначце паслядоўнасць рэплік у дыялог. Выберыце адзін з прапанаваных варыянтаў адказу.

A. I'm afraid not. Fares go up after midnight – that's the law.

B. OK. That'll be £18.50.

C. Look, I'm a bit short of money. Can you wait until I go to the cash machine over there? I went to the bank today, but I spent it all buying food for my birthday party tomorrow.

D. How much? You've got to be joking!

E. Just drop me off at the corner, by the supermarket.

F. Don't worry, all I want is my fare – but be quick. I've got to pick up another fare from the other side of town.

1) CABFDE

2) CBFAED

3) EFABDC

4) EBDACF

VI. Определите соответствие между репликами в колонке А и репликами в колонке В. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. Одна реплика в колонке В является лишней. // Вызначыце адпаведнасць паміж рэплікамі ў калонцы А і рэплікамі ў калонцы В. Выберыце адзін з прапанаваных варыянтаў адказу. Адна рэпліка ў калонцы В з'яўляецца лішняй.

A	B
1. He hasn't been given a refund by the shop.	A. It was to be expected.
2. Jim hasn't been promoted.	B. Does he?
3. Paul says he has an awful headache.	C. What bad luck!
4. They'll have to change their decision.	D. But it isn't fair, is it?
	E. It was no bother. My pleasure

1) 1A2D3E4C

2) 1D2B3C4A

3) 1B2A3E4D

4) 1C2D3B4A

VII. А. Заполните пропуск словом, образованным от указанного в скобках. Слово запишите. // Запоўніце пропуск словам, утвораным ад дадзенага ў дужках. Слова запішыце.

1. I came across an article in a magazine which made ... between people and animals. (compare)
2. She didn't make any ... progress. (impress)

B. Составьте предложения из данных слов и запишите их. // Складзіце сказы з дадзеных слоў і запішыце іх.

1. the / rains / part / it / seldom / of / in / country / this.
2. he / always / much / smoke / does / so?

**Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему (VIII-X)
Прачытайце тэкст і выканайце заданні да яго (VIII-X)**

At the beginning of the 20th century mothering was thought to be an uncomplicated business. Working-class mothers knew their job: to feed, clothe, house their children and teach them to behave. The middle and upper classes paid some attention to **child rearing** fashions, but the task of motherhood was largely delegated to a nanny or a nursemaid or both. Mothers convinced themselves that nanny would do a better job as she would be less emotionally involved. "Nanny was my life. She was my authority", explained Mary Lutyens. "Mother was a goddess. It was unthinkable that a goddess should bath me".

Mary was brought up by her much loved nanny, Louisa Seath. The children's world revolved around the nursery, tucked away on the top floor far from their parents. As a child, Mary was much closer to Nanny Seath than to her mother. Mary couldn't have borne the **shame** if her mother had seen her without clothes and when at fifteen, she was sick in front of her, she was "terribly ashamed" and amazed that her mother could hold her head without appearing to be disgusted. Nanny had always been the one who comforted her and nursed her when she was ill. The best nannies compensated for a mother's **shortcomings**, provided an extra shoulder to cry on and gave the mother freedom to develop interests beyond her family circle. Although Mary's memory of her mother is far from the fairy-tale aproned and rosy-cheeked provider of meals, she worshipped her all the same. Mrs Lutyens inspired her children with her own love of literature and as they grew older they became closer. On the other hand, Helena Wright, the eminent gynaecologist, remained bitterly cynical of her mother who had been more bound up in her social life and **charitable** works than in her children. "To me you were merely a shadow", she writes to her mother, "a shadow with three characteristics: you were always "busy" and you were either ill or worried. Nurse Minter was our chief companion... Why didn't you get to know your children a little?"

In working-class families there was no such division of labour: children were left entirely to mother. In the early years of the 20th century, there was no talk of stimulating play or entertaining or amusing children. Children were left to their own devices and by the age of six or seven were expected to look after themselves and, when not at school, run errands for the family. Ideally, they kept out of the way, bothering grown-ups as little as possible.

VIII. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответа. // Выберыце адзін з прапанаваных варыянтаў адказу.

- 1) According to the text what was a great advantage of nannies?
 - a) They prepared the children's meals.
 - b) They made up for mother's weak points.
 - c) They had aprons and rosy cheeks.
- 2) Why was Mary surprised when her mother comforted her?
 - a) Because she felt ashamed.
 - b) She had expected her mother to be disgusted.
 - c) She wanted her nanny to look after her.
- 3) Helena Wright
 - a) had other brothers or sisters.
 - b) admired her mother for her outside interests.
 - c) had the same feelings for her mother as Mary.
- 4) How were working-class children raised?
 - a) Their mothers gave them a lot of affection.
 - b) Fathers played an important role in childcare.
 - c) They were largely ignored.

IX. Выберите правильное значение выделенного в тексте слова. // Выберыце правільнае значэнне выдзеленага ў тэксце слова.

1) child rearing	2) shortcomings	3) charitable	4) shame
a) воспитание детей	a) краткие визиты	a) щедрый	a) неприятность
b) развитие детей	b) недостатки	b) благотворительный	b) стыд
c) учение детей	c) отсутствие	c) достаточный	c) досада

X. Переведите на английский язык фрагмент предложения, данный в скобках, и запишите перевод. // Перакладзіце на англійскую мову фрагмент сказа, дадзены ў дужках, і запішыце пераклад.

- 1) In the early 20th century (*материнство*) ... was thought to be an uncomplicated business.
- 2) Mothers (*убеждали*) ... themselves that nanny would do a better job.
- 3) (*В детстве*) ... Mary was much closer to Nanny Seath than to her mother.
- 4) (*Няня*) ... had always been the one who comforted her and nursed her when she was ill.
- 5) Mrs Lutyens (*вдохновляла*) ... her children with her own love of literature.