

Демонстрационный вариант вступительного экзамена по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2023 г.
Гуманитарный профиль

Демонстрационный вариант вступительного экзамена по
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Лингвистический профиль.

ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННЫЙ ВАРИАНТ

**ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭКЗАМЕНА 2023 ГОДА
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

ГУМАНИТАРНЫЙ ПРОФИЛЬ

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Вступительное испытание по английскому языку проводится в форме тестирования.

Тест состоит из четырех частей: аудирования (12 вопросов), чтения (12 вопросов), грамматики и лексики (38 вопросов), письменное задание (Proposal). Всего в работе 63 задания.

На выполнение работы отводится 2 часа 30 минут (210 минут)

Критерии оценивания: за каждый правильный ответ в части аудирования начисляется 1 балл, чтения - 1 балл, лексики и грамматики за пятое, седьмое и восьмое задание – 2 балла, за шестое – 1 балл. максимальное количество баллов за письмо – 15. Максимальное количество баллов за всю работу – 100 баллов.

Все бланки заполняются яркими чёрными чернилами. Допускается использование гелевой или капиллярной ручки.

При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. Записи в черновике, а также в тексте контрольных измерительных материалов **не учитываются** при оценивании работы.

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

Part 1 (Listening)

Task 1

Listen to a conversation about tiny houses. Decide if the sentences are True (T), False (F) or is there No Information (NI).

1. David wants to share a flat with one other person. T / F / NI
2. Thomas started building his house at the age of 17. T / F / NI
3. Sibel decided not to use recycled materials in her tiny house. T / F / NI
4. Sibel set up her own company before leaving high school. T / F / NI
5. Annabel built her house after finding out about the high cost of studying at university and paying for accommodation. T / F / NI
6. Austin is planning to move his tiny house when he's a few years older. T / F / NI

Task 2

Listen and complete the gaps with a word or short phrase.

Psychology: conformity experiments

7. Jane says that something she calls ' _____ ' has an effect on how people behave in a group.
8. In the Asch Conformity Study, those taking part completed a task called the _____.
9. Individuals who believed a group had increased _____, agreed with actors' incorrect answers.
10. Jane says that the bystander effect does not mean that people's _____ stop them from helping.
11. According to Jane, people may be happier to help when they feel good and are in a place that is not _____.
12. Two theories about why people may or may not help are known as _____ and diffusion of responsibility.

Part 2 (Reading)

Task 3

Read the blog. Choose the best answers.

The end of fast fashion?

If you follow my blog, you almost certainly care about fashion, but I know more and more of us also care about the environment, too. So, I've been looking into what people can easily do to be more environmentally friendly and what sustainable products there are out there for clothes shoppers. If you're not sure, 'sustainable' means that the product does not harm the environment.

While I had a rough idea that the fashion industry was harmful, I was pretty horrified by what I found out. To give you an idea of the scale of the problem, here are just a few facts: a staggering 8-10% of global carbon emissions are produced by the fashion industry, making it the second-largest source of pollution worldwide; it is responsible for 20% of industrial water pollution; about 60% of materials are made from plastic which can take 450 years to decompose; washing clothes is responsible for releasing 500,000 tons of plastic pollution into our oceans every year. The list goes on, but can you imagine how bad that is for the planet?

Fast fashion is especially bad for many reasons. The clothes are not designed to last and they are usually made in factories where workers work long hours in poor conditions for little pay. Whereas people used to wear clothes for years, on average a new item lasts just three years. Some garments are worn only a few times, and in a recent study by an environmental charity in the UK, around 17% of young people said they wouldn't wear an outfit again if it's been seen on social media. What happens to the clothes? Well, most of them end up in landfill. Around 30 kg of clothes are thrown away every year by a typical family, and 85% ends up in the rubbish instead of being recycled. If that isn't bad enough, then add to that the fact that synthetic fibres like polyester are used in over 70% of clothes and it can take up to 200 years for them to decompose.

The best materials to buy aren't always the ones you'd expect. Cotton, rayon and viscose are good examples. Cotton is a natural fibre, so would seem a good choice, but it is surprisingly damaging to the environment. Why? Chemicals that kill insects and other animals and are harmful to people's health are widely used to grow it. To make just one T-shirt uses about 2,700 litres of water, plus it creates high emissions of greenhouse gases. Rayon and viscose are versatile man-made fibres; however, they are made with wood. A shocking 70 million trees are cut down every year to make clothing and this leads to deforestation which can seriously affect the land and communities.

Fortunately, organic cotton and lycra are good alternatives. It's not all bad news though, because recently some interesting alternative materials have been developed. Piñatex is a leather-like material made from pineapple leaves which is already being used to make furniture and could be used for clothes. It uses far less water than many traditional materials and no chemicals which makes it an interesting green alternative. Parblex is a bioplastic that can easily be used to make buttons and

clothes accessories. It's made of potato waste and already comes in three colours. If you like soft clothes, you'll be pleased to hear about an Italian company called Orange Fiber which uses orange peel to make a soft silk-like fabric which is ideal for clothes. Instead of being thrown away, the orange peel is now being recycled. Perhaps the best news of all is that consumers are influencing the fashion industry to make changes. A recent report showed that over the past five years there has been a huge 71% increase in online searches for sustainable products and a survey by a leading brand showed that 70% of shoppers prefer sustainable products. Sustainability has captured people's attention and leading brands are responding. A fascinating example is Adidas – the company has brought out some shoes using a leather made from mushrooms and trainers with a low environmental impact. And, what's even more exciting, 90% of their products will be sustainable by 2025. The popular fashion brand Zara is taking similar steps and say by 2025 they will be using 100% sustainable fabrics. These are just two of many examples, and of course, there are already other eco-friendly brands on the market.

I've wanted to make more sustainable choices, and it's great to find that growing numbers of people feel the same!

13. The fashion industry ...

- A. produces over 10% of global carbon emissions.
- B. is the biggest source of pollution in the world.
- C. creates a fifth of all industrial water pollution.
- D. creates more global carbon emissions than any other industry.

14. Fast fashion garments ...

- A. are designed to last only for about three years.
- B. are only ever worn a few times by those that buy them.
- C. are cheap and are generally worn for years.
- D. are generally made by workers who are not well paid.

15. Polyester and other synthetic fibres ...

- A. are used in nearly all clothes nowadays.
- B. take as long as two centuries to break down.
- C. shouldn't be thrown away in landfill.
- D. make up about 70% of each garment produced now.

16. Growing cotton for clothes can be bad for the environment because ...

- A. you need to use 2,700 litres of water per field.
- B. it kills insects and other animals.
- C. chemicals that are bad for people are used to grow it.
- D. it creates a lot of greenhouse gases.

17. Piñatex and Parblex ...

- A. are made with less water than traditional materials.
- B. are two products that are being researched.
- C. are used to make accessories for clothes.
- D. are made with the waste from different foods.

18. The number of online searches for sustainable products ... over the last five years.

- A. has stayed about the same
- B. has gone up considerably
- C. has gone up only a little
- D. has gone down slightly

Task 4

Read the article about photographing wildlife in the Arctic. For each statement (1–7), choose the correct paragraph (A–E). You may choose each paragraph more than once.

Photographing wildlife in the Arctic

by Dan Black

A

I look down at the ground gradually falling away below me as we climb into the grey skies, headed towards the archipelago of Svalbard, a group of relatively remote islands situated midway between northern Norway and the North Pole, within the Arctic Circle. I'm beyond excited: finally, I have a chance to achieve a long-held ambition – photographing Arctic wildlife up close. It goes without saying that we won't get too close. The aim is not to disturb the wilderness just to get the perfect shot, but to capture elusive Arctic creatures in the majesty of their natural habitats. I hope the trip will be worthwhile. Our first night is spent in Longyearbyen, the region's tiny capital. It being summer, the snow and ice has thankfully receded, but the daily temperatures are hardly idyllic: it's the end of June and still barely above freezing. We come to expect the unexpected as far as the weather is concerned. But the setting is spectacular, and our tour leader, Torunn, points us in the direction of some interesting museums where we spend a few hours before lunch. I am quite impressed by the fascinating displays about the islands' history and heritage but less so by the taxidermy polar bears: I'm here to see live animals, not stuffed ones.

B

Later we join our home for the next few days: expedition ship MS Origo. It couldn't be further from a cruise boat in appearance, and I am taken aback by the relaxed atmosphere on board, and while our accommodation is not exactly roomy – there are four bunk beds per cabin – it is cosy and pleasant. It's clearly not a young vessel, but we are assured it is equipped with all the latest navigation and security equipment. Learning this puts the members of our small tour group at ease, and we sit down to our first dinner on board, while Torunn outlines the adventure ahead. The places we will visit during our trip, she assures us, are amongst the best places on Earth to spot polar bears. We also stand a good chance of sighting numerous other species, from reindeer and Arctic foxes to seals and whales. I can feel excitement building amongst the group, but when I awake next morning and peep out of my porthole, I am met with a low mist hanging over the sea. Visibility is poor, and I am doubtful of seeing anything today. After breakfast the skies have cleared and our vessel approaches the coastline of Spitsbergen, the largest of the Svalbard islands.

C

We alight from the boat and stare open-mouthed at the stunning scenery. There are snowy peaks, icy blue glaciers and photo opportunities galore. As we stroll through the beautiful landscape, Torunn stops suddenly. 'Over there', she says in a low voice, pointing way off into the distance. A shape looms. It is the unmistakable form of one of nature's wildest wonders: a polar bear. Incredibly, we have struck it lucky out on our very first day! Out come the cameras and we click away, anxious to capture this unique creature 'on film'. The bear, seemingly unaware of our arrival in its pristine territory, slowly walks away from us and when I later look at my snaps, I am frustrated to witness only a tiny out-of-focus blob on the horizon. Better luck next time, I hope.

D

The next day, we sail further north, and further away from human habitation. Wildlife sightings start to come thick and fast: walrus here, oxen there. There is still no sign of polar bears along the shoreline, but Torunn calls us excitedly from the other side of the boat. 'Come quickly!' she says. 'There's a blue whale!' I am puzzled by the excitement in her voice – isn't this an everyday occurrence for her? 'Not at all,' she replies when I voice my thoughts. 'I've only seen one before'. We gaze down into the deep blue waters. The whale is floating just beneath the surface. It's difficult to take in the sheer size of the creature as it stretches behind and in front of the boat. We fall silent as we do our best to get the whole whale into a frame. It's impossible, and I decide to commit the scene to memory instead.

E

It is only on our last land trek of the trip that we finally get anywhere near what many of us have come all this way for: polar bears. A mother and her two cubs stand looking out to sea a couple of hundred metres away. Torunn urges us to stay still and quiet as we zoom in on the scene. The bear sniffs the wind and turns to look at us. She appears unconcerned by our presence, and while the cubs clearly take more of an interest, she nudges them to move away and together the small group moves off. Fortunately, this is not before I have got the perfect shot: mother and babies looking directly into my lens, sharply in focus. My first trip to the Arctic is complete in every way. Should I never come back here, I'll always have this.

Which section mentions ...

19. a sense of pride at something the writer has achieved? ___
20. the writer's mixed feelings about something he is witness to? ___
21. the writer's pleasure at being met with unexpected comfort? ___
22. the writer's disappointment at the outcome of his photographic efforts? ___
23. the writer's awareness of an unwritten rule about photographing wildlife? ___
24. the writer's relief about receiving some positive information? ___

Part 3 (Grammar and Vocabulary)

Task 5

Use of English

Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

We live in a modern world with global communication based on written and spoken words. But how did written forms (25) _____? Scientists Genevieve von Petzinger believes the secret lies in rock paintings found all across Europe. (26) _____ you visit any of the 350 Ice Age rock art sites, you'll see walls decorated with animals and abstract shapes. Since their discovery, it's the animals that have received the majority of study. (27) _____, at most sites the abstract science (28) _____ outnumber the animal images. Are they the earliest form of written words?

The evidence seems to back up this theory. Von Petzinger has been (29) _____ out research into these abstract signs. She has discovered that only 32 signs appear in the caves during a 30,000 – year timespan, (30) _____ is a very small number. Some signs appear early on and disappear, (31) _____ other signs are later inventions.

This (32) _____ support to the idea that the signs were deliberate creations,

meaning that our ancestors (33) _____ already communicating with each other in a written form.

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 25. | A. grow up | B. come about | C. pick up | D. set to |
| 26. | A. Even if | B. Provided that | C. If | D. In case |
| 27. | A. However | B. Although | C. Despite | D. All in all |
| 28. | A. by miles | B. altogether | C. much | D. far |
| 29. | A. carrying | B. looking | C. doing | D. making |
| 30. | A. that | B. what | C. which | D. it |
| 31. | A. on the
contrary, | B. despite this | C. while | D. on the other
hand, |
| 32. | A. holds | B. provides | C. lends | D. comes out |
| 33. | A. are | B. were | C. had | D. had been |

Task 6

Grammar challenge

Choose the correct answer.

- 34) _____ to get in touch with Jenny all morning, but I can't find her anywhere.
A) I'm trying B) I have tried C) I was trying D) I've been trying
- 35) Karate hurt my hands at first, but I finally _____ it in the end.
A) got used to B) was used to C) was used D) got use to
- 36) When the robbery happened, the security guard _____ !
A) slept B) was sleeping C) had slept D) was slept
- 37) You won't get any radio reception while _____ through the tunnel.
A) you've driven B) you'll drive C) you are driving D) you'll be driving
- 38) Many people feel there is _____ point in voting, even in a general election.
A) few B) a few C) little D) a little
- 39) You can watch the film _____ you promise to go straight to bed when it finishes.
A) in case B) unless C) as long as D) supposing
- 40) I wish John _____ that we're not trying to interfere in her life.
A) understands B) would understand C) has understood D) is going to understand
- 41) Don't you think this would be the _____ spot for a picnic?

A) loveliest B) lovelyest C) lovelyest D) loveliyest

42) I _____ have joined a gym, but in the end I decided to exercise at home.

A) must B) could C) will D) may

43) My teeth were a little yellow, so I _____ by the dentist.

A) had cleaned them B) have them cleaned C) was cleaned them D) had them cleaned

44) Our teacher made the whole class _____ after the lesson because we had been so noisy.

A) staying B) to stay C) for staying D) stay

45) The new law prevents people _____ their rubbish in certain areas.

A) to leave B) from leaving C) of leaving D) leave

46) 'What did the man say when you challenged him?' 'He said he _____ pay for the things in his bag, but I didn't believe him!'

A) is going to B) has been going to C) was going to D) goes to

47) No sooner _____ down than the phone rang.

A) I had sat B) had I sat C) do I sit D) was I sitting

48) 'I had no idea Chris was getting married.' '_____ did I.'

A) Neither B) Either C) So D) Not either

Task 7

Word Formation

Complete the article with the correct form of the words given.

Walking high

Lance Laurence is one of the world's most famous tightrope walkers or, to be more precise, high-wire walkers. You may have seen him at the end of the news, (49) _____ (**fear**) crossing the Grand Canyon on a high wire or recently successfully crossing a wire between two balloons. His stunts are spectacular and quite (50) _____ (**stress**) to watch. When I met Lance, my first (51) _____ (**impress**) was not what I had expected. He actually has a quiet, almost unassuming personality, and he speaks calmly, with each word (52) _____ (**careful**) thought out. I asked him about the danger that he faces.

‘There is a lot of (53) _____ (**ignore**) about what I do,’ he explained. ‘In fact, it’s one of the safest sports in the world as for all my major stunts I have a safety cord. The only real danger is if my (54) _____ (**equip**) fails.’ I asked Lance what his future plans were. He surprised me again. ‘I do what I do not for entertainment but to raise (55) _____ (**aware**) of certain issues, such as global deforestation or climate change, so ultimately I would like to enter the political arena and push for (56) _____ (**environment**) change.’ Given the ease in which Lance seems to do the impossible, I wouldn’t (57) _____ (**estimate**) his chances of success in politics.

Task 8

Complete the text by putting one word only into each gap.

It’s normal for teenagers to rebel (58) _____ their parents to some degree, but there are limits to how much this is allowed to happen. For example, parents should not (59) _____ up with behaviour such as one of their teenage children raising his or her (60) _____ at them: they should be clearly told that this is unacceptable. Also, if a teenage child is wearing inappropriate clothing simply because it’s all the rage at that particular time, they should be told to wear something more acceptable instead. Clashes (61) _____ parents are also sometimes caused by parental concern about their children’s use of computers. For example, parents may wish to ensure that any privacy (62) _____ on social media are sufficiently secure. A child may see this as parents trying to interfere when they’re simply trying to keep them safe

Part 8 (Writing)

Task 9

Writing (a proposal)

Your local community centre would like to attract more young people to become members. The centre manager has invited students at your school to write a proposal, saying what type of activities would appeal to a younger age group, how they might be organised and what the centre can do to publicise these activities. Write your proposal. (**Write 150-200 words.**)

Suggested paragraph plan:

Paragraph 1: Introduction – state the aim of the proposal.

Paragraph 2: Outline what is proposed, giving reasons.

Paragraph 3: Give details and an explanation regarding a further point in your proposal.

Paragraph 4: Summarise your proposal.

Tips for writing proposals:

- 1) Proposals should have a title.
- 2) Separate your proposal into sections and give each section a suitable heading.
- 3) It is a good idea to outline what the proposal is about in the introduction. At the end of the proposal you should be ready to make recommendations or suggestions if they ask you to.
- 4) Make sure you include all the different points of information that they ask for.
- 5) The style in proposals should usually be formal since you usually write a proposal for an organization or people that you do not know personally.