

**Задания отборочного этапа Олимпиады школьников Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета 2023/2024 учебного года по иностранному языку**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

**ВАРИАНТ 1**

***I. Read the text.***

(1) I often think about the decreasing importance of the printed word, over the past decades, in favour of visual and hyper-concise forms of media, from TV to TikTok. Televised debates require fast reaction times, whereas scientists are used to studying issues at length and only talking about them after thinking. In addition, a successful visual performance is not just about being correct but evoking sympathy in the viewer – about performing. This doesn't always come easy to scientists.

(2) We are entering a period of pessimism about the future that has its origin in crises of various kinds. Faith in progress – in the magnificent and progressive fortunes of humans – has been eroded. Many fear that future generations will be worse off than the present ones. And just as science used to get the credit for progress, so now it receives the blame for decline.

(3) In a nutshell, scientists are thought to be part of the elite and, therefore, not trustworthy. And the increasing interest by a fraction of scientists in patenting knowledge and making individual financial gains from discoveries reinforces this identification with the elite. But expanded links between science and industry or episodes of scientific fraud do not alter a fundamental reality: science makes fair predictions that become reliable after the gradual formation of a scientific consensus.

(4) But how to restore and promote trust in scientists? A part of the human and financial resources devoted to the advancement of science must be used to discuss with citizens, through education and media and outreach programmes, what science really is: the most reliable and honest tool for understanding the world and predicting the future.

(5) It is also important that we scientists talk about not just our successes, but our mistakes. Often there is no trace, in the public scientific discourse, of the toil of the scientific process and the doubts that accompany it. If scientists are seen as part of the elite, perhaps the first step to restoring trust is to show we are just as human as those who distrust us.

***1) Mark the correct answer.***

1. The main idea of the text is...

- a) scientists are no longer honoured by the public as a good source of information, and now scientists should endeavour to regain public trust
- b) people do not think that scientists are trustworthy nowadays, and media are responsible for rebuilding the public trust
- c) TV and other social media dominate public opinion because the information they provide is more reliable than academic longreads
- d) it is debatable whether or not scientists could be trusted

2. What does the sentence “This doesn't always come easy to scientists” in paragraph (1) mean?

- a) Scientists find it hard to put up with the fact
- b) Scientists can do it with little effort
- c) Scientists find it hard to do it
- d) Scientist find it hard to disregard

3. The last sentence in paragraph (2) reads: “And just as science used to get the credit for progress, so now it receives the blame for decline”. What does “used to get the credit for progress” mean here?

- a) scientists easily got bank loans to financially support their research and development projects
- b) scientists were paid for their inventions
- c) scientists contributed to progress but people did not notice that
- d) scientists were thought to be responsible for progress

4. What’s the idea of “hyper-concise” in paragraph (1)?

- a) very short and clear
- b) very accurate and reliable
- c) very convenient and accessible
- d) very honest and subjective

5. According to the author...

- a) scientists are not trusted because they try too hard to make the public like them
- b) scientists are not trusted, and something should be done about it
- c) scientists are not needed for a good reason: they do not have as much reliable information as modern media
- d) scientists are not needed because they do not contribute to the progress

2) *Mark the following statements as TRUE or FALSE.*

- 6. According to the text, the author of the text is a scientist. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 7. The author proves that people will dispose of money and property in future. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 8. Paragraph (3) ends with a conclusion that scientists are not really good at predictions and do their work unreasonably slowly. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 9. According to the author, it is through a two-way conversation with members of the public that public trust in science can be regained. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 10. The author claims that scientists should disclose the hardships of their work to look like normal people. (TRUE/FALSE)

**II. For questions 11 – 25, read the text below and decide which answer a), b), c) or d) best fits each space.**

The National Trust was founded in 1895 to (11)\_\_\_\_\_ and protect the countryside; later it started taking responsibility for some of the fine (12)\_\_\_\_\_ houses and other buildings which are (13)\_\_\_\_\_ over our land but which their owners could no longer afford to keep

up. Through the National Trust this (14)\_\_\_\_\_ countryside is open to all. Most of the houses are large country houses and (15)\_\_\_\_\_ homes that contain collections of pictures, furniture, books, metalwork, ceramics and textiles.

This enthusiasm for (16)\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful buildings and landscaped parks is not just the enthusiasm of a small elite. By the time of its (17)\_\_\_\_\_ in 1995, membership of the Trust reached two million people. Currently about three and a half million people are members of the National Trust, which makes it the largest non-commercial membership organization (18)\_\_\_\_\_.

The Trust is one of the largest landowners in the UK. Its (19)\_\_\_\_\_ include more than 500 houses, castles, archaeological and industrial monuments, gardens, parks, and nature (20)\_\_\_\_\_. The Trust has an annual income of £680 million, largely from membership (21)\_\_\_\_\_, donations and legacies. The Trust also receives grants from various funds and the (22)\_\_\_\_\_ for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

The first country house to be acquired by the Trust, the Elizabethan manor house Barrington Court in Somerset, was bought in 1907 and came in a (23)\_\_\_\_\_ state and devoid of contents. The Trust acquired the majority of its country houses in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century, when death (24)\_\_\_\_\_ were at their highest and many country houses were being (25)\_\_\_\_\_.

- |    |                       |                     |                         |                      |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 11 | <b>a) preserve</b>    | b) persecute        | c) prosecute            | d) presume           |
| 12 | a) histrionic         | b) historical       | c) history              | <b>d) historic</b>   |
| 13 | a) sauntered          | <b>b) scattered</b> | c) settled              | d) summoned          |
| 14 | a) careless           | b) caring           | <b>c) cared-for</b>     | d) care of           |
| 15 | <b>a) stately</b>     | b) state            | c) statutory            | d) static            |
| 16 | a) exploratory        | b) exploration      | <b>c) exploring</b>     | d) explored          |
| 17 | a) circular           | <b>b) centenary</b> | c) century              | d) silver jubilee    |
| 18 | a) by the book        | <b>b) by far</b>    | c) by mistake           | d) by no means       |
| 19 | <b>a) properties</b>  | b) products         | c) perspectives         | d) patrons           |
| 20 | a) conservation       | <b>b) reserves</b>  | c) zones                | d) strips            |
| 21 | a) scriptures         | b) subdivisions     | <b>c) subscriptions</b> | d) subductions       |
| 22 | a) Center             | b) Cabinet          | c) Department           | <b>d) Department</b> |
| 23 | <b>a) dilapidated</b> | b) dilated          | c) antique              | d) ancient           |
| 24 | a) penalties          | <b>b) duties</b>    | c) customs              | d) fines             |
| 25 | a) detached           | b) debated          | c) denounced            | <b>d) demolished</b> |

**III. Choose the correct word/words to complete the sentence:**

26. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ to the theatre society since she moved to the city with her parents.

a) has belonged	b) belong
c) belonged	d) is belonging

27. (station announcement) The next train to Manchester \_\_\_\_\_ from platform 2 at 9:15.

a) would leave	b) is leaving
c) is going to leave	d) leaves

28. – I have an appointment with Dr. House this afternoon.  
– That \_\_\_\_\_ be right. He is on holiday this week.

a) mustn't	b) can't
c) hasn't to	d) hasn't got to

29. When I asked what was wrong in my test, \_\_\_\_\_.

a) I was explained the rule	b) she explained me the rule
c) the rule was explained to me	d) I was explained to the rule

30. Her parents wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ alone.

a) allow her travel	b) allow her to travel
c) allow her travelling	d) allow to travel

31. The mayor \_\_\_\_\_ postponed a decision on the new hospital, and many members of the Republican party \_\_\_\_\_ criticized the delay.

a) has ... have	b) has ... has
c) have ... has	d) have ... have

32. I'm at work now, but I'll call you back in \_\_\_\_\_.

a) one quarter of an hour	b) a quarter of an hour
c) a quarter of one hour	d) a quarter of hour

33. \_\_\_\_\_ the furniture for my new flat \_\_\_\_\_ been delivered yet.

a) None ... has	b) None ... have
c) None of ... has	d) None of ... have

34. If he \_\_\_\_\_ a car, he \_\_\_\_\_ to Sochi rather than go by train.

a) would have ... would drive	b) had ... had driven
c) had ... would drive	d) would have had ... would drive

35. Read your essay one more time before you \_\_\_\_\_ it in.

a) hand	b) handed
c) will hand	d) had handed

**IV. Read the sentences with underlined words and phrases and find the wrong word or phrase (a, b, c or d) which needs correction.**

36. Readers who prefer conventional narratives should look elsewhere; others will find that the novel baffles and guiles in equal measure, as much of it is deliberately opaque.

a) guiles	b) opaque
c) baffles	d) conventional

37. It is often difficult to contrast between students who are absent because they are genuinely sick, and those who are just enjoying a day in bed.

a) sick	b) genuinely
c) contrast	d) absent

38. The comparison in working conditions between our Denver department and our department in Chicago is very noticeable, and employees are now demanding equality in this area.

a) conditions	b) comparison
c) noticeable	d) equality

39. The mother travelled to Kazakhstan where she was arrested after attempting to bribe a police officer to instigate criminal charges against the father in order to farther her own claim on the children

a) farther	b) Kazakhstan
c) instigate	d) on

40. On the other hand, the risk of not obtaining the required state financing represents a financial entry barrier due to the substantial risk of sink costs that is likely to increase the cost of capital.

a) barrier	b) of
c) substantial	d) sink

**V. Mark the correct pronunciation of the word:**

41. luxurious  
a. lʌg'zʊəriəs  
b. 'lʌkʃərəs
42. antique  
a. 'æntɪk  
b. æn'ti:k
43. canal  
a. kə'næl  
b. 'kænəl
44. exuberant  
a. egzə'berənt  
b. ɪg'zju:bərənt
45. chateau  
a. 'ʃætəʊ  
b. 'tʃa:təʊ
46. minutely  
a. maɪ'nju:tli  
b. 'mɪnɪtli
47. the Thames  
a. ðə'temz  
b. ðə'θæmz
48. skier  
a. 'skaɪə(r)  
b. 'ski:ə(r)
49. heiress  
a. 'eərəs  
b. 'heərɪs
50. ballet  
a. 'bælət  
b. 'bæleɪ

## ВАРИАНТ 2

### *1. Read the text.*

(1) Just under half of black Britons are “definitely proud” or “somewhat proud” to be British, according to the largest survey of its kind to date. The survey highlighted the impact of systemic racism on respondents’ sense of belonging and life opportunities.

(2) While many black Britons today feel more “British” than previous generations, the report notes that Englishness was a far more difficult identity to accept. Researchers suggest that for some black Britons, Englishness has become much more strongly tied to whiteness in the wake of Brexit.

(3) Besides, the findings show that while the latest census suggests the UK overall faces a “non-religious future” as a decreasing number of people identify as Christian, religion and the church continue to play a particularly important role for black Britons.

(4) The study also demonstrates a deep distrust of British educational institutions to serve the needs of black British children. The study found that 80% of respondents strongly or somewhat agreed with the statement: do you think racial discrimination is the biggest barrier to young black people’s academic attainment? At least 87% of respondents said they did not trust Britain’s criminal justice system. Racial profiling and stop and search laws were the top concerns fuelling the tensions between the police and black communities.

(5) We cannot keep ignoring racial disparities and their impact. There needs to be a national conversation about this, and we need race back on the political agenda, so we can tackle the causes of this disconnect between Black Brits and the only country they know. Dr Kenny Monrose, the lead researcher on the project, said: “We are mindful that historically black communities have been wary of reports conducted on race, as they attempt to limit or invalidate the reality of their lived experiences. However, the carpet of data captured within this report reliably highlights the chronic level of racial disparities and unequal outcomes that they face on a daily basis.”

### *3) Mark the correct answer.*

3. The main idea of the text is...

- e) it is debatable whether or not black population of the UK could be called “British”
- f) people think that the black community is being treated unfairly, and politicians should take this into consideration
- g) today’s policies embrace equal opportunities for all even though studies show the opposite
- h) the identification of the black population as “English” is undermined by their constant criminal activity

4. What best conveys the idea of the sentence: “Researchers suggest that for some black Britons, Englishness has become much more strongly tied to whiteness in the wake of Brexit.” (paragraph (2))

- e) Researchers say it is necessary for black Britons to establish more connections with the white British in the wake of Brexit
- f) Research shows that the idea of Englishness as it is interpreted by Brexit is not suitable for black Britons
- g) Researchers have found that every black Briton thinks that Englishness is equal to whiteness, especially in the wake of Brexit

h) Researchers say that, as Brexit is approaching, black Britons have been increasingly of the opinion that Englishness has to do with whiteness

3. Paragraph (3) claims that...

a) when the population of the UK was enumerated, fewer people said that they could call themselves Christians; however, black Britons remain committed to the church

b) when the population of the UK was canvassed, few people said that they couldn't call themselves Christians; however, black Britons remain committed to the church

c) black Britons were excluded from the study of the UK population for religious reasons

d) the census shows that the population of the UK hails the future without religion, even though black Britons remain committed to the church

11. What's the idea of "wary" in "We are mindful that historically black communities have been wary of reports conducted on race, as they attempt to limit or invalidate the reality of their lived experiences" (see paragraph (5))?

e) cautious

f) exhausted

g) ignorant

h) indignant

12. According to paragraph (4),...

e) Respondents raised many new hot-button issues related to immigrants

f) UK educational institutions and law enforcement will never treat black population in the same way as white population

g) Many respondents believe that UK educational institutions and law enforcement are not fair to black Britons

h) Some respondents expressed doubts about the ability of law enforcement to control the black community in many realms of life

**4) Mark the following statements as TRUE or FALSE.**

13. According to the text, black Britons are ready to identify themselves as "British" more often nowadays. (TRUE/FALSE)

14. The author believes that black Britons are indignant when somebody calls them "English". (TRUE/FALSE)

15. The author claims that the survey results do not reflect the real situation. (TRUE/FALSE)

16. The author calls for action against racial disparity. (TRUE/FALSE)

17. Dr Kenny Monroe argues that the report accurately shows the real levels of racial discrimination. (TRUE/FALSE)

**II. For questions 11 – 25, read the text below and decide which answer a), b), c) or d) best fits each space.**

(11)\_\_\_\_\_ West Germanic speech was first established in what is now Scotland in the sixth century. Two phases are clearly identifiable in its history: the first includes the

(12)\_\_\_\_\_ of a distinctively Scottish form, developing independently of the Northern dialect of England though like it derived from Northumbrian Old (13)\_\_\_\_\_, and its

(14)\_\_\_\_\_ to the rank of official language in an autonomous nation-state; and the second, the gradual adoption in Scotland of a written and a spoken form approximating to those of the English (15)\_\_\_\_\_, with consequent loss of status of the previously existing Scottish tongue. In the course of the linguistic history of Scotland, that is, first one and then two speech forms, both (16)\_\_\_\_\_ from Old English, have been used within the national boundaries – Scots and Scottish English.

Uniquely among Old English-derived speech forms other than standard literary English, Scots has a claim to be regarded as a distinct language rather than a (17)\_\_\_\_\_ of English. This claim has been the subject of serious, reasoned and at times heated (18)\_\_\_\_\_, at both popular and (19)\_\_\_\_\_ level. This debate embraces historical, political, social and literary as well as linguistic issues and has important (20)\_\_\_\_\_ in the field of education.

Scots is recognised as an (21)\_\_\_\_\_ language of Scotland by the Scottish government, and a (22)\_\_\_\_\_ language by UNESCO. In the 2011 Scottish (23)\_\_\_\_\_, over 1.5 million people in Scotland reported being able to speak Scots. Native speakers sometimes refer to their (24)\_\_\_\_\_ as *braid Scots* (or "broad Scots" in English). It is most commonly spoken in the Scottish Lowlands and sometimes called *Lowland Scots* to (25)\_\_\_\_\_ it from Scottish Gaelic, the Celtic language that was historically restricted to the Scottish Highlands.

- |    |                      |                        |                      |                       |
|----|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 11 | a) Singular          | b) Instant             | <b>c) Insular</b>    | d) Circular           |
| 12 | a) emanation         | b) failure             | c) extinction        | <b>d) emergence</b>   |
| 13 | <b>a) English</b>    | b) German              | c) Irish             | d) Norse              |
| 14 | a) atonement         | <b>b) attainment</b>   | c) fallacy           | d) attachment         |
| 15 | <b>a) metropolis</b> | b) village             | c) hamlet            | d) polis              |
| 16 | a) attached          | b) discarded           | c) ascended          | <b>d) descended</b>   |
| 17 | a) idiolect          | b) version             | <b>c) dialect</b>    | d) jargon             |
| 18 | <b>a) debate</b>     | b) quarrel             | c) argue             | d) debacle            |
| 19 | a) shallow           | b) professed           | <b>c) scholarly</b>  | d) unpopular          |
| 20 | a) publications      | <b>b) implications</b> | c) applications      | d) explications       |
| 21 | a) indifferent       | b) dangerous           | c) endearing         | <b>d) indigenous</b>  |
| 22 | a) vindictive        | b) vivacious           | <b>c) vulnerable</b> | d) vulgar             |
| 23 | <b>a) census</b>     | b) reference           | c) election          | d) censure            |
| 24 | a) verse             | <b>b) vernacular</b>   | c) veracity          | d) velocity           |
| 25 | a) devolve           | b) detach              | c) distinct          | <b>d) distinguish</b> |

### III. Choose the correct word/words to complete the sentence:

26. I \_\_\_\_\_ you stay with me before you find a nice flat for rent.

a) am suggesting	b) suggests
<b>c) suggest</b>	d) was suggesting

27. Jane was sure that she \_\_\_\_\_ that young girl before.

<b>a) had met</b>	b) is meeting
c) meets	d) met

28. In the upcoming decade, thousands of CCTV cameras \_\_\_\_\_ in smaller towns around the country.

a) have appeared	b) have been appearing
<b>c) are to appear</b>	d) are appearing

29. Edward Jenner was the first \_\_\_\_\_ a vaccine for smallpox, which led to the development of many more vaccines.

a) to have been developing	<b>b) to develop</b>
c) developing	d) to be developed

30. I can't log into my online account. I \_\_\_\_\_ my password!

a) must have got to forget	b) must have to forget
c) must forget	<b>d) must have forgotten</b>

31. The traffic lights \_\_\_\_\_ red and I had to stop.

a) got	b) became
c) run	<b>d) went</b>

32. She always associated \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Italian pasta	b) pasta by Italy
<b>c) pasta with Italy</b>	d) Italy's pasta

33. I was taken aback for a moment when she described \_\_\_\_\_. She had never seen a picture of my dad, but her description was right on.

a) me to his looks	<b>b) his looks to me</b>
c) me his looks	d) his looks me

34. \_\_\_\_\_ waiting to hear the results of the entrance exams.

<b>a) Everyone was</b>	b) All was
c) Everyone were	d) All were

35. In the café they served delicious pastry and \_\_\_\_\_ coffee.

a) good very Brazilian	b) Brazilian very good
c) very good Brazilian	d) very Brazilian good

**IV. Read the sentences with underlined words and phrases and find the wrong word or phrase (a, b, c or d) which needs correction.**

36. The new software program shared some common characters with those that were already on the market.

a) program	b) some
c) characters	d) already

37. Because laws range in importance from reshaping an economy to renaming a post office, quantifying lawmakers' work is a thorn task.

a) quantifying	b) thorn
c) lawmakers'	d) range

38. The judge was not wrong in awarding the father the retire of his costs and in doing so failed appropriately to weigh whether the costs were proportionate or reasonable.

a) appropriately	b) proportionate
c) retire	d) in

39. In comparison, differences become clear in locational decision-making; allocation of the space; division of risks and costs related to surveys and impact assessments; and, finally, the internationalization of external costs through the right to attach extra conditions to the permit.

a) locational	b) allocation
c) internationalization	d) attach

40. There are so many questions and issues jostling, tumbling and colliding in my mind that I can bearly list them.

a) jostling	b) tumbling
c) bearly	d) colliding

**V. Mark the correct pronunciation of the word:**

41. admirable  
a. 'ædmərəbl  
b. ədm'aɪərəbl
42. chic  
a. tʃɪk  
b. ʃi:k
43. anxiety  
a. æŋ'zaɪəti  
b. 'æŋksɪti
44. naive  
a. naɪ'i:v  
b. neɪv
45. unconquerable  
a. ʌn'kɒŋkwərəbl  
b. ʌn'kɒŋkərəbl
46. pianoforte  
a. pi,ænoʊ'fɔ:teɪ  
b. pi,æno'fɔ:ti
47. Suffolk  
a. 'sʌfəʊlk  
b. 'sʌfək
48. courteous  
a. 'kɜ:tiəs  
b. 'kɜ:tfəs
49. machete  
a. mə'fetɪ  
b. mə'tʃi:t
50. drawer  
a. 'drə:ə  
b. drə:

## ВАРИАНТ 3

### *1. Read the text.*

(1) The human craving to know and understand is the driving force behind our development as individuals and even our success as a species. But curiosity can also be dangerous. So why are humans so curious?

(2) Curiosity is ingrained; it helps us learn as babies and survive as adults. Infants have to learn an incredible amount of information in a short window of time, and curiosity is one of the tools humans have found to accomplish that gargantuan task. But it isn't just infants. Crows are famous for using curiosity as a means of learning. Moreover, experiments with robots programmed to be curious have shown that exploration is a powerful way to adapt to a new environment.

(3) But curiosity comes with a cost. Just because humans can imagine something doesn't mean it will work, at least not at first. In some situations, the stakes are low and failure is a healthy part of growth. For instance, many babies are perfectly proficient crawlers, but they decide to try walking because there's more to see and do when they stand upright. A study of 12- to 19-month-olds learning how to walk documented that these children fell down seventeen times per hour. But walking is faster than crawling, so this motivates expert crawlers to transition to walking anyway.

(4) Sometimes, however, testing out a new idea can lead to disaster. Curiosity probably led to the vast majority of human populations going extinct. For instance, the Inuit of the Arctic regions of Greenland, Canada and Alaska, and the Sámi people of Europe's northern reaches have created incredible modes to deal with the challenges of living in northern climates. But what we forget about are the probably tens of thousands of populations that tried and failed to make it in those challenging landscapes.

(5) Ultimately, curiosity is about survival. Not all curious humans lived to pass their penchant for exploration on to their descendants, but those who did helped create a species that can't help but think, "Huh, I wonder what would happen if ..."

### *5) Mark the correct answer.*

1. Which of the following most accurately re-phrases "craving" in paragraph (1)?

- a) innate proclivity
- b) deep interest
- c) creative impulse
- d) strong feeling of wanting**

2. Paragraph (3) begins with the sentence "But curiosity comes with a cost." What best conveys its meaning?

- a) There is a price to pay for curiosity**
- b) Curiosity is worth it
- c) Curiosity pays off
- d) Curiosity costs little

3. Which of the following reflects the meaning of "the stakes are low" in paragraph (3)?

- a) you are not betting much**
- b) the problem is easy to solve
- c) the outcomes are easily predictable

d) you do not have enough savings

4. In the phrase “proficient crawler” (paragraph (3)), the word “proficient” means:

- a) zealous
- b) consummate**
- c) sensible
- d) unwary

5. What best summarizes the meaning of paragraph (5)?

- a) the risky exploratory behavior was typical of many people, but we have survived as species and have not passed penchant for exploration on to our descendants
- b) some curious people died before they were able to pass the proclivity for risky, exploratory behavior down through generations; nevertheless, some people are still always ready to explore**
- c) some people, even though they cannot help those who perished, manifest their readiness to explore
- d) some peoples died off like dinosaurs because they were curious; more cautious peoples lived thus securing life for their descendants

**2) Mark the following statements as TRUE or FALSE.**

- 6. The author argues that curiosity is an essential part of human nature. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 7. The author maintains that curiosity enables learning. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 8. The main idea of paragraph 3 is that walking is an innate capacity. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 9. Paragraph 4 proves that only those people who live in severe weather conditions are prone to risky behavior. (TRUE/FALSE)
- 10. According to the author, curiosity is solely a human faculty. (TRUE/FALSE)

**II. For questions 11 – 25, read the text below and decide which answer a), b), c) or d) best fits each space.**

In 1306, Robert the Bruce, newly established as King of Scots, was in (11)\_\_\_\_\_ exile in the Western Isles following (12)\_\_\_\_\_ to English forces. The old enemy, England, appeared unbeatable, and its (13)\_\_\_\_\_ martial ruler King Edward I seemed determined to destroy Scotland as an independent nation and bring its beautiful lands within his own (14)\_\_\_\_\_.

According to legend, at this low ebb Robert drew comfort from watching a spider as it attempted again and again, (15)\_\_\_\_\_ by failure, to (16)\_\_\_\_\_ its web – and finally succeeded. Robert was inspired to fight back, and eight years later he led a Scots army to a famous victory over the English at the Battle of Bannockburn. In 1323 he forced Edward I’s (17)\_\_\_\_\_, Edward II of England, to (18)\_\_\_\_\_ for peace. The peace did not last, but Robert is remembered as probably Scotland’s greatest king and national hero, ‘the Bruce’.

Among the Bruce’s lords at Bannockburn was Walter Stewart, (19)\_\_\_\_\_ of a famous family whose name came from their (20)\_\_\_\_\_ position as High Steward of Scotland. Walter married the Bruce’s daughter Marjorie, and their son, who ruled as Robert II, founded the great royal (21)\_\_\_\_\_ of Stewart (Stuart), which was later established by his (22)\_\_\_\_\_ Mary, Queen of Scots.

In 1603, Mary's son James Charles Stuart (23)\_\_\_\_\_ the crowns of Scotland and England when he travelled (24)\_\_\_\_\_ to London as King James VI of Scots. There he was finally (25)\_\_\_\_\_ as King James I of England.

- |    |                    |                      |                     |                      |
|----|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 11 | a) merciful        | <b>b) miserable</b>  | c) mischievous      | d) makeable          |
| 12 | a) annexations     | b) abductions        | c) victories        | <b>d) defeats</b>    |
| 13 | <b>a) vigorous</b> | b) rapturous         | c) superfluous      | d) miscellaneous     |
| 14 | a) residue         | <b>b) realm</b>      | c) rent             | d) rack              |
| 15 | a) unchallenged    | b) excited           | c) unrivalled       | <b>d) undaunted</b>  |
| 16 | a) embroider       | b) sew               | <b>c) spin</b>      | d) surf              |
| 17 | a) predecessor     | b) survivor          | <b>c) successor</b> | d) surrender         |
| 18 | <b>a) sue</b>      | b) submit            | c) succeed          | d) sustain           |
| 19 | a) sociopath       | <b>b) scion</b>      | c) sciatic          | d) psycho            |
| 20 | a) haunting        | b) horrendous        | c) heretic          | <b>d) hereditary</b> |
| 21 | <b>a) house</b>    | b) home              | c) castle           | d) hall              |
| 22 | a) ancestor        | <b>b) descendant</b> | c) posterity        | d) disciple          |
| 23 | a) tried on        | b) took off          | <b>c) united</b>    | d) codified          |
| 24 | <b>a) south</b>    | b) north             | c) east             | d) west              |
| 25 | a) disguised       | b) restored          | c) deposed          | <b>d) crowned</b>    |

**III. Choose the correct word/words to complete the sentence:**

26. When she saw the dress in the online shop, she knew it was exactly what she \_\_\_\_\_.

a) looked for	b) look for
<b>c) had been looking for</b>	d) have looked for

27. We \_\_\_\_\_ each other later that day, but I felt unwell and had to cancel.

a) see	b) are seeing
<b>c) were seeing</b>	d) saw

28. You look pale. \_\_\_\_\_ me to open the window or get you some water?

<b>a) Would you like</b>	b) Should you like
c) Shall you like	d) Will you like

29. It's the fifth time you've been reading this book. You \_\_\_\_\_ really enjoy it.

a) must	b) should
c) ought to	d) have better

30. After Stephen \_\_\_\_\_ all the chemistry experiments, he will have enough data for substantive analysis.

a) will conduct	b) conducts
c) will have conducted	d) is conducting

31. My younger brothers \_\_\_\_\_ to the amusement park.

a) were enjoyed taken	b) enjoyed being taken
c) were enjoyed taking	d) enjoyed taking

32. He notified \_\_\_\_\_ he had changed his phone number.

a) with the bank that	b) in the bank that
c) to the bank that	d) the bank that

33. Police \_\_\_\_\_ that the stolen painting is abroad, although its exact whereabouts \_\_\_\_\_ unknown.

a) believes ... are	b) believes ... to be
c) believe ... is	d) believe ... to be

34. \_\_\_\_\_ to France during their summer holidays.

a) All they are going	b) They are all going
c) They all are going	d) They are going all

35. Michelle wrote down the address \_\_\_\_\_ forget it.

a) so as not to	b) so not to
c) in order that not to	d) so that not

**IV. Read the sentences with underlined words and phrases and find the wrong word or phrase (a, b, c or d) which needs correction.**

36. With the languish of someone who has spent a decade pursuing a prize, only to see it slipping away from his grasp, the Prime Minister told his colleagues in the government he had earned that job.

a) grasp	b) languish
c) pursuing	d) prize

37. The retractors want any single member to be able to call a vote of no confidence in the speaker, and demand more hawkish fiscal policy; parse their words, however, and it is clear that their objections are also personal.

a) retractors	b) parse
c) objections	d) hawkish

38. Concerns about corner cutting and poor quality control are the long-standing flip-side of the rock-bottom prices that have fuelled then industry's rise in the country in the past few decimals.

a) flip-side	b) decimals
c) corner	d) rock-bottom

39. Thus investors are betting either that inflation will fall to target more quickly than the officials expect, or that the monetary guardians do not have the heart to indict the pain it would take to get it down.

a) betting	b) monetary
c) indict	d) guardians

40. As a 20-year-old student, he witnessed an electric moment in archaeology: the discovery of a royal tomb, complete with golden artefacts and beautiful frescoes, which, controversially at first, his mentor identified as the resting place of Philip II of Macedon.

a) mentor	b) golden
c) frescoes	d) electric

**V. Mark the correct pronunciation of the word:**

41. treacherous

- a. 'tretʃərəs
- b. 'tri:tʃərəs

42. quay

- a. ki:
- b. keɪ

43. exaggerate

- a. ɪg'zædʒəreɪt
- b. ɪk'sæɡəreɪt

44. discipline

- a. 'dɪsɪpləm
- b. 'dɪsəplɪn

45. Chicago

- a. ʃi'kɑ:gəʊ  
b. tʃi'keɪgəʊ
46. dessert  
a. 'dezət  
b. dɪ'zɜ:t
47. rogue  
a. rəʊg  
b. rɒg
48. infamous  
a. ɪn'feɪməs  
b. 'ɪnfəməs
49. turquoise  
a. 'tɜ:kəs  
b. 'tɜ:kwɔɪz
50. ploughman  
a. 'pləʊmən  
b. 'pləʊmən

## ВАРИАНТ 4

### *1. Read the text.*

(1) The notion of class is notoriously difficult to pin down. In the 19th century, the gentry were those that never worked. Today, people that have never worked, along with the long-term unemployed, form the lowest rung of socio-economic classification. Where once riding a bike and having only one pair of shoes may have been an indicator of meagre earnings and weak social status, they might now suggest the ethical choices of a highly skilled professional. These changes in definition aren't just about changes in the socio-economic make-up of Britain. They're as much about changes in the way we perceive what constitutes difference and similarity between ourselves.

(2) As a country historically obsessed by social class, the UK has launched an “online class calculator” – an online questionnaire for the general public. Once you have answered a set of questions, the calculator analyses your data and tells you where you fit into British society. Let us consider some of the merits and limitations of this survey.

(3) It is true that parents remain a powerful predictor of what class you're in and the class you're capable of moving to. However, from the two most primitive of indicators – how much money you have and how many generations you've had it for – there has been a gradual shift over the years from placing importance on the latter to emphasizing the former.

(4) For no evident reason, education is one of the topics omitted from the online class calculator. Yet, despite the huge success of a handful of uneducated entrepreneurs, the level of education completed as well as the type of school attended remain huge determinants of social mobility in Britain.

(5) As well as education, questions about spending habits were omitted from the online class calculator. Yet questions about where someone goes on holiday and where they do their shopping might provide clues about their socio-economic status. What's more, developers of the online calculator included questions about savings, annual earnings and home ownership, but that might not provide the full picture of wealth as they omit to ask about debt.

### *6) Mark the correct answer.*

6. According to the text, what best describes the essence of the online class calculator?

- a) it is a tool designed to raise public awareness through discussion
- b) it is a tool that asks people questions and then analyses the results**
- c) it is a platform for public discussion of the current issues in the UK
- d) it is a customer feedback book for the UK residents

7. What best conveys the meaning of “make-up” in “These changes in definition aren't just about changes in the socio-economic make-up of Britain” (paragraph (1))?

- a) rise
- b) development
- c) stability
- d) composition**

8. What best re-phrases the idea of “parents remain a powerful predictor of what class you're in” in paragraph (3)?

- a) with a very high probability, your parents will decide where you will study
- b) parents have the power to predict what will happen to you in your life

c) the characteristics of your parents are still a reliable indicator of your social class

d) parents are always more powerful than their children

9. According to paragraph (3)...

a) today, it is more important how much money you have than how much money your parents and grandparents had

b) today, it is more important how much money your parents and grandparents had than how much money you have

c) how much money your parents and grandparents had and how much money you have are equally important today

d) today, it is not important how much money you have or how much money your parents or grandparents had

10. What best summarizes the main idea of the text?

a) British society ceased to change in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and now it is easy to define and measure social class, even though there many aspects to take into account

b) The online class calculator accurately measures all the parameters of social class, and it is impossible to find faults with it

c) Job, education and how one spends their free time are included into the online class calculator to measure one's socio-economic status

d) It is very difficult to definitively tell what constitutes social class, and the notion "social class" is changing over time

**2) Mark the following statements as TRUE or FALSE.**

6. Today people who do not work have the highest social status. (TRUE/FALSE)

7. Nowadays, riding a bicycle is a sign of a person with no education or qualifications. (TRUE/FALSE)

8. There are a few successful businessmen who have no education to speak of, but education is still an important parameter if you want to capture social class accurately. (TRUE/FALSE)

9. According to the author, in order to tell where you are on the social scale, it is not enough to know how much money you spend and where you spend it, it also necessary to know how much you owe to the banks. (TRUE/FALSE)

10. According to the author, the online class calculator misses some important aspects that should have been included. (TRUE/FALSE)

**II. For questions 11 – 25, read the text below and decide which answer a), b), c) or d) best fits each space.**

Victoria reigned for over 60 years and celebrated her Diamond (11)\_\_\_\_\_ in 1897. Her death on 22 January 1901 marked the end of British rule by the House of Hanover, which had reigned since the (12)\_\_\_\_\_ of George I in 1714. Victoria's son, Edward VII, was the first king of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha: its name came from that of Victoria's husband, Prince Albert. In 1917, in the (13)\_\_\_\_\_ of the First World War against Germany, George V, Edward VII's son, (14)\_\_\_\_\_ that (15)\_\_\_\_\_ he and his (16)\_\_\_\_\_ would be known as 'Windsor'. The name was that of one of his (17)\_\_\_\_\_ palaces, Windsor Castle, and was thought to have a reassuringly British (18)\_\_\_\_\_. George V, his sons and his granddaughter Elizabeth II ruled under this name.

The children of Elizabeth II would normally be expected to take the (19)\_\_\_\_\_ Mountbatten, that of Elizabeth's husband Prince Philip (an (20)\_\_\_\_\_ form of the German 'Battenberg'). (21)\_\_\_\_\_, in 1952 Elizabeth II declared that her children would (22)\_\_\_\_\_ the name Windsor. Thus, (23)\_\_\_\_\_ it was founded in 1917, there have been five British monarchs of the House of Windsor: George V, Edward VIII, George VI, Elizabeth II, and Charles III. The next in line of (24)\_\_\_\_\_ is William, Prince of Wales, now (25)\_\_\_\_\_ apparent.

- |    |                      |                       |                     |                     |
|----|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 11 | a) Jury              | <b>b) Jubilee</b>     | c) Birthday         | d) Centenary        |
| 12 | a) aspiration        | b) accomplishment     | c) descent          | <b>d) accession</b> |
| 13 | <b>a) midst</b>      | b) beginning          | c) medium           | d) wake             |
| 14 | a) deposed           | b) devolved           | c) denounced        | <b>d) decreed</b>   |
| 15 | <b>a) henceforth</b> | b) hereby             | c) whereas          | d) ad hoc           |
| 16 | a) predators         | <b>b) descendants</b> | c) ancestors        | d) predecessors     |
| 17 | a) pre-emptive       | b) primary            | <b>c) principal</b> | d) primal           |
| 18 | a) rancour           | <b>b) resonance</b>   | c) resolution       | d) resistance       |
| 19 | a) patronymic        | b) rank               | <b>c) surname</b>   | d) title            |
| 20 | <b>a) Anglicized</b> | b) Germanized         | c) Romanized        | d) Americanized     |
| 21 | a) Despite           | b) Since              | c) Although         | <b>d) However</b>   |
| 22 | a) crave             | <b>b) bear</b>        | c) carry            | d) borne            |
| 23 | a) for               | b) until              | <b>c) since</b>     | d) because          |
| 24 | <b>a) succession</b> | b) secession          | c) possession       | d) session          |
| 25 | a) lord              | b) duke               | <b>c) heir</b>      | d) son              |

**III. Choose the correct word/words to complete the sentence:**

26. Ron was really disappointed. He \_\_\_\_\_ for the varsity basketball team again.

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| a) wasn't pick              | b) didn't pick       |
| c) <b>didn't get picked</b> | d) wasn't got picked |

27. The young man they'd arrested earlier that morning \_\_\_\_\_ the wallet.

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) admitted him stealing | b) <b>admitted stealing</b> |
| c) admitted steal        | d) admitted to steal        |

28. The city authorities directed that the old factory building \_\_\_\_\_ .



**IV. Read the sentences with underlined words and phrases and find the wrong word or phrase (a, b, c or d) which needs correction.**

36. The two engines differentiate considerably from each other: one runs on gasoline, and the other is a gasoline-electric hybrid.

a) electric	b) differentiate
c) runs	d) considerably

37. A continual trade embargo has badly affected the economic infrastructure.

a) badly	b) economic
c) embargo	d) continual

38. As a forward he was not that tall, but he was strong, fast and had thighs as thick as his waist. He could read the game like a book; he could also tell exactly when and what the opposition might have in mind to try to clog him.

a) clog	b) forward
c) opposition	d) thighs

39. Experts claim that while some good practitioner exists, many of the major supermarkets have not done enough to support their buyers during the cost of living crisis.

a) while	b) exists
c) practitioner	d) some

40. The association believes that supermarkets can do much more to help shoppers during the current crisis – they must ensure everyone has easy access to basic, affordable food ranges at a store near them, including providing a range of sentinel budget lines that support a healthy diet in smaller convenience stores.

a) current	b) lines
c) sentinel	d) ranges

**V. Mark the correct pronunciation of the word:**

41. asthma

- a. 'æstmə
- b. 'æsmə

42. piety  
a. 'paɪəti  
b. 'pi:ti
43. treason  
a. 'tri:zn  
b. 'trezn
44. tombstone  
a. 'tɒmstəʊn  
b. 'tu:mstəʊn
45. ingenuous  
a. ɪn'dʒenjuəs  
b. ɪn'dʒi:nəs
46. scruple  
a. 'skrʌpl  
b. 'skru:pl
47. squat  
a. skwæt  
b. skwɒt
48. vehement  
a. 'vi:əmənt  
b. 'veɪmənt
49. tranquility  
a. træn'kwɪləti  
b. træn'kwɪləti
50. bough  
a. baʊ  
b. bæʊ