

**ЗАДАНИЯ ОТБОРОЧНОГО ЭТАПА
ПО ОШ СПБГУ «СОВРЕМЕННЫЙ МЕНЕДЖЕР»**

Часть 1. АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК (33 балла)

Vocabulary and Grammar

1. Choose the word or the phrase A, B, C or D, which completes the sentence correctly.

1. The _____ on the door said 'Out to lunch. Back soon.'
A indicator
B notice
C signature
D signpost

2. This person's job is to cook food but he or she is not a head of a kitchen: _____.
A chef
B chief
C cook
D cooker

3. She thought her son looked very _____ in his new naval uniform.
A clean
B neat
C smart
D tidy

4. The Parana river _____ into the sea north of Buenos Aires.
A crosses
B flies
C flows
D rushes

5. His attacker _____ him on the head with a metal object.
A damaged
B injured
C wounded
D struck

6. The ex-minister has a policeman to _____ the gate to her house.
A guard
B keep
C maintain
D support

7. John's not here. He's gone to _____ a friend of his from the airport.
A accompany
B bring
C fetch
D lead

8. The general _____ the troops to do everything they could to take the city.
A encouraged
B persuaded
C recommended
D suggested
9. I hated the job so much that I _____ one day and never went back again.
A laid off
B left
C retired
D sacked
10. He is _____ to marry her and nothing will change his mind.
A certain
B confident
C definite
D determined
11. In the club children under 12 are _____ to use the billiard equipment.
A excluded
B forbidden
C hindered
D prevented
12. The university museum has just _____ a set of early microscopes - shall we go and see them?
A neglected
B obtained
C possessed
D preserved

2. Identify the one underlined word or phrase (A, B, C, or D) that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

13. Scientists at the medical center (A) is trying (B) to determine if there (C) is a relationship between (D) saccharine and cancer.
14. A (A) well-composed baroque opera (B) achieves a delicate balance by (C) focusing alternately on the aural, visual, emotional, and (D) philosophy elements.
15. (A) The widely (B) used natural (C) fiber of all (D) is cotton.
16. Alice in Wonderland, first (A) published in 1865, (B) has since (C) being (D) translated into thirty languages.
17. In (A) several of his paintings, Edward Hicks depicted the Quaker farm in Pennsylvania (B) where he (C) spends (D) his youth.

3. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.

18. _____ discussed by the board of directors when it was proposed again by the supervisors.
- A The problem had already
 - B The problem is already
 - C The problem had already been
 - D The problem has already
19. The growth of hair _____ cyclical process, with phases of activity and inactivity.
- A it is
 - B is a
 - C which is
 - D a regular
20. Because of his reservations about the issue, _____ refused to vote for it.
- A who
 - B and
 - C which the senator
 - D the senator
21. The planet Mercury _____ rotations during every two trips around the Sun.
- A three complete
 - B completes three
 - C the completion of three
 - D completing three of the
22. It is at the age of approximately eighteen months _____ children begin to make combinations of two or three words.
- A when many
 - B when are many
 - C when do many
 - D when have many of the

Reading

TEXT I

Read the passage below and choose the correct answer, (A), (B), (C) or (D).

A musician and his pupil

Paul Williams interviews the famous pianist Alfred Brendel.

Over six decades the pianist Alfred Brendel gradually built up and maintained a dominant position in the world of classical music. He was an intellectual, sometimes austere, figure who explored and recorded the mainstream European works for the piano. He wrote and played a great deal, but taught very little. Those who knew him best glimpsed a playful side to his character, but that was seldom on display in his concerts. It was a disciplined, never-ending cycle of study, travel and performance.

And then, four or five years ago, a young boy, Kit Armstrong, appeared backstage at one of Brendel's concerts and asked for lessons. Initially, Brendel didn't take the suggestion very

seriously. He had had very few pupils and he saw no reason to start now. He quotes from another famous pianist: ‘You don’t employ a mountain guide to teach a child how to walk.’ But there was something that struck him about the young boy – then about 14. He listened to him play. Brendel explained, ‘He played remarkably well and by heart. Then he brought me a CD of a little recital he had given where he played so beautifully that I thought to myself, “I have to make time for him.” It was a performance that really led you from the first to the last note. It’s very rare to find any musician with this kind of overview and the necessary subtlety.’

As Brendel is bowing out of the public eye, so Kit is nudging his way into it – restrained by Brendel, ever nervous about the young man burning out early. Kit, now 19, is a restless, impatient presence away from the lessons – always learning new languages; taking himself off to study maths, writing computer code or playing tennis. All under the watchful eye of his ever-present mother. On top of all this he composes. ‘This was very important,’ Brendel says. ‘If you want to learn to read music properly it is helped by the fact that you try to write something yourself. Then I noticed that Kit had a phenomenal memory and that he was a phenomenal sight reader. But more than this is his ability to listen to his own playing, his sensitivity to sound and his ability to listen to me when I try to explain something. He not only usually understands what I mean, but he can do it. And when I tell him one thing in a piece, he will do it everywhere in the piece where it comes in later.’

Brendel **catches himself** and looks at me severely. ‘Now I don’t want to raise any expectations. I’m very cross if some newspapers try to do this. There was one article which named him as the future great pianist of the 21st century, I mean, really, it’s the worst thing. One doesn’t say that in a newspaper. And it has done a great deal of harm. As usual, with gifted young players, he can play certain things amazingly well, while others need more time and experience. It would be harmful if a critic was there expecting the greatest perfection.’

23. What is the writer emphasising in the first paragraph?

- A the wide range of music that Brendel has played
- B the total dedication of Brendel to his art
- C the reluctance of Brendel to take on pupils
- D the light-hearted nature of Brendel’s character

24. Brendel uses the quotation about the mountain guide to illustrate that

- A it is not always easy to teach people the basics.
- B it is unwise to try to teach new skills before people are ready.
- C people can learn new skills without help from others.
- D it is unnecessary for an expert to teach people the basics.

25. Which of Kit’s musical abilities does Brendel admire the most?

- A He is able to write music himself.
- B He is able to understand and respond to advice.
- C He can play a piece of music the first time he sees it.
- D He is able to remember all the music he has ever played.

26. Why does the writer use the phrase ‘**catches himself**’(the phrase in bold)?

- A He realises he has said too much to a journalist.
- B He doesn’t enjoy giving interviews to journalists.
- C He wants to be careful he doesn’t upset any music critics.
- D He resents the way that he has often been misquoted.

TEXT II

Read the article below about students who take a year off after leaving the university, before looking for a job.

Choose the best sentence to fill each of the gaps.

For each gap 27–32, mark one letter (A–G).

Do not use any letter more than once.

Just the Ticket

Travel requires time, money and a desire to see beyond the supermarket on the edge of town. Despite financial limits, students have always been great travellers, as the vacations offer opportunities for long-distance travel, expeditions or just doing very little on a faraway beach.

(27) _____ They are now regarded by industry and commerce as an exercise in independence and learning how to rely on oneself. Ten years ago, employers looked on gap years with suspicion but now they have a more positive attitude towards them. (28) _____

There are basically three ways of spending a gap year. (29) _____ Most of these trips are short enough to be fitted into the summer vacation, but some can last up to six months. Unfortunately, many of the organisations only offer such projects for 18- and 19-year-olds, although a few may encourage young adults of all ages to apply. (30) _____ The cost of these trips can be fairly high, but people usually pay for some if not all of it through raising money from supporters.

The second way is the long holiday in which the student travels the world or a large part of it, perhaps working occasionally to add to spending money and pay for a new pair of trainers. (31) _____ Overall, however, it seems risky to expect to find work once you are abroad and it is much better to arrange it beforehand. Student travel specialists such as Campus Travel arrange special student conditions with airlines that allow customers to change their ticket date and route. It is surprising how cheap this type of holiday can be, and casual work is reasonably easy to find in some of the typical destinations.

The final type of gap year involves choosing a part of the world in order to study or work in a particular area. (32) _____ In this way people can develop skills and experience at an early age, which can lead to permanent employment after a few years when they return to their own country.

- A Indeed, students over 25 with the right qualities might be able to work as a leader on certain projects.
- B As a result of this change, many travel agencies, including Campus Travel, have seen a huge increase in demand for round-the-world tickets in the last few years.
- C According to the marketing manager of Campus Travel, a travel agency which specialises in student travel, gap years may even make students more attractive to future employers.
- D One advantage is that employers will often pay for the work that is done even if people are not fully qualified, so raising extra funds is not necessary.
- E This is the choice which offers the greatest freedom and is by far the most popular.
- F The first way is to join one of the expeditions or projects run by organisations or international charities.
- G The opportunities for linking a student's future employment with a work placement scheme or industrial training are on the increase.

Text III

You are going to read a magazine article about a couple who run a business from their farm in the North of England. Choose the most suitable heading from the list (A-I) for each part (33-39) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A Professional skills are exploited
- B Ensuring that nothing gets wasted
- C No shortage of ideas to come
- D A necessary alternative to farming
- E Time well spent is rewarded
- F Continuing investment in high standards
- G Professional recognition is obtained
- H Filling a gap in the market
- I The idea that began it all

Waste Not, Want not

A farming couple who hated to waste misshapen vegetables, have found a profitable way to put them to good use.

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Bob and Clara Darlington, who own and run a farm in the North of England have always looked for new ways of making money out of the produce they grow. Their success began when they established a shop on their farm, so that people could come and buy fresh vegetables directly from them.

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The business was an immediate success, and soon scored top marks in a competition set up by the Farm Retail Association to find the best farm shop in the country. The Association's inspectors found the Darlingtons' shop offered excellent service and value for money as well as quality fruit and vegetables.

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Clara Darlington is a trained chef and, in addition to a range of home-grown foods and other local produce, she began offering a variety of prepared meals which she had made herself in the farmhouse kitchen. A small café alongside the farm shop was soon added, with everything that visitors could taste on the menu also being for sale in the shop.

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Clara admits that starting the business was expensive, and she has worked very hard, but maintains that if the product is good, the public recognise this and buy it. 'I aim to offer the highest quality to our customers, whether they come in for a loaf of bread, or take a whole dinner-party menu. I take it as a compliment if people take home one of my dishes to serve to their family and friends and get away with pretending they made it themselves.'

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So it was that the couple realised that they had a surplus of misshapen or damaged vegetables grown on the farm which were unsuitable for selling in the shop. Clara, not wishing to see them get thrown away, decided to turn them into soup.

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The soup met with the immediate approval of customers to the shop and Clara now produces ten different varieties. She spent much of the summer travelling up and down to London by rail, doing presentations of the soups. As a result, they are now served in first-class railway restaurant cars belonging to three companies as well as being stocked by a number of high-class London stores.

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‘I realised there was a huge untapped demand in London and other big cities,’ says Clara. ‘Because people coming home late from the office find a tub of fresh soup and a slice of bread a quick and tasty easy-to-prepare meal, much healthier than a take-away.’

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Clara’s next idea is to produce a range of pasta sauces handmade to the same standards using natural ingredients and flavours. These she thinks she might be able to sell effectively through mail order. One thing you can be sure of at the Darlington’s farm, there’s always something new going on.

Key:

<p>1. Vocabulary:</p> <p>1. B 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. D 6. A 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D 11. B 12. B</p>	<p>2. Grammar:</p> <p>13. A 14. D 15. A 16. C 17. C</p> <p>3. Grammar:</p> <p>18. C 19. B 20. D 21. B 22. A</p>	<p>Reading</p> <p>Text I</p> <p>23. B 24. D 25. B 26. A</p> <p>Text II</p> <p>27. C 28. B 29. F 30. A 31. E 32. G</p> <p>Text III</p> <p>33. G 34. A 35. F 36. B 37. E 38. H 39. C</p>
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