

КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА



«ЗАТВЕРДЖЕНО»

В.А. Бугров

Проректор

з науково-педагогічної роботи

ТЕСТ №1

З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

ДЛЯ ВСТУПНИКІВ ДО МАГІСТРАТУРИ

КИЇВ 2011

PART I READING

Task 1

The British Tourist Authority wants to produce its own set of postcards to promote tourism in Britain. You are going to read a conversation between two co-workers discussing the issue. For questions 1 – 5, choose the answer from the list (A – H) to complete the conversation. There are two extra items that you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

O	A
---	---

Jimmy: Well, I think we must keep the one of the Changing of the Guard in front of Buckingham Palace. I mean, tourists love it – it's what lots of them come to Britain for, isn't it?

Peter: (0) That's probably very true for a lot of people but I do wonder if it's a rather old-fashioned image of Britain and a bit out of date now?

Jimmy: OK ... so would you prefer something like this new modern sculpture, er, the 'Angel of the North'?

Peter: (1) _____

Jimmy: Hmm, that's certainly an interesting point but I still feel people are more likely to buy postcards of things which are more familiar and well-known.

Peter: (2) _____

Jimmy: Hmm, well, I'm not sure about that. Perhaps that's a bit specific. How about we have the one with the four mini-pictures – isn't one of them Shakespeare's birthplace? That gives a good overview of different parts of Britain and different types of things that might interest foreign visitors.

Peter: (3) _____

Jimmy: In that case, we're just left with the one of the Nottingham Carnival and I'm not sure that it's really very typical of 'Britain'...

Peter: (4) _____

Jimmy: OK ... so, as a compromise then, why don't we go for the Angel of the North, the one with the four mini-pictures from around Britain and the one of the Nottinghill Carnival?

Peter: (5) _____

- A That's probably very true for a lot of people but I do wonder if it's a rather old-fashioned image of Britain and a bit out of date now?
- B Fine, but if we have that, we can't really have the village pub one, can we? It's a bit too similar to the picture of Shakespeare's birthplace.
- C The fourth postcard shows a Welsh village scene with a typical pub.
- D Yes, I think I would ... I mean, it's a bit different and not the same old boring cliché about Britain you always get...
- E Well, I can see what you mean but, having said that, I do think it would be really good to have a postcard showing a different side to the UK. You know ... giving a bit of, a bit of a sense of the diversity and vibrancy that you can get. And the Brazilian tourists should love it!
- F So, I suppose you want the one of the Scottish guy playing the bagpipes?
- G Sounds good to me!
- H Tourists will enjoy visiting the sight.

0	1	2	3	4	5
A					

Task 2

You are going to read an article. A summary of the article is provided after the text. The sentences of the summary are mixed up. For questions (6 – 14), put the sentences (A – J) of the summary in the chronological order of events. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

O	B
---	---

A LANGUAGE FOR THE WORLD

Wouldn't life be easier if the whole world spoke the same language? Many hundreds of men and women, not content to simply dream this dream, have actually sat down and created languages for the world to speak.

The idea of a universal language is known to have appealed to the ancient Greeks, and in twelfth-century Germany St Hildegard is said to have invented a language with a new alphabet and a vocabulary of 900 words.

In the seventeenth century, one of the most enthusiastic proponents of this idea was the English cleric and scientist John Wilkins. Wilkins's proposals, published in 1668, followed the fashion of the time for totally logical systems of communication that bore no relation to existing languages. But it was not until the late nineteenth century that the world really put artificial languages to the test by attempting to learn to speak them. The pace-setter was Volapük, launched in 1880 by Johann Schleyer, a German priest. Within a decade, it had about 200,000 supporters in Europe and the United States. But it soon became apparent that Volapük was far too complicated, largely because of its reliance on German grammar.

The next universal language to appear was Esperanto, in 1887. Esperanto was invented by Dr Ludwig Zamenhof, and it sprang from the linguistic confusion of his own upbringing. As a boy he had spoken Russian, Yiddish, Polish and Hebrew at home, and learnt another five languages at school, and this had convinced him of the need for a world language.

Esperanto has enjoyed greater success than any of its rivals, especially in the period after the First World War. Then, many people hoped that, in the interests of fostering international understanding, Esperanto would be adopted as the official world language. This was not to be, but Esperanto has nevertheless remained the world's best-known auxiliary language. It's especially popular with Japanese people, who find it easier to learn than French, German or English, even though the constructions and roots of Esperanto are totally European.

Today there are more than 100 periodicals published in Esperanto, and thousands of books. Several countries also broadcast Esperanto radio programmes. And while Esperanto may not have succeeded in becoming the medium of the world, who knows, maybe we will have found a new Esperanto before this century is over?

- A There have been both magazines, books and radio programmes produced in Esperanto.
- B The idea of 'a world language' was originated in the times of the Ancient Greece.

- C The main problem with Volapük was the way it depended on German grammar.
- D St. Hildegard's language had its own vocabulary and alphabet.
- E The Japanese find Esperanto easy although its structures are completely European.
- F People tried learning to speak artificial languages at the end of the 19th century.
- G Schleyer's artificial language had a great number of supporters.
- H Wilkins's new language was completely different from any existing languages.
- I Zamenhof's idea of Esperanto came from his childhood.
- J People thought that Esperanto might improve the chances for international understanding.

0	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
B									

Task 3

You are going to read an article about some rare creatures. For questions (15 – 26), choose the answer from the headings (A – H). There is one extra heading that you don't need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

O	B
---	---

The Creatures that Time Forgot

0

 B
 The process of evolution has been very hard on some creatures. Just think of the dinosaurs. Along with many other species, they were unable to adapt to the changing environment and, as a result, died out. But sometimes members of a species have managed to hide away and live on. Meat-eating sponges, coelacanths and the white salamander are three such creatures.

15-16

 The remarkable thing about these three creatures is that they have not changed for millions of years. They have remained hidden away in some of the darkest underwater places on earth. These are caves

which, until now, have not been properly explored; they lack light and food and the creatures that live in them have had to struggle to survive.

17-18 _____

The most exotic of these creatures lives deep in an underwater cave in Europe. It is the white salamander, which is a member of a species 350 million years old — older than the dinosaurs. Over the last 20 million years, it has been driven to isolated places in order to escape being hunted. The underwater cave was the ideal place. In fact the salamander managed to hide so successfully that the first sighting wasn't reported until 1689.

19-20 _____

The salamander is usually a pale, milky colour and it is almost blind. It can live for up to 100 years, and can apparently live for decades without food. The salamander is under threat, though, as a result of pollution in underground rivers. Scientists have had problems trying to raise salamanders, so they have created a laboratory in underwater caves in order to do this.

21-22 _____

In equally dark caves under the sea, there has been an even more surprising discovery: a sponge that eats meat. It was discovered in a cave that was flooded 7,000 years ago. The water is cold and still and has no nutrition. Faced with this lack of food that other sponges take from the water, this species started catching tiny sea animals like shrimps and prawns and eating them. This was the only way this strange creature could survive.

23-24 _____

The most famous of all these creatures, however, is the coelacanth. This ancient fish has lived in the sea for more than 300 million years. Until 1938, scientists thought it had died out a long time before. Then one was caught in the Indian Ocean. This fish has fins which resemble legs, and these have not changed for millions of years. A recent study showed that, unlike other fish, it lives and breeds in caves and the only time it ventures out is for food.

25-26 _____

Because of fishing and tourism, the coelacanth is in great danger of dying out. Experts say there are only about 200 of them left. It seems that the isolation which protected these ancient creatures for millions of years is no more. Humans are, of course, the biggest threat to

them, and now that their secret places have been discovered, they have nowhere left to go.

- A A completely new species
- B Exceptions to extinction
- C The threats people pose
- D Changing eating habits for survival
- E Surviving unchanged
- F Hiding from hunters
- G Saving ancient lives with science
- H A surprising reappearance

0	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	25-26
B						

Task 4

You are going to read an article about festivals. For questions (27 – 40), choose the answer from items (A – F). Some of the items may be chosen more than once. When there is more than one answer, any order can be given. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

O	F
---	---

Which festival(s)/celebration(s):

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| involves giving presents? | (0) F |
| celebrates the triumph of good over evil? | (27) |
| take place in the first three months of the year? | (28) (29) |
| come from disagreements with authority? | (30) (31) (32) |
| is celebrated differently in different places? | (33) |
| involve fireworks? | (34) (35) (36) |
| involve begging? | (37) (38) |
| arose because of military needs? | (39) |
| followed a formal political agreement? | (40) |

FESTIVALS

A Halloween

Now a children's holiday, Halloween was originally a Celtic festival for the dead, celebrated on the last day of the Celtic year, October 31.

One story says that, on that day, the disembodied spirits of all those who had died throughout the preceding year would come back in search of living bodies to possess for the next year. It was believed to be their only hope for the afterlife. Naturally, the still-living did not want to be possessed. So, on the night of October 31, villagers would extinguish the fires in their homes, to make them cold and undesirable. They would then dress up in all manner of ghoulish costumes and noisily parade around the neighbourhood, in order to frighten away spirits looking for bodies to possess.

The custom of 'trick-or-treating' (when children go from house to house on Halloween to get small presents) is thought to have originated with a ninth-century European custom called 'souling' where 25 early Christians would walk from village to village begging for 'soul cakes', made out of square pieces of bread with currants. The more soul cakes the beggars would receive, the more prayers they would promise to say on behalf of the dead relatives of the donors. At the time, it was believed that prayer, even by strangers, could speed a soul's passage to heaven.

B Independence Day

Independence Day is the national holiday of the United States of America commemorating the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

At the time of the signing, the US consisted of 13 colonies under the rule of England's King George III. There was growing unrest in the colonies concerning the taxes that had to be paid to England. Consequently, King George sent extra 45 troops to help control any rebellion. In April 1775 as the King's troops advanced on Concord, Massachusetts, Paul Revere sounded the alarm that 'The British are coming, the British are coming' as he rode his horse through the late night streets. The battle of Concord would mark the beginning of the war for Independence.

By June 1776 a committee was formed to compose a formal declaration of independence. Thomas Jefferson was chosen to write the first draft which was presented to the Congress on June 28. And although the signing of the Declaration was not completed until August, the 4th of

July has been accepted as the official anniversary of United States independence.

By the early 1800s the traditions of 65 parades, picnics, and fireworks were established as the way to celebrate America's birthday. And although fireworks have been banned in most places because of their danger, most towns and cities usually have big firework displays for all to see and enjoy.

C Diwali

Diwali or Deepawali is a Hindu festival of lights symbolising the victory of righteousness and the lifting of spiritual darkness. The word 'Deepawali' literally means rows of diyas (clay lamps). It is a family festival, celebrated 20 days after Dussehra, on the 13th day of the dark fortnight of the month of Asvin (October-November).

This festival commemorates Lord Rama's return to his kingdom after completing a 14-year exile. Twinkling oil lamps or diyas light up every home and there are numerous firework displays. (Another view of the festival is that Deepawali is meant to celebrate the destruction of the arrogant tyrant Bali at the hands of Vishnu.) As part of this festive occasion, Lord Ganesha, the elephant-headed god, the symbol of auspiciousness and wisdom, is worshipped in most Hindu homes. So, also, is the goddess Lakshmi, who is the symbol of wealth and prosperity.

The occasion of Deepawali sees the spring-cleaning and white-washing of houses; decorative designs or 'rangolis' are painted on floors and walls. New clothes are bought and family members and relatives gather together to offer prayers, distribute sweets and to light up their homes.

D Carnival

The origins of Carnival are unclear, but most agree that it started as a pagan celebration in ancient Rome or Greece. Carnival balls were exported from Italy in the late nineteenth century and had their golden age in the 1930s.

In Brazil, Carnival rules the country for four days a year. It happens at the peak of summer, attracting thousands of visitors from all corners of the world. 'Carnaval' (as spelled in Portuguese) changes dates every year but it usually happens sometime in February or early March.

Carnival is supposed to be a time to 'forget or recall an old love affair, to celebrate new passion or search for new 120 romantic experiences'. It's also a time to 'protest against corrupt politicians, to complain about poverty and give creative suggestions for ways to turn the country into a

fair place to live'. According to history, the first Brazilian Carnival is said to have taken place in 1641. Each festival varies depending on the location, but most main attractions are religious ceremonies, performances by the samba schools or huge parades.

E Guy Fawkes' Night

In 1605, Guy Fawkes and a group of co-conspirators attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament to kill the King, James I and the entire Parliament. The conspirators were angered because King James had been exiling Jesuits from England. The plotters wanted to take power away from the king and return the country to the Catholic faith. However, in an attempt to protect a friend, one of the group members sent an anonymous letter warning him to stay away from the Parliament. The warning letter reached the King, and the conspirators were caught, tortured and executed. Guy Fawkes and his friends had rolled 36 barrels of gunpowder under the Houses of Parliament. These days, Guy Fawkes' Day is also known as Bonfire Night. The event is commemorated every year with fireworks and burning an effigy of Guy Fawkes on a bonfire. The effigies are simply known as 'guys'. Preparations for Guy Fawkes' Day and Bonfire Night celebrations include making the 'guys'. In some parts of England, children keep up an old tradition by walking in the streets, carrying the 'guy' and begging passers-by for 'a penny for the guy'.

F Valentine's Day

Every February, across the country, candy, flowers, and gifts are exchanged between loved ones, all in the name of St. Valentine. But who is this mysterious saint and why do we celebrate this holiday?

One legend contends that Valentine was a priest who served during the third century in Rome. When Emperor Claudius II decided that single men made better soldiers than those with wives and families, he outlawed marriage for young, single men. However, Valentine, opposing the decree, continued to perform marriages for young lovers in secret. When Valentine was discovered, Claudius ordered that he be put to death. According to another legend, Valentine actually sent the first 'valentine' greeting himself. While in prison, it is believed that Valentine fell in love with a young girl - who may have been his jailor's daughter - who visited him during his confinement. Before his death, it is alleged that he wrote her a letter, which he signed 'From your Valentine', an expression that is still in use today. Although the truth behind the Valentine legends is

murky, the stories certainly emphasise his appeal as a sympathetic, heroic, and, most importantly, romantic figure.

PART II WRITING

Task 1

For questions 1 – 10, read the letter below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answer **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

O	WORRY
---	-------

Hi Alex!

Glad to here you're coming over and don't (0) **WORRY** that you're not (1)..... to driving long distance!

If I were you, I'd buy a car and have a (2)..... around the country that way before you (3)..... for Asia. One good (4)..... for doing this is that it'll (5)..... you quite a bit of money in the long (6)..... as it works out as more of a bargain than buying loads of tickets. Having your own car also means you can (7)..... for yourself where you want to go. If there's a group of you coming over, you could always take (8) so no-one gets too tired driving and doesn't see any scenery.

There are (9)..... of places where you can pick up a car but it would be best to re-set it out in the countryside where you can get good price and where decent cars are in short (10).....

See you soon!

0	1	2	3	4	5
WORRY					
	6	7	8	9	10

Task 2

For questions 11 – 15, read the competition advertisement presented by a television company and fill in the Competitor's Form given below.

Write your answer on the separate answer sheet.

A TELEVISION company

Opens the competition

Send us a description of locations

to include in a documentary

about your country.

Choose a location and submit your ideas

Name (11)

Address (12)

Why do you feel this location should be an important part of the documentary? (25 words)

(13)

What local features would you include and why? (25 words)

(14)

What group of people would you interview and why? (25 words)

(15)

Task 3

For questions 16-20, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the word given and other words to complete each sentence. You must use between two and five words. Do not change the word order. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write only the missing words in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

0	DESPITE THE FACT THAT
---	------------------------------

0 He doesn't earn much money although he works very hard.

fact

He doesn't earn much money **DESPITE THE FACT THAT** he works very hard.

16 I'm sure the decision was difficult to accept.

been

The **decision****difficult to accept.**

17 She would have come to the party but she had to work.

not

If**work, she would have come to the party.**

18 The workers were painting the room while we were working.

painted

The room.....**while we were working.**

19 I don't want to go to the shop today.

rather

I..... **the shop today.**

20 Our boss insisted that we all wore a uniform.

made

Our boss **a uniform.**

0	DESPITE THE FACT THAT
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	

PART III USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1

For questions 1-10, read the text below and choose the most appropriate word from the list (A -M) for each gap. There are two extra words that you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

O	B
---	---

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Child psychology is the (0) _____ of the psychological processes of children, specifically, how they develop from birth to the end of (1) _____, and how and why they differ from one child to the (2) _____. The (3) _____ of child psychology are gathered from a variety of sources. Observations by relatives, teachers, and other (4) _____, as well as the psychologist's direct observation of and interviews with a child provide a significant amount of material. In some cases a one way window or mirror is used so that children are free to interact with their (5) _____ or others without (6) _____ that they are being watched. (7) _____ tests and intelligence tests have also proved useful in (8) _____ child development. The principal topics of child psychology include language (9) _____, personality development, and social, emotional, and intellectual (10) _____.

A data

B study

C personality

D development

E understanding

F adolescence

G acquisition

H awareness

I amount

J environment

K growth

L adults

M next

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B										

Task 2

For questions 11-24, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C, or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

O	B
---	---

HOW TO RESEARCH YOUR FAMILY TREE

Creating a family tree can be an absorbing and rewarding pastime, and who knows where it might (0) ___? You might discover you have royal (11) ___, a hereditary title and a coat of arms, a forgotten legacy or even an infamous mass murder in the family. You'll be creating a (n) (12) ___ and valuable resource to share and a fascinating insight into your own life and times for future (13) ___. Before you begin, ask around to see if any of the (14) ___ research has already been done. Most families have at least one (15) ___ historian whose records may be able to get you off to a good (16) ___. Older family members can give you a first-hand (17) ___ of recent family history, though remember to (18) ___ some tact and always be sensitive to any skeletons and scandals that you may uncover. Official documents such as old birth, marriage and death certificates are an invaluable (19) ___ and family photo albums can provide a (an) (20) ___ of information. Postcards and letters also often contain useful historical snippets and even (21) ___ photographs of places and buildings can provide additional (22) ___ of exploration. Start with an Internet search of your family name. You may come (23) ___ a family home page providing a link to long-lost relations or overseas (24) ___ of the family.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|
| 0 | A guide | B follow | C lead | D direct |
| 11 | A ancestry | B lineage | C pedigree | D descent |
| 12 | A sole | B unique | C only | D single |
| 13 | A offspring | B generations | C ages | D progeny |
| 14 | A inaugural | B beginning | C introductory | D initial |

- 15 A amateur B beginner C apprentice D unskilled
 16 A beginning B initiation C start D outset
 17 A way B access C account D entrance
 18 A exercise B have C apply D practice
 19 A fount B origin C root D source
 20 A wealth B abundance C profusion D richness
 21 A indistinguishable B obscure C unknown D nameless
 22 A courses B passages C avenues D ways
 23 A around B to C across D through
 24 A branches B portions C sections D parts

0	11	12	13	14	15
B					
	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	

Task 3

For questions 25 – 40, read the text below and decide which lines of the text contain unnecessary words. Write the unnecessary word in the box. Indicate the correct lines with a tick (✓). There is an example at the beginning (0).

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Example:

O	BE
OO	✓

LEARNING CIRCUS SKILLS

- 0 You no longer have to be run away to the circus to learn the skills of the big top.
- 00 If you ever used to dream about flying on a trapeze, taming lions or making people
- 25 laugh you can go along to one of several schools around Britain to learn how.
- 26 The most largest, *The circus Space*, is in London. The school offers courses in all the
- 27 circus skills from fire-eating to lion taming. The people from all over London come to
- 28 *The circus Space* for to throw knives at boards and scare themselves
- 29 silly on the trapeze. It comes as something of a shock when you are find out how
- 30 difficult it is to master you even the basics of these skills. Complete concentration is
- 31 too important because without it you can hurt yourself. The classes are completely
- 32 absorbing, and the experience of being told what have to do is surprisingly relaxing,
- 33 especially if you are one of those people who they spend much of the day having
- 34 to make decisions. Giving up control and just concentrating hard on something
- 35 physical is a very fulfilling. Although you don't need to be particularly fit to start
- 36 learning some of the more static circus disciplines, but you will need to achieve quite
- 37 a high level of fitness if you had want to take trapeze work to an advanced level.

- 38 Those of who already in shape and who have a good sense of balance, like skiers and
- 39 horse riders, have an advantage. All equipment it is provided but you need to
- 40 wear trainers with ankle support and thick tights to protect the skin on your legs.

0	00	25	26	27	28
BE	√				
29	30	31	32	33	34
35	36	37	38	39	40

END OF TEST