

**ПРИКЛАД ВСТУПНОГО ІСПИТУ З ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ
ДЛЯ ВСТУПУ НА НАВЧАННЯ ДЛЯ ЗДОБУТТЯ
ступеня магістра**

(для тих, хто здобуває другу вищу освіту з
філологічних спеціальностей)

ENGLISH TEST

VARIANT *****

Part I. Choose the best word (A, B, C or D) to fill in the gaps.

Today the notion of 'suitable clothing' is dying out. It (1) ... now appear that, to all (2) ... and purposes, anything goes. At one (3) ..., it was possible to (4) ... at a glance the difference (5) ... someone dressed for work and someone en route to a nightclub. And, needless to (6) ..., the same clothes would never have been worn to both.

However, in the last thirty years, we have undergone a sea change in (7) ... ideas of what a dress code consists of. Even well (8) ... the 1960s, male air travellers were expected to wear a suit; these days it would (9) ... as no surprise to find them in shorts and trainers.

In fact, (10) ... has been the revolution in our own dress codes that we may find (11) ... dressing down to go to work and dressing (12) ... in the evening. That (13) ... said, there are occasions, a wedding or a funeral, for example, (14) ... only certain clothes will (15)

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|----|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | A) will | B) can | C) would | D) can't |
| 2 | A) intentions | B) intents | C) intent | D) intention |
| 3 | A) thing | B) hand | C) side | D) time |
| 4 | A) know | B) say | C) notice | D) tell |
| 5 | A) among | B) with | C) between | D) through |
| 6 | A) say | B) see | C) tell | D) cry |
| 7 | A) their | B) our | C) ours | D) theirs |
| 8 | A) into | B) inside | C) inward | D) through |
| 9 | A) go | B) arrive | C) come | D) approach |
| 10 | A) this | B) how | C) there | D) such |
| 11 | A) ourself | B) ourselves | C) themselves | D) themselves |
| 12 | A) away | B) out | C) to | D) about |
| 13 | A) being | B) been | C) is | D) isn't |
| 14 | A) which | B) that | C) when | D) then |
| 15 | A) be | B) come | C) go | D) do |

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Part II. Identify the one underlined word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that should be changed to make the sentence correct.

16. Above-average temperatures of 18C (A)in the south on Monday will make it pleasant early on but a band of rain (B)move in from the continent may bring the (C)three-day break to (D)a soggy end.

17. There will be some sunshine (A)come through (B)for southern parts of England and Wales on Sunday with (C)a south-westerly wind bringing temperatures up (D)into the high teens.

18. (A)Although the tests were optional, Shaw said (B)headteachers will inevitably come under pressure to adopt them, (C)even though she believes most children at that age would be (D)unable to show their true ability in a new and unfamiliar environment.

19. A substantial (A)body of academic literature suggests that (B)short-term economic downturns can (C)improve our health, mainly by helping us (D)cutting out unhealthy behaviors — at least temporarily.

20. Many books (A)have been written on both Wollstonecraft and Shelley, and Gordon acknowledges (B)her debt to them – but her hefty double biography is (C)the first to examine the women’s lives in tandem, with alternate chapters (D)on every, working chronologically.

21. (A)As soon as their eyes were able to focus properly, he (B)will take them round the Louvre, (C)tenderly pointing their infant retinas at (D)some of the world’s greatest paintings.

22. The marriage (A)deteriorated, and in 1953 her husband (B)had his butler delivered divorce papers to her (C)on a silver tray while they were (D)both eating breakfast.

23. More frequent and (A)severe extreme weather, rising sea levels and (B)acidifying oceans are already (C)posing threats to home and businesses across the world, yet global average temperature (D)has only risen by less than one centigrade degree.

24. But people change. They (A)stop to communicate; they (B)fall out of love; or, (C)in the case of having a disabled child, they (D)might just cope with the situation differently.

25. Omar Sy is (A)the eponymous Senegalese (B)kitchen’s worker, detained and (C)ordered to leave France even though it (D)has been his home for a decade.

Part III. Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

During my first days on the Paris Edition, I was still isolated from the matter-of-fact world by the euphoria of finding myself in Paris, above which I seemed to be floating without touching the ground. Oblivious to mundane matters I entered the office one morning in the first or second week of my employment by the Chicago Tribune to be met by unusual behavior on the part of Kospoth.

“The crazy fool,” he said. “He’ll never make it!”

“Who’ll never make it?” I asked.

“Lindbergh,” Kospoth answered.

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“Who’s Lindbergh?” I inquired.

By not knowing who Lindbergh was at 11:00 a.m. on May 21, 1927, I betrayed the fact that as a newspaperman I was being grossly overpaid at \$15 a week. Nobody in the city room winced at my question, and Kospoth answered as if my ignorance were the most normal thing in the world:

“Crazy young feller thinks he can fly the Atlantic. He’ll never make it.”

This exchange disposed of Lindbergh for the day, and we went about our routine with no consciousness that drama was occurring somewhere over the North Atlantic. I don’t remember what I did that evening. It seems incredible that I would have stayed home during this period of exploring Paris, but quite as incredible that I could have roamed the streets without noticing that they had been more or less emptied. Subsequent reports put the number of Parisians who flocked out to Le Bourget to wait for Lindbergh as high as a million, which was a third of the total population of Paris at that time. Half a million would probably have been closer to the truth, but even that should have created a noticeable void in the streets and cafés. All Montparnasse seems to have moved to Le Bourget, but I had not yet found Montparnasse. It was therefore in complete ignorance that I strolled into the office at eleven the next morning.

“Where the hell you been?” Kospoth snarled. “Get over to the embassy as quick as you can for the press conference.”

“What press conference?” I asked.

“Lindbergh’s,” said Kospoth. “He made it.”

An absentee witness, I have to depend on what other journalists told me to reconstruct what happened on that historic night at the airfield of Le Bourget. They were not all in agreement with one another nor with the accounts that have been printed since, even including Lindbergh’s. His book *The Spirit of St. Louis* is perhaps not to be accepted as gospel since it appeared twenty-six years after the event, time enough to play tricks with the memory. And, though Lindbergh signed it, I am inclined to wonder in what proportion he wrote it. Having done a good deal of ghostwriting myself, I think I can sense the telltale perfume of the ghostwriter, particularly during a passage in which Lindbergh described his sensations as he was being tossed perilously about by the crowd that was carrying him in triumph from his plane. As far as I can find out, this never happened.

The wild night at Le Bourget was a comedy of errors whose unifying characteristic was that nobody, including Lindbergh, had understood in advance the full amplitude of the event—except the public. The professionals—the diplomats, the airport authorities, the police, the journalists—were taken by surprise. Only the amateurs were sensitive enough to be kindled by the romance of Lindbergh’s one-man exploit. It was the people who began flooding toward Le Bourget in a first wave when radio broadcasts announced that Lindbergh had been sighted over Ireland at 4:00 p.m., and when he was reported over England at 6:00 p.m., a second surge swelled the crowd and was still going strong even after Lindbergh had landed and left.

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The great rush toward Le Bourget produced what was perhaps the first great traffic jam in history. We are accustomed to this sort of thing nowadays, but fifty years ago there were barely enough automobiles anywhere in the world to create such a phenomenon. Certainly no one would have believed that there were enough cars in Paris to fill the whole four miles of road from the city limits to Le Bourget. The French police — who apparently never even tried to do anything about the traffic jam, a hopeless task in any case — were not prepared to control the crowd at the air-field. They seem to have sent only one busload of officers to Le Bourget. I have forgotten the size of the police buses of those times, but this may have been somewhere between twenty and forty men to deal with half a million. When reinforcements turned up — a handful of policemen on bicycles — those who saw them arrive laughed. But bicycle police were not a bad idea; only bicycles could thread their way through the stalled cars on the road.

26. How can you describe the narrator's state during his first weeks in Paris?

- A. He was quite excited and couldn't wait to start working.
- B. He was extremely happy, but couldn't focus on anything.
- C. He was mad because other journalists hid some information from him.
- D. He was satisfied and focused.

27. How did other journalists react when the narrator revealed that he hadn't heard about Lindbergh?

- A. They warned him about the demotion.
- B. They stared at him.
- C. They didn't care about it.
- D. They started making fun of him.

28. Why did the narrator feel he couldn't trust Lindbergh's book about the events?

- A. He believed it could have been written by another person.
- B. It didn't agree with the stories of other journalists.
- C. Lindbergh was very old had memory problems.
- D. None of the events in the book were true.

29. Which statement about the event is TRUE?

- A. Lindbergh expected the reaction he received.
- B. Lindbergh made a lot of mistakes during his adventure.
- C. Amateur pilots found Lindbergh's adventure romantic.
- D. Only common people were truly excited by the event.

30. How does the narrator describe the police actions?

- A. They were coordinated and quick.

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- B. They were well-informed but slow.
- C. They were inexperienced and few.
- D. They were imaginative and strict.

Part IV. Write at least 250 words about the following topic:

As languages such as English, Spanish and Mandarin become more widely spoken, there is a fear that many minority languages may die out. Some countries have taken steps to protect minority languages. What is your view of this practice?