

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Председатель Приемной комиссии  
ФГАОУ ВО «СПбГУ»

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**Задания для вступительных испытаний  
по дисциплине «Иностранный язык - английский» для поступающих на  
обучение по программам бакалавриата и специалитета  
Вариант 4**

**Часть 1 (задания 1-9, 40 баллов)**

1. Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Building materials
2. The longest on Earth
3. Safe travel
4. Designing a building
5. Invented by accident
6. Comfortable living
7. How did they do it?
8. Why seasons change

A. Most of Africa's rural peoples use natural resources that are locally available for their homes. In grasslands, people typically use grass to cover the walls and roofs. In forested areas, they use hardwoods as well as bamboo and raffia palm. Earth and clay are also major resources used in construction. In areas with few natural resources, people often live as nomads, moving from place to place. Instead of making permanent homes, they usually use simple shelters or tents made of animal skins and woven hair.

B. An architect must consider how a structure will be used and by whom. An apartment building, a palace, a hospital, a museum, an airport, and a sports arena all have different construction requirements. Another factor is the ideas the structure should communicate. For example, some buildings are made to impress people with a display of power and wealth; others — to make everyone feel welcome. Other things to consider are the location and surrounding environment, including weather, and the cost of materials.

C. Did you know that an eleven-year-old child first created the Popsicle? The boy's name was Frank Epperson. In 1905, Frank left a mixture of water and powdered soda out on his porch by mistake. It also contained a stir stick. That night, fortunately for Frank, the temperatures fell to a record low. As a result, he discovered the substance had frozen to the stick, and a frozen fruit flavoured ice

treat was created. He decided to call it the epsicle, which was later patented by him and named as Popsicle.

D. As Earth goes around the sun, the North Pole points to the same direction in space. For about six months every year, the North Pole is tilted towards the sun. During this time, the Northern Hemisphere gets more direct sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere and more hours of daylight. During the other six months, the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. When the Northern Hemisphere gets the most sunlight, it experiences spring and summer. At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere gets autumn and winter.

E. In southern Peru, there is an isolated plateau where the wind almost never blows. Here, around the year 400 to 650 AD, the people of the Nazca culture created the famous Nazca lines, by removing the red stones covering the ground so that the white earth beneath was visible. These Nazca lines are actually portraits of animals such as monkeys, birds or fish. It is a mystery how such a primitive civilization could create such artwork with precision when they had no means of viewing their work from the air.

F. Antarctica, which is the southernmost and fifth largest continent, does not have twenty-four-hour periods divided into days and nights. In the South Pole, the sun rises on about September 21 and moves in a circular path until it sets on about March 22. This "day", or summer, is six months long. During this period, if the weather conditions are good, the sun can be seen twenty-four hours a day. From March 22 until September 21, the South Pole is dark, and Antarctica has its "night", or winter.

G. Any ship that hits an iceberg can be damaged. The most famous iceberg in history sank the "Titanic", a ship travelling in the northern Atlantic Ocean, on April 15, 1912. The ship's side scraped the iceberg, which tore holes in the hull. Within three hours, the ship was at the bottom of the ocean. After the loss of the "Titanic", several nations worked together to establish the International Ice Patrol. Today the U.S. Coast Guard runs the patrol, which warns ships about icebergs floating in Atlantic shipping routes.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

2. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А-Г частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1-7. Одна из частей в списке 1-7 — лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

#### Peter and Paul Fortress

The Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg, located on small Hare Island, is the historic core of the city. The history of St. Petersburg begins with the history of the fortress.



Since 1700 Russia had been fighting the Northern War against Sweden. By 1703 the lands by the Neva River were conquered. To protect them from the attacks of the Swedes it was necessary to build a strong outpost here. The fortress was founded on Hare Island 16 (27) May, 1703 by joint plan of Peter I and French engineer Joseph-Gaspard Lambert de Guerin. This day is well known

A \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The fortress stretches from west to east with six bastions  
 B \_\_\_\_\_. The Peter's Gate on the east side,  
 C \_\_\_\_\_, has remained since the time of Peter I. The Peter and Paul Cathedral, D \_\_\_\_\_ emperors and the monument of Russian baroque, was completed after the death of the emperor, in 1733. The weathervane as a golden angel with a cross, E \_\_\_\_\_, is one of the main symbols of the city. On the opposite side of the cathedral, there is the Mint building, constructed in the time of Paul I by architect A. Porto. Coinage was moved to the fortress F \_\_\_\_\_ in the time of Peter I. The Peter and Paul Fortress has never directly participated in any fighting. From the very beginning of its existence it was used as a political prison. Since 1924 the Peter and Paul Fortress has been a part of the Museum of the History of St. Petersburg.

1. as the day of the birth of St. Petersburg
2. which was designed by D. Trezzini
3. which was the burial place of Russian
4. and reminding of the rich history of the city
5. as the most protected part of the city
6. which is located on the spire of the cathedral
7. that are located at the corners

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

3. The first similarity between the narrator's school and Hogwarts is that both schools are situated

- 1) far from pupils' homes.
- 2) in an unusual school building.
- 3) not far from London.
- 4) near a village.

### Kimbolton School

I went to school in a large village called Kimbolton in the county of Cambridgeshire. In recent years I have been reminded of my time there by,

strangely enough, the Harry Potter books by J.K. Rowling. The first and most obvious reason is that Kimbolton is a castle school; just as Hogwarts is the castle school for Harry and his friends.

Hogwarts is of course filled with ghosts, such as Sir Nicholas de Mimsy Porpington — better known as Nearly Headless Nick: But Kimbolton also has a reputation for being haunted and in fact lays claim to a very famous ghost. This is Katherine of Aragon — the first wife of Henry VIII. She was sent there in April 1534 after refusing to accept the legality of Henry's divorce proceedings. When I arrived there as a first year in September 1971, I was told that her ghost was often seen — but only from the knees upwards. This, I was told, was because she walked on the original rather than the later modern floors. I am ashamed to confess that at times we set up "ghostly" tricks to scare our friends. These usually involved almost invisible fishing lines being used to "mysteriously" open and close cupboards or move chairs.

There are other comparisons to be made however. In Harry Potter's Hogwarts School there are four "houses"; Gryffindor, Hufflepuff, Ravenclaw and the dark house, Slytherin. The four houses being named after famous headmasters of Hogwarts' past. At Kimbolton we also had four houses named for the same reason. They were called Ingram's, Bailey's, Dawson's and Gibbard's. As I recall there were no sinister connotations with any house although probably the Slytherin equivalent was Gibbard's. At the time Gibbard's was the house for "day boys" who lived at home and travelled to school each day. The other houses were for the "borders" that lived in the castle. The dayboys were nicknamed "day bugs" and the residents were called "border bugs". I was a day bug.

There were common rooms and detentions which I suppose all schools still have. But few schools, like Kimbolton, have narrow, long corridors lined with portraits whose eyes seem to follow you round! Mind you — none of our paintings spoke to us as they sometimes do at Hogwarts! Kimbolton also has a fantastic staircase in the castle and huge murals by the Italian Rococo painter Pellegrini.

Apart from the castle, ghosts and houses there were other comparisons to Hogwarts. The teachers (who were called masters) also wore black gowns and addressed us only by our surnames. We pupils had to wear suits and ties to school and actually were not allowed to take our jackets off unless the day was exceptionally hot. But there were some fairly important differences too.

Firstly Kimbolton, at the time I was there, was a school only for boys. It has changed since, but then we had no Hermione Grangers to fight against evil with. We played football and cricket rather than Quidditch and took 'O' Levels rather than OWLS. That is "Ordinary" Level exams rather than "Ordinary Wizarding Levels". But still, looking back on it all, I have to say that I, at least, thought the place was rather magical.

#### 4. Students in Kimbolton School believed that

- 1) Katherine of Aragon became a ghost as Henry VIII murdered her.
- 2) the ghost could be scared by moving furniture with a fishing line.
- 3) the ghost regularly appeared in the castle at midnight.



4) the ghost could be seen partially, if at all.

5. Kimbolton School had four houses that

- 1) got their names as in Hogwarts.
- 2) selected students similarly to Hogwarts.
- 3) had different reputation as at Hogwarts.
- 4) had the same names as houses at Hogwarts.

6. The house the narrator belonged to

- 1) was the privileged one.
- 2) had an evil reputation.
- 3) had one particular difference.
- 4) was similar to other houses.

7. The narrator thinks Kimbolton was not like other schools as it had

- 1) a special system of punishments.
- 2) a very special kind of decor.
- 3) common rooms.
- 4) several houses.

8. Both teachers and students in the narrator's school

- 1) had to follow a certain dress code.
- 2) were dressed in school uniform.
- 3) were addressed by their surnames.
- 4) could be compared to the ones in Hogwarts.

9. According to the narrator, Kimbolton was unlike Hogwarts because it

- 1) had a different exam system.
- 2) had a different kind of magic.
- 3) used to be a school for boys.
- 4) had recently become a school for boys.

## **Часть 2 (задания 10-27, 36 баллов)**

10. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **NOT CAN** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

### **As old as a brontosaurus**

As we walked around the Prehistoric Park in Calgary, I had my six-year-old son, Jordie, pose for a picture with a brontosaurus in the background. After I took the photo, I \_\_\_\_\_ help crying.

11. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **TAKE** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

«What's wrong, Mom?» Jordie asked. I explained that when I was his age, my parents had taken my picture standing in exactly the same spot, and I was feeling rather nostalgic. I added that perhaps one day he \_\_\_\_\_ his son's picture here.

12. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **I** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Puzzled, he looked several times from the brontosaurus to \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **BAD** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

I And then came the \_\_\_\_\_ moment of my life. My son said, «But ... when you were a girl ... it was alive then, right?»

14. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **CHOOSE** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

### Victory Day

On this day, Russia celebrates the victory over Nazi Germany and honours 20 million Soviet people who died in the war. May 9 \_\_\_\_\_, since on the night of the 8th/9th of 1945, the Nazi Germany surrendered to the Soviet Union and the Allies in Berlin.

15. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **TAKE** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

In Russia, almost every family has at least one person who \_\_\_\_\_ part in the war.

16. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **BEGIN** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

### Famous inventions stories

Have you ever wondered how the most famous inventions were created? From the \_\_\_\_\_ of time, humans everywhere have been inventing.

17. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **IMPRESS** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

By looking into our past and bringing invention stories to life, we are all reminded that regular people, like you and me, were able to come up with \_\_\_\_\_ ideas that ended up having a great impact.

18. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **EDUCATION** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Knowing the past can help you create the future. If you are looking for invention inspiration, background for an \_\_\_\_\_ project, or just have a curious mind — read about famous inventions. The stories of great inventions are fascinating.

19. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **SIMPLE** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Some great inventions were created \_\_\_\_\_ by mistake, others by trial and error.

20. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **INVENT** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Some \_\_\_\_\_ of the most well-known products have incredible stories of innovation to tell.

21. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) provide
- 2) supply
- 3) afford
- 4) allow

### Sharing music with friends

Brenda is a nineteen-year old full-time college student, and she earns money working part time as a waitress. Brenda loves to listen to music like most young people, but she can't 21 \_\_\_\_\_ the high CD prices that record companies 22 \_\_\_\_\_ for popular CDs. Brenda says that the prices of CDs are ridiculously high at \$17 to \$20 each and there are only two or three good songs on each CD.

She 23 \_\_\_\_\_ an apartment with three other roommates. She pays her own 24 \_\_\_\_\_ and she also pays most of her 25 \_\_\_\_\_. Her solution to expensive CDs is to download or copy music from the Internet. Brenda and millions of other people are called «downloaders» because they download free file-sharing software and music. When Brenda later gives, shares, or trades her music files free over the Internet, she is also an uploader. She considers herself an active music uploader,

but the music industry considers her a 26 \_\_\_\_\_. From 2001 on, the Recording Industry Association of America has sued and fined dozens of file-sharing services, for uploading music files, and hundreds of people, for 27 \_\_\_\_\_ the law by downloading music.

22. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) offer
- 2) charge
- 3) suggest
- 4) propose

23. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) leases
- 2) lends
- 3) hires
- 4) rents

24. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) lessons
- 2) classes
- 3) tuition
- 4) education

25. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) costs
- 2) fees
- 3) expenses
- 4) payments

26. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) thief
- 2) cheater
- 3) burglar
- 4) bandit

27. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) undermining
- 2) disobeying
- 3) breaking
- 4) ruining



**Часть 3 (задание -28, 24 балла)**

**28.** You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Molly:

<b>From: Friend@mail.uk</b>
<b>To: Russian_friend@ege.ru</b>
<b>Subject: Welcome</b>
<i>I looked after my little sister. Do you think babysitting is a hard work? Do you agree to look after kids when parents ask you to do it? Would you like to be a single child in the family? Why?</i> <i>Moreover, I'm going to visit New York with my cousin soon and stay there for a week.</i>

Write an email to Molly.

In your message

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her visit to New York.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

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