

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Английский язык
2021

Блок 1 Вариант 7

стр. 1 из 4

ФРАЗОВАЯ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

You are going to read an article. Match two halves of the sentences below. There is one extra ending you do not need to choose. The beginnings of the sentences below follow the same order as the full sentences in the original text.

Write out the number and the corresponding letter.

Example: 16 – M

1	When we finish school we have several important questions to	choose a profession for which we will need education?	A
2	Shall we continue	cases the answers are not so evident.	B
3	Shall we start	answer.	C
4	Shall we enter a university immediately after	school?	D
5	Shall we try to	people.	E
6	When we just teenagers, is it possible to	separate from them after you finish school.	F
7	These questions are difficult to answer, because it all depends on the interests and on the temperament of each particular	living with our parents?	G
8	If you are close with your parents, it may be too early to	get some experience in life before we enter a university?	H
9	If you know exactly what you want to study, there is no need to	working to become financially independent?	I
10	In all other	wait and to work, you should enter a university at once.	J
		person.	K

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ

You are going to read an essay. Choose a word from the list to complete each gap (1-10).

Change its form where necessary to make a word / a group of words that fits in the gap.

Different aspects of form change are possible: active or passive voice; indicative, imperative or subjunctive mood; finite or non-finite forms (infinitive, gerund, participle); tense for finite forms or aspect for non-finite forms; full or bare infinitive, etc.

Each verb can be used only once.

Write out the number of the gap and the form of the verb (example: 0. was delivered).

admire

answer

be

finish

happen

know

make

marry

need

ruin

Julia Lambert, the main character of the novel "Theatre" by William Somerset Maugham, 1. _____ precisely how to get what she wants. She also knows that there are things she will never get, and she can 2. _____ a distinction between the two. She is the leading London actress, a charming woman of 46 3. _____ to a man she had once loved to distraction. Her husband Michael 4. _____ emotionally indifferent to her all along, but he had always been her good friend. Now he is the director and the producer of the first-class London theatre which they own together with Julia. She has all the main parts in their theatre, she has friends who 5. _____ her and many useful connections. But there is one thing she knows she will never get in life, and this thing is love. In spite of her great professional success and enviable social position Julia is rather bored with life, for her heart is empty. She does not mind it in the least and she does not think she 6. _____ any changes. But then the unexpected 7. _____ : Julia suddenly falls in love, her life appears to make sense, but eventually this emotion nearly 8. _____ her career and she sighs with relief when the whole thing is over. When you 9. _____ reading the novel, most questions 10. _____, but one question still remains: will Julia ever become happy in her private life?

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПИСЬМО

1. You are going to read an article. Answer the questions that follow. Decide whether each statement is *True* or *False* and provide your arguments drawn from the text to justify your choice.

Write out your answers in your answer sheet.

Example. 11-False because <quotation from the text>

Gift-giving etiquette in the global village

Within the interdependent, global and multicultural marketplace of the 21st-century, cross-cultural differences in the approaches to and practices of businesspeople worldwide are to be learnt. A lack of cross-cultural understanding can inevitably lead to misunderstandings which may result in offence. Cross-cultural awareness and understanding foreign etiquettes are paramount for globetrotting businessman. One area of importance is global gift-giving etiquettes. Understanding gift-giving etiquette can help international businesspeople cement better relationship with foreign colleagues, clients or customers.

Gift-giving etiquette involves considering the following points: who, what, how. The proper choice of the gift depends significantly on the recipient. Is it an individual or a group? It is none the less important to consider their status as certain types of gifts might be unacceptable. Each culture also has its well-established protocol associated with gift-giving and receiving. "Should gifts be reciprocated?" is an essential question to ask before making your final decision.

In many countries such as America or the UK, gift-giving in the business world is rare. It may carry negative connotations as could be taken as bribery. However, in many other countries such as Asia and the Middle East, gift-giving has a central place in business practices.

For example, in China it is the proper etiquette for gifts to be exchanged for celebrations as thanks for assistance and even as a sweetener for future favours. It is however important not to give gifts in the absence of a good reason or a witness. When the Chinese want to buy gifts it is not uncommon for them to ask what you would like. It is wise to demonstrate an appreciation of Chinese culture by asking for items such as ink paintings or tea. Business gifts are always reciprocated and not doing so is regarded as bad manners. Do not be too frugal with your choice of gifts otherwise you will be seen as an "iron rooster", which means that getting a good gift out of you is like getting a feather out of an iron rooster. Depending on the item, avoid giving one of something. Chinese philosophy stresses harmony and balance, so give in pairs.

Gift-giving takes a central part of the Japanese business etiquette, too. If you travel on business to this country, be sure to bring a range of gifts with you and remember that expensive gifts are common. So if you're presented with a gift, you should be able to reciprocate accordingly. However, the emphasis in Japanese business culture is on the act of gift-giving not the gift itself. The best time to present a gift is at the end of your visit. A gift for an individual should be given in private. If you're presenting a gift to a group of people, have them all be present. The correct etiquette is to present and receive gifts with both hands. Before accepting a gift it is polite to refuse at least once or twice before accepting. Giving four or nine of anything is considered unlucky. To avoid mistakes, follow the Chinese rule and give in pairs if possible.

Unlike China and Japan, in Saudi Arabia gifts should be of the highest quality and only be given to the most intimate of friends. While silver is acceptable, gold or silk is to be avoided when choosing a present for a man. Always give and receive gifts with the right hand and remember that it is acceptable to open gifts when received.

The above are only a few examples of cross-cultural differences in gift-giving etiquette. It is advisable to try and establish some facts about the gift-giving etiquette of any country you plan to visit. By doing so, you maximise the potential of your cross-cultural encounter.

1. Understanding the gift-giving procedure will help avoid making mistakes in international business environment.
2. The choice of present depends on the sum of money you can afford.
3. In some countries gifts are considered inappropriate.
4. In China when you are given a gift you must refuse to take it.
5. In Japanese business culture you can't give an expensive present.

2. How far do you agree with the statement?

Gift-giving rituals show cultural differences.

Express your opinion about the issue providing two arguments (one from the text above, the other of your own) and two examples (one from the text above, the other of your own).

Do not quote the text: a copied sequence of 4 words and more is considered a quotation.

Your essay **must contain**

1. The introduction
2. Two paragraphs of the body
3. The conclusion

Write 170-200 words.