

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	One of the world's most radical museums,	was "little valued" at the time.	A
2	The Stedelijk Museum first opened its doors on 14 September, 1895 and	which can be found in Amsterdam is to reach the great age of 130.	B
3	The French poet Apollinaire described it as	in his choice of exhibits, as opposed to previous directors.	C
4	From the beginning its main purpose was to display the best of art whether	well as to continue encouraging new art.	D
5	Back in 1905, its decision to show the work of Van Gogh caused a problem with the city authorities, as his work	it was accepted by the establishment or not.	E
6	But the real trouble started after the War	he has decided to display a permanent collection of modern classics, including art dating back to the 19 th century.	F
7	Rein Wolfs, the present director of the museum, has made up his mind to be a bit more cautious	"the only place in the world where you can see truly modern art".	G
8	He believes it is his duty to care for the old collection of paintings as	at displaying the most revolutionary works of art.	H
9	As far as the future is concerned,	to display at the Stedelijk.	I
10	But he will also continue to search for more unusual and daring work	when they decided to exhibit even more experimental work.	J
		it was controversial from the start.	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)

accompany	allow
appear	fill
hear	incorporate
lead	produce
solve	view

In the late nineteenth century, technological innovations 1) _____ to the birth of a new art form: the motion picture. The first motion pictures could 2) _____ by only one person at a time. Further innovation made it possible to show films to larger audiences, and the first motion picture 3) _____ before a live audience in Paris in 1895. These early films were silent, although they 4) _____ by live orchestras or narrators in the theater. Silent films were a popular form of entertainment in the United States, Great Britain, Japan, and India in the early twentieth century, but they were soon replaced by "talking pictures," films that 5) _____ sound as well as images. The rising popularity of talking pictures was attributed to two important advances in technology. One of the most significant barriers to 6) _____ films with sound was the synchronization, or simultaneous playing, of sound and pictures. In many early films, the sound was played separately from the film. This system was unreliable, however, as skips or other minor problems with the sound disc could cause the sound recording and the video to play at different times or speeds. 7) _____ this problem, inventors created sound-on-film technology that 8) _____ filmmakers to record the sound and the pictures together.

But even when the sound was precisely synchronized with the images on-screen, it was often difficult for audiences 9) _____ the recordings. Advancements in amplification technology, or processes for increasing sound volume, were essential to the popularization of films with sound and dialogue. Improvements in microphones made the recording process more effective, and the development of more powerful speakers made it possible to play sound capable of 10) _____ larger and larger spaces.

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>

Quoting Shakespeare

You can't find your flash drive. Searching through your things, you mutter to yourself: 'Where is it? It can't have vanished into thin air!' You've just quoted Shakespeare: the magician Prospero in *the Tempest* explains to amazed onlookers that the strange creatures they saw 'were spirits and are melted into thin air'. Or perhaps your best friend thinks your boyfriend is no good for you, and she advises you to 'send him packing'. She's quoting Sir John Falstaff, the comic fat knight in *Henry IV Part I*, who sends away an unwelcome messenger.

Shakespeare was extraordinary in many ways. He knew how to tell a good story. He created memorable characters. He was brilliant at portraying emotions. He knew how to construct a play that would hold an audience's attention. But what makes him unique is that he created an enormous number of words and expressions that have entered the English language, so that today we often use them without realizing they are quotations.

When Iago, the deceitful villain in *Othello*, explains his life philosophy, he says to show what he is really thinking would be to 'wear his heart upon his sleeve'. Today we use that expression to mean 'show emotions openly'. The moneylender Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice* is shocked that his daughter, 'his own flesh and blood', could have stolen from him. Nowadays people still emphasise the strength of family bonds by referring to their children as 'their own flesh and blood'. If your favourite football team is going to play against much stronger opponents, you may fear the result is 'a foregone conclusion', meaning there's no doubt about it. That's what Othello thought of the accusation that his wife was unfaithful to him. (He was wrong, though, so perhaps the result of the match is not so certain either.).

Seeing something truly impressive or astonishing, we feel it 'beggars all description': no description can make it sound as wonderful as it really is. It was Cleopatra in *Antony and Cleopatra* who first made such an impression on a Roman soldier. On the other hand, when young brother comes home all muddy after playing outside in a rain day, you might think he's 'a sorry sight' (as Macbeth says, looking at his bloody hands after he's murdered king Duncan). And if your friends want to go clubbing for the fourth night in a row, that could simply be 'too much of a good thing' (to use the words of Rosalind, the heroine of *As You Like It*).

Apart from creating these vivid expressions, Shakespeare was also exceptionally inventive in coining new words. Countless, laughable, accommodation and premeditated are amongst many words which were recorded in Shakespeare's works – either created by him or brought by him into general circulation.

Having praised Shakespeare's rare talent with words, let's admit that he was also fortunate. As good luck would have it, he was born less than a century after the first printing press was established in England. Because his plays were printed, his words and phrases reached a wide audience, leading to a lasting enrichment of English.

1. If you *send someone packing* you remind them to pack for the trip.
2. To wear *your heart upon your sleeve* means to express your personality through your clothes.
3. If someone or something is *a sorry sight*, it looks unpleasant and shocking.
4. Shakespeare didn't introduce new words into the English language.
5. The popularity of Shakespeare's phrases can be explained by the appearance of printing press in England.

2. How far do you agree with the statement?

William Shakespeare has had a profound effect on culture.

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**.