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ДВИ по иностранному языку
Английский язык
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Блок 1 Вариант 19

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	The legendary King Bladud, the father of King Lear, is traditionally associated with the establishment of the original Bath	and further extensive remains unearthed.	A
2	In A.D. 44 the Romans set up their city of <i>Aquae Sulis</i> here	and the dedication of its medicinal waters, the only natural warm springs in England, to the goddess of Minerva.	B
3	Their earliest baths were founded either by Vespasian	and there are remnants of seats and the pillars which supported the roof.	C
4	Some remains were uncovered 30-ft below ground in 1755	or in the time of his son Titus.	D
5	In 1883 further work was carried out	a representation of Jacob's ladder.	E
6	The flooring of the greatest of the Roman baths	be renovated in 2 years.	F
7	The bath is encircled by a wide stone platform with six steps descending into water,	and segments of the pipes from spring to bath are still in position.	G
8	A stone tunnel for carrying away waste water is watertight	and then much altered again by nineteenth-century restoration.	H
9	An abbey is known to have existed in Saxon times: its church was rebuilt between 1500 and 1600,	as in the days of its installation.	I
10	On the front of its rectangular tower is	with a temple, a forum, and fine houses.	J
		and then buried again.	K

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Блок 2 Вариант 19

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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*).

adapt
go
impress
include
invent

make
put
release
seem
set

A fascinating and depressing documentary about a visionary director and his impossible dream 1)..... lately. Alejandro Jodorowsky, who more or less 2)..... the cinematic head trip with the early-seventies classics "El Topo" and "The Holy Mountain," decided, in 1975 3)..... Frank Herbert's "Dune" as his first studio film. Backed by the French producer, Michel Seydoux, he 4)..... together his dream team – a cast that 5)..... his teenage son Brontis whom he put through two years of a full-time martial-arts training, Salvador Dali, and Orson Welles and a design team that included Dan O'Bannon, the illustrator Chris Foss, and the painter H.R.Giger. But Hollywood producers, while 6)..... by the detailed plans, were put off by the freewheeling director himself, and the film 7)..... unmade. The documentary, by Frank Povich, is an engaging and impressive portrait of Jodorowsky, now eighty-five, whose energetic and philosophical presence 8)..... the tone. But the great reveal - the particularly important influence that Jodorowsky's unmade film 9)..... to have had on the subsequent history of cinema, and on Hollywood itself – 10)..... the tale of might-have-beens all the more infuriating. Nostalgia for the golden seventies takes another blow.

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>

Lies, Deception and Truth

St. Augustine considered the matter of white lies, lies put forth for the purpose of sparing the feelings of someone who might be hurt in some way if he or she was forced to hear the truth. He proposed this situation: a desperately ill man, unaware that his beloved only son has died, asks how the boy is. If the father learns the truth, it may kill him.

Naturally, it would be wrong to assure the father that his son is well or to say "I don't know how he is." Augustine made plain his belief that the only right course would be absolute frankness. But the father's feelings as a man also had to be considered. "Often... human sympathy overcomes me," Augustine confessed. For such painful truth telling, he wondered, "who is sufficient?" Yet we ought to make ourselves sufficient, he was convinced, because the habit of lying has a way of growing. Bit by bit, well-meant little white lies can add up to a mountain of big serious deceptions. Therefore, he concluded, "it is not true that sometimes we ought to lie." Inevitably, however, we sometimes will, and ranking lies on a scale of moral seriousness was the way Augustine chose to help fallible human beings cope with that reality.

Rating lies according to their consequences seems an excellent idea, and not just for lies in public life. Looking at *what happens* when a child is deceived in a specific instance sheds new light on the ethics of that particular deception.

For example, lying to a five-year-old about death has the effect of protecting that child from a reality she is not yet equipped to handle. Isn't that what makes the lie seem right? Telling a fearful child that a doctor's shot won't hurt may also seem to have a beneficial result. But will the consequences of the lie end there? What will the child do when he finds that shot does hurt? What about the next time he needs an inoculation? How will he react to finding that grown-ups – his own mother among them – are not to be trusted?

In a few cases, the good effects clearly outweigh the bad ones. A mother's lie to a child about a dying relative may be an example of such a deception. Another example is told by Harvard University professor Sissela Bok in her book *Lying: Moral Choice in Public and Private Life*. According to Bok, a young woman was travelling in a remote part of Africa when she came upon a village. The villagers invited her to a feast and – mark of special honour – asked her to taste the tribal delicacy: baby mice dipped in melted butter and swallowed live. As her hosts eyed her expectantly, the woman thought quickly and grasped at a lie. Her religion, she announced regretfully, specifically forbade the eating of live baby mice.

How could anyone condemn such a lie? And how, many ask, could anyone condemn the other white lies that all of us hear – and tell – under far less drastic circumstances every day of our lives? The petty insincerities of unmeant compliments and fake excuses are far too trivial to be counted as unethical, they say. They may even be unnecessary, serving to make life easier and more agreeable for everyone. "A mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure", Sir Francis Bacon wrote. He was thinking not just of flattery, but of the "deceptions" of fiction and poetry. Others, like the seventeenth-century French playwright Jean-Baptiste Moliere, have agreed that white lies are essential among civilized people. "Wouldn't the social fabric come undone," one of Moliere's characters asks, "if we were wholly frank with everyone?"

Many think so, and social lies abound. But are all of them really as harmless as people like to think they are? St. Augustine would not have said so. The most innocent-seeming of white lies can grow to "a plague ... of huge proportions through small additions," he lied-to, Augustine might have continued. Making a practice of soliciting or accepting insincerities leaves a person vulnerable to a rude awakening when reality intrudes – as it sure to do eventually. Making a practice of uttering them can have the effect of turning an honest person into a hypocrite.

1. St. Augustine was critical of the idea of white lies.
2. In some cases, white lies are necessary.
3. Sissela Bok tasted the tribal delicacy.
4. Jean-Baptiste Moliere was against telling lies.
5. White lies can lead to greater problems.

2. How far do you agree with the statement?

White lies are harmless.

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.