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ДВИ по иностранному языку
Английский язык

Блок 1 Вариант 26

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 Tower began in the time of William the Conqueror with the erection of the keep (a large strong tower), generally known as the White Tower	who added an outer curtain and the watergate of St Thomas's Tower.	A
2	Major additions were made by Richard Coeur de Lion, Henry III and Edward III,	from mid-Victorian times.	B
3	Henry VIII carried	whose site is marked near the Chapel of St Peter ad Vincula.	C
4	The present mock-medieval walls date only	to rise from the Thames.	D
5	The keepers of the fortress are known as Yeomen Warders and	because for some centuries from the thirteenth onwards its outer walls were whitewashed.	E
6	The commander bears the title of Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, and has a Lieutenant to aid him;	of a couple of other unwanted wives within these walls.	F
7	Many a royal personage and many a fallen favourite of royalty has been imprisoned here; and many met their death on the block	out further work around the perimeter.	G
8	Captured rebels were often brought from Westminster by water and led	but neither now lives on the premises.	H
9	Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon, and disposed	rising from the river.	I
10	Tower Bridge, opened in 1894, is 800-ft long between the landward towers and 200-ft between the towers	still wear a uniform dating from Henry VII's time.	J
		to their doom through the wide arch of Traitor's Gate, opposite the Bloody Tower.	K

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*).

acknowledge

join

appear

miss

demand

promote

examine

want

form

witness

To contemporary minds, Pre-Raphaelitism 1) _____ as a quintessentially English art movement, and this was exactly what was intended by the young men who 2) _____ themselves into the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood in 1848. In the autumn of that year Dante Gabriel Rossetti, his brother William Michael Rossetti, William Holman Hunt, Thomas Woolner, Frederic George Stephens and James Collinson 3) _____ John Everett Millais at his parents' house in London's Gower Street. Here they 4) _____ engravings after early Italian frescoes and saw in them the sincerity and seriousness of purpose which they perceived 5) _____ from English art.

Everywhere the old order was under threat: February 6) _____ revolution in Paris and in April the Chartists had marched through the streets of London 7) _____ universal suffrage. However excited the Pre-Raphaelites were by such events, it was artistic reform rather than political revolution that they 8) _____. Six of the seven were artists who were opposed to the methods of training 9) _____ by the British Royal Academy Schools.

Initially ridiculed for their pretension, by the end of the 1850s intense colouring, careful draughtsmanship and a new symbolic vocabulary 10) _____ as the defining characteristics of contemporary English painting.

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>

One man's muzak is another man's noise

Extensive research was carried out in 2012 into opinions on background music, or muzak as it is commonly known in the USA or piped music as it is known in Britain. The survey asked the general public what they thought and the findings gave an interesting view of the growing use of this type of music that seems to follow us everywhere.

So what exactly is muzak? It is background music played in public places such as shops, supermarkets, pubs, or even down the telephone! If you are asked to wait on the phone for a few minutes, you can often find yourself with an earful of exceptionally loud music.

From the survey, researchers found that 33% of the general public expressed a total dislike of this form of music. Together with the 36% of the general public who said that they never actually even notice background music, the total figure might be a strong message for businesspeople that perhaps they need to start questioning the value of playing muzak anywhere and everywhere, as many people clearly dislike it!

The vast majority of people who find it annoying feel that shops, supermarkets, restaurants and cafes are the worst places. Generally, restaurants are considered worse for those who are hard of hearing, as they can feel left out of conversations or unable to hear restaurant staff well enough due to background noise.

Ordinary daily life has never been noisier. It has become quite acceptable to play muzak in buses and taxis, for example. It is now commonly piped onto streets, beaches and parks as well as hotels, restaurants and hospital waiting areas. Many people in hospital are helpless and also denied their right to silence when they are in such an uncomfortable condition. Surely we all have a basic right to silence should we choose.

In recent years, the quality of piped music has changed, from relatively soft sounds to hard, louder sounds on many occasions. Restaurants seem to be operating in the belief that the more background noise there is, the better business will be. There are, in fact, no statistics that actually prove that higher noise levels increase business. Such levels are certainly against the rights of the individual.

Apparently, there is an internet site which offers help in complaining about the increasing use of muzak by companies in Britain. We generally seem to have little choice in the matter, with music deafening us without our permission, as a means of encouraging us to spend more money. This would seem to be a total abuse of the relationship between company and customer. The site allows you to make a complaint quickly and easily. It also has a list of restaurants and cafes that do not actually play muzak. If you do indeed find yourself more and more stressed and annoyed by such music in public places, why not let your voice be heard and make a complaint. It might just make a difference!

Those who dislike muzak tend to avoid shops in which it is played. It is not, however, enough to avoid those particular businesses as your opinion and voice are lost if you simply stay away. In order for managers to get the message that a large number of customers are

staying away and that it could be affecting customer relations, perhaps we now need to start complaining!

As Helen G. from London said, 'I think our worst experience recently was in a large computer store. We asked two or three assistants if they could turn the music down as we couldn't think straight, but they were either indifferent or said they were unable to help. On the way out, we spoke to a more senior member of staff who said it couldn't be turned off. I explained that we had come with 2,000 pounds to spend on computer equipment, but couldn't bear to stay in the shop any longer because of the noise level. He immediately told us to wait while he went to turn it off. Of course we didn't wait and simply took our business elsewhere!'

Whatever happened to being able to focus peacefully on what we are doing, whether it be shopping or socializing? Silence in public places now seems to be totally unacceptable these days. The right to silence is something we need to insist on as we should be allowed to have a certain level of peace and quiet in our lives.

1. According to the writer, muzak is a widespread phenomenon.
2. The vast majority of the participants of the survey find muzak annoying.
3. Muzak in shops and restaurants brings more customers.
4. A special internet site has been set up to encourage customers to voice concerns about the level of noise in public places.
5. Helen went somewhere else to buy computer equipment because she couldn't bear the prices.

2. How far do you agree with the statement?

People have a basic right to silence.

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.