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ДВИ по иностранному языку
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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	GLOBAL LANGUAGES are currently seeking potential families who could offer homestay accommodation	to socialize with your students for a minimum of two hours per evening and six hours over the weekend.	A
2	Families may opt for providing board and lodging over Christmas,	required to ensure successful placements.	B
3	Both homestay students and overseas students are	improving their English, but also to discover England's many cultural attractions.	C
4	Prior to being registered as one of our families, it is essential that you agree	who allow their students to integrate within their family.	D
5	A homestay coordinator can be contacted 24 hours a day	to organize trips and outings individually or with their peer group.	E
6	Our students are of diverse nationalities and come to England with a view to	to notify their homestay family if they do not require an evening meal.	F
7	They tend to be independent-minded and prefer	to our students from two weeks up to six-month duration.	G
8	You may also find that they will often eat out, although they are advised	go for the homestay experience and why we offer this kind of accommodation.	H
9	Homestay providers who receive the most positive feedback are the ones	for which they would receive a 20% supplement.	I
10	It is the opportunity for this kind of relationship which usually makes students	stay for free.	J
		in case of emergency.	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*).

characterize
contain
devise
enter
establish

form
inspire
make
secure
sign

Coca-Cola is a carbonated soft drink **1)** an extract from kola nuts, together with sweeteners and other flavourings. Coca-Cola is produced by the Coca-Cola Company, **2)** in 1892. The drink was originated in Atlanta in 1886 by a pharmacist, John S. Pemberton, at his Pemberton Chemical Company. The logo **3)** by his bookkeeper, Frank Robinson. By 1891, another Atlanta pharmacist, Asa Griggs Candler, **4)** complete ownership of the company. In 1899, the Coca-Cola Company **5)** its first agreement with an independent bottling company, which was allowed to buy the syrup and produce, bottle, and distribute Coca-Cola. Such licensing agreements **6)** the basis of a unique distribution system that now **7)** most of the American soft drink industry. In the 1960s, Coca-Cola bought Minute Maid Corporation, thus **8)** the citrus beverage market, and introduced the lemon-lime drink Sprite and a sugar-free cola Tab. In 1982, Coca-Cola purchased Columbia Pictures, a motion picture and entertainment company. Coke has long become a symbol of American culture in a way that its competitor Pepsi has never managed. As long ago as in 1950, it **9)** a word for the American cultural takeover of the planet: Coca-Colonization. Today, Coke is sold in 195 countries and is claimed to be the second most universally understood term in English, exceeded only by O.K. Coca-Cola **10)** an indelible mark on American culture and deserved a museum of its own – the World of Coca-Cola in Atlanta. It is the largest and best soft drink museum in the United States.

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>

Is this your idea of fun?

In the field of human exploration, Sir Ranulph Fiennes's personal achievements are remarkable and his numerous expeditions to the North and South Poles have turned him into an iconic figure, the explorer's explorer. Now there are many amateurs that would follow in his footsteps. Adventure travel is one of the fastest growing sectors of the travel market. Offering trips to destinations including Mount Everest, Antarctica and the South Pole, tour companies can now provide access for those less tough to remote parts of the planet once considered the exclusive playgrounds of Fiennes and his peers.

This year, record numbers are expected at the base camp of Everest, in the hope of reaching the summit of the world's tallest peak. So, is the exploring game getting too easy? 'Anyone who plans carefully could get to the South Pole if they're in relatively good condition and go at the right time of the year,' says Fiennes. 'I would say the same of Mount Everest. If the weather's good and you take a reasonable guide, you should be able to get up even if you've never climbed before. However, there are still plenty of expeditions the majority of the public would not be able to do. Crossing the whole continent of Antarctica unsupported, for example, your troubles only really start at the South Pole. But the urge to go to far-flung regions is innate to man,' Fiennes continues, 'and I think provided there is no ecological damage, this is fine. On Everest, though, there has been a dramatic impact in terms of litter.'

But with specialist companies willing to deposit increasing numbers of tourists in ever more remote locations, is exploring still a true test of character? 'The challenge is what you make of it,' says Fiennes. 'In the wrong weather, you can have the most horrendous time on reasonably easy routes. But the ratio of accidents on Everest or at the South Pole is less than that on certain tourist routes, because you expect to be very cold and encounter crevasses¹ and so you are naturally more cautious.' Also lying behind the increasing numbers of extreme adventures, says Fiennes, is the improved technology used for polar equipment. 'It's all a lot lighter now, less bulky. If you're inexperienced, that makes these journeys a lot more appealing.'

Patrick Woodhead, whose young team reached the South Pole in 75 days, thinks the explorer community has a tendency to be respectful towards their discipline and claims his South Pole trek was a thoroughly enjoyable experience. However, last year, Fiennes published a biography of the original Antarctic explorer, Captain Robert Falcon Scott, and he feels there are those among modern explorers who remain ignorant of the debt they owe to Scott's pioneering spirit. 'People today think we knew back then that Antarctica was a continent – we didn't. On his first expedition to Antarctica in 1902, Scott made an 800-mile journey when the furthest expedition previously had been 14 miles.'

What is it that has driven explorers to the extremes of the Earth? 'Explorers have always had a thousand different motives,' Fiennes acknowledges. 'If I'm asked myself, I am quite clear. It's my profession and how I make an income. There are people who aren't comfortable with that. I'm supposed to say "Because it's there to be conquered." I think some people still need this image of nobility.' Such frankness has contributed to Fiennes's reputation for occasional haughtiness². On an expedition in 1971, he made the mistake of taking along a television crew. 'It meant good publicity for future expeditions,' he says, 'but they deliberately set out with the aim of showing me up as a dictator.'

Nevertheless, Fiennes has built his reputation on the only sort of accomplishment that matters among his peers – being first. 'When Sir Edmund Hillary first scaled Everest, he used every aid at his disposal. The next "first" then has to be the person to do it without oxygen, then the first solo ascent and so on.' So are there any true 'firsts' left? 'In part, it's the attitude of the individual,' he says. 'If something has been done, they will find their own firsts. Eventually, expeditions end up relying on gimmicks³; for example, going to the South Pole on a motorbike, or on a camel and so on.'

¹ crevasse - a deep open crack, especially in ice, for example in a glacier

² haughtiness – unfriendly behaviour, arrogance

³ gimmick- something invented especially for the purpose of attracting attention and that has no other purpose or value

1. Only professional explorers could reach distant destinations in the past.
2. Adventure travel has a negative effect.
3. Advances in transportation has made exploration more appealing to amateurs.
4. Previous generations of explorers were well informed about the places they wanted to visit.
5. People find increasingly unusual ways to achieve popularity.

2. How far do you agree with the statement?

Extreme tourism can be practiced only by experienced travellers.

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.