



**Национальный исследовательский
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**Демонстрационный вариант внутреннего вступительного испытания
по английскому языку**

Экзаменационная работа по иностранному языку состоит **из трех частей: А, В и С.**

Часть А: Лексико-грамматический тест состоит из 10 тестовых заданий на множественный выбор и 10 заданий на раскрытие скобок. Максимальная оценка за лексико-грамматический тест – 20 баллов.

Часть В: Чтение текста объемом до 2000 знаков предполагает 10 тестовых заданий на множественный выбор: 5 заданий направлены на проверку понимания структурно-смысловых связей текста и предполагают заполнение пропусков в тексте; 5 заданий направлены на понимание содержания текста и предполагают выбор высказывания, соответствующего содержанию. Максимальная оценка за чтение и выполнение тестовых заданий к тексту – 20 баллов.

Часть С: Письменное монологическое высказывание по теме предполагает объем 150 – 200 слов. Максимальная оценка за данное задание – 60 баллов. За каждую орфографическую, пунктуационную, грамматическую, речевую ошибку снимается 1 балл. За ошибку в содержании (отсутствует постановка проблемы, основная мысль не выражена, тема не раскрыта, мысли излагаются непоследовательно, нарушена логика изложения) снимается 3 балла.

Если в одном слове имеется несколько ошибок, допущенных на разные правила, каждая из них учитывается как самостоятельная. За одну ошибку считается отсутствие одного или обоих парных знаков пунктуации. Если в высказывании несколько раз повторяется одно и то же слово, и каждый раз в нем допускается ошибка, она считается за одну. Прочие ошибки не группируются. Не считается ошибкой неправильное выделение абзацев в тексте и нарушение правил переноса с одной строки на другую.

Максимальное количество баллов за все части – 100.

Минимальное количество баллов, необходимое для успешного прохождения экзамена – 30. Продолжительность вступительного испытания – 90 минут.

Open the brackets.

- 1) Entering the room, he saw his brother _____ videogames. (play)
- 2) _____ out of money, he finally became a broke. (run)
- 3) Look at his fists! He _____ his rival in the final! (beat)
- 4) Before he caught the desired fish he _____ still for 5 hours. (sit)
- 5) By 2500, people _____ teleportation. (invent)
- 6) Bob _____ Pete here because Pete is still on the trip to a distant country. (see)
- 7) I promise that I _____ the exam. (pass)
- 8) He told me that he _____ his computer the week before. (update)
- 9) Jane _____ the house before we phoned her. (leave)
- 10) The barn _____ on fire yesterday if you had unplugged the kettle before it ignited. (not set)

Часть В

Read and translate the text, fill in the gaps with matching words (tasks 1-5), answer the questions (tasks 6-10).

William Wallace and the First War of Scottish Independence

A great strife engulfed the Kingdom of Scotland by the end of the 13th century. The benevolent and prosperous rulership of King Alexander III ended abruptly when he fell off the horse and broke his neck in an accident. He's left no heir, and his distant relative, a child queen Margaret, who was to succeed him in usual circumstances, has also died of mysterious illness.

Thus began the period of Scottish history that later would earn a moniker of the Great Cause. More than 100 judges were appointed to oversee the contenders who were feuding for a vacant Scottish throne. One of the most promising claimants, John Balliol, has forged an alliance with a representative of English king Edward I, also known as Edward Longshanks. No man could foresee that this presumably clever idea would soon throw both nations into a 30-years long war.

King Edward I has already sought to extend his dominion over Scotland for quite a long time. Him supporting John Balliol was but an attempt to turn Scotland into a vassal state that would help him wage a war with France. Not very surprisingly, King Edward was outraged when John, who by that time had won in the Great Cause and was himself a king, allowed the leading men of his kingdom to make a quick alliance with France and abandon any allegiance to King Edward whatsoever. An inevitable English invasion was soon to follow.

As Scotland was losing one major battle after another, many Scottish nobles across the country were forced to swear fealty to Edward I. But for any such noble, an uprising would start elsewhere, and each such uprising would have its own leader to emerge. One of such leaders was a Scottish knight, Sir William Wallace.

Wallace had risen to prominence first when he led an attack on an English garrison in a small town of Lanark. Together with his men he managed to kill a sheriff who'd enforce English law, and escape with a woman, who, as contemporary sources seem to imply, was his wife and who's helped him to stage an attack. This was a very daring strike against English authority and soon enough many rebels across the country have sought Wallace and rallied under his banners. William has even managed to gain the blessing of Scottish church, thus, by medieval standards, gaining some degree of relative legitimacy.

His most famous battle though was the one of the Stirling Bridge. Extremely outnumbered, under the leadership of Wallace the Scottish army has managed to hold and eventually route an elite cadre of English troops. The battle commenced on a small wooden bridge over the river Forth, which could let only three men or two horses cross it shoulder to shoulder. As English army was busy crossing, Wallace waited in ambush behind the hill overseeing the bridge. When there

was no more room for a crossing army to retreat, but it was still not quite ready for a fight, Wallace and his men hailed upon unsuspecting invaders and massacred them. The bulk of English army that was still waiting to cross the bridge, seeing the events unfolding at the other side, decided to destroy the bridge and retreat. Subsequently it was scattered and many supply wagons were captured by Scottish army. What was thought to be a victory march for English turned into a humiliating defeat that left a large swath of territory in the hands of Scottish and encouraged the rebels to fight for many more years.

William Wallace was captured by English knights on August 5, 1305. He was tried by English court, found guilty of high treason and sentenced to be hanged, drawn and quartered. But the First War of Scottish Independence was still fought by many other Scottish patriots throughout the land, and formally ended in 1328 with a treaty that confirmed Scottish independence, almost 25 years after his death.

Answer the questions below.

- 1) The period of Scottish history was later _____ “the Great Cause”.
 - a) entitled
 - b) monikered
 - c) summoned
 - d) recalled
- 2) King Edward I was extremely _____ with John’s treason.
 - a) satisfied
 - b) exasperated
 - c) bored
 - d) upset
- 3) Wallace waited in _____ while overseeing the bridge.
 - a) ambush
 - b) vain
 - c) anticipation
 - d) fear
- 4) The English sheriff was _____ by Sir Wallace.
 - a) punched
 - b) shot
 - c) assassinated
 - b) hit
- 5) Sir Wallace was a charismatic leader. _____, many people followed them.
 - a) Therefore
 - b) For instance
 - c) However
 - d) Even though
- 6) What was the main part of the British army doing during the battle of the Stirling Bridge?
 - a) It was waiting.
 - b) It was crossing the bridge.
 - c) It was organizing an ambush.
 - d) It was replenishing its stockpiles.
- 7) How was the Stirling Bridge battle perceived by its contemporaries?
 - a) As a minor event.
 - b) As a humiliating defeat.
 - c) As an outrageous treason.
 - d) As a destructive calamity.

8) What event helped Sir Wallace to gain major acknowledgement?

a) Blessing of the Scottish Church.

b) Unleashing the revolt.

c) Treason of the king

d) Fight against the English sheriff.

9) Why was King Edward I outraged?

a) Wallace betrayed him.

b) The French attacked his country.

c) Scottish noblemen betrayed him.

d) His brother tried to poison him.

10) What did the treaty of 1328 confirm?

a) Scottish independence

b) Scottish merger with England

c) Scottish allegiance to France

d) Scottish colonial status

Часть С

Comment on the following statement. Write an essay not less than 150 words.

"We make a living by what we get, but we make a life by what we give." - Winston Churchill.

Write 200 words essay.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2-3 reasons for your opinion express an opposing opinion and give 1-2 reasons for this opposing opinion explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

Grading scale for admission tests in ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Unit number, №	Unit content	Amount of problems/tasks in a unit	Amount of points for each correct answer	Max. amount of points for each unit
1	Unit A: single choice questions	20	1	20
2	Unit B: text with tasks. Read and translate the text, fill in the gaps with matching words (tasks 1-5), answer the questions (tasks 6-10)	10	2	20
3	Unit C: write an essay on the given statement	5	12	60
Total:				100