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Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
**«ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ СИСТЕМ
УПРАВЛЕНИЯ И РАДИОЭЛЕКТРОНИКИ» (ТУСУР)**

Английский язык
Открытый билет

Раздел 1. Чтение (22 балла)

Задание 1. Установите соответствия между текстами А–Г и заголовками 1–8. Используйте каждый заголовок только 1 раз. Один заголовок в списке лишний.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A game for the elite | 5. Strength and grace |
| 2. The most watched event | 6. A test of endurance |
| 3. Danger and adrenaline | 7. Born in the UK |
| 4. Accessible to everyone | 8. A way to stay healthy |

A. Millions of people around the world play football. It is simple, cheap, and doesn't require much equipment – just a ball and some open space. You can play it in the street, in a park, or on a beach. That is why it has become the number one sport for all ages and social groups.

B. Cricket is often called the English national game. It was invented in England several centuries ago and later spread to many former British colonies. Today, it is hugely popular in countries like India, Australia, and Pakistan, although it remains less known in other parts of the world.

C. Marathon running is not for everyone. Running 42 kilometres takes months of hard training and incredible willpower. Participants must push their bodies to the limit, fighting fatigue and muscle pain. Only the most determined athletes manage to cross the finish line.

D. Gymnastics is a sport that combines physical power with artistic expression. Athletes perform incredible jumps, flips, and balances on various apparatuses. It requires not only muscles but also flexibility, coordination, and a great sense of rhythm. It is truly a pleasure to watch.

E. Polo is a very unusual and costly sport. It is played on horseback, and each player uses a long mallet to hit a small ball. Keeping a horse, special equipment, and a large field makes this sport very expensive. Historically, it was played only by royal families and the wealthy.

F. Many people take up swimming, jogging, or cycling simply to feel better. Regular physical activity reduces stress, improves heart function, and keeps your weight under control. It is a great way to boost your energy and improve your mood without competing with anyone.

G. Extreme sports like skydiving, snowboarding, and rock climbing attract thrill-seekers. These activities involve high speed, great heights, and significant risk. Participants enjoy the rush of adrenaline, but they must always remember about safety and proper equipment.

ОТВЕТ:

- A – 4
- B – 7
- C – 6
- D – 5
- E – 1
- F – 8
- G – 3

(лишний заголовок – 2)

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке лишняя.

HOLIDAYS IN THE USA

Every country has its own holidays. They reflect the history of the country 1) _____. Some religious holidays are the same in different countries. They are Christmas and Easter.

Americans celebrate Christmas on the 25th of December. They buy a lot of presents for each other, 2) _____. The 1st of January, the New Year's Day is not so widely celebrated in the United States as we do it in Russia.

Of course, the most important holiday in America is the 4th of July, the Independence Day. People like to watch colourful fireworks in the evening. The 4th of July is the day-off 3) _____.

Here are the holidays when people don't go to work: Martin Luther King's day on the 20th of January, Labour Day on the 7th of September and Thanksgiving on the last Friday of November.

On Thanksgiving Americans usually eat turkey. This holiday reminds the time 4) _____ in 1620 and could survive in the unknown land. There is still a big white stone on the shore in Plymouth in Massachusetts 5) _____ from their ship 'Mayflower'. This stone is called 'The Plymouth Rock'.

The 31st of October is children's most favourite holiday – Halloween. On this day children, dressed in funny dresses visit their neighbours saying 'Trick or treat!' 6) _____.

- 1. that the pilgrims landed on
- 2. when the first colonists (pilgrims) from England came to America
- 3. and people don't go to work
- 4. and get sweets
- 5. and its cultural and religious traditions
- 6. and it is called 'All lovers day'
- 7. for their parents, children and friends

ОТВЕТ:

- 1) – 5
- 2) – 7
- 3) – 3
- 4) – 2
- 5) – 1
- 6) – 4

(лишний отрывок – 6)

Задание 3. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1–9.

EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Pre-school education in England begins at the age of 3 or 4. Around half of the children at this age attend nursery schools. Children of this age need care as well as education that's why kids play a lot and learn to listen attentively and to behave.

Compulsory primary education begins at the age of 5 in England, Wales and Scotland and at 4 in Northern Ireland. Children are taught reading, writing and arithmetic. They are also taught drawing, dancing and singing. When they are 7, pupils go to a junior school, which lasts four years till they are 11. They study a lot of subjects: English, Mathematics, History, Geography, and Music.

Most of children go to state schools where education is free. Some children attend private (public) or independent schools. Parents have to pay for the education at these schools. The fees are high and only few families can afford it.

Secondary education begins at 11. In Comprehensive schools boys and girls study together. Besides, parents can take their sons and daughters to Grammar schools or Secondary Modern Schools. Grammar schools provide an academic course from 11 to 18. They prepare pupils for colleges and universities. Many children go to Secondary Modern Schools. They give a very limited education.

At around 16 years old teenagers take some exams and make a coursework to get General Certificate of Education. Those who choose to stay on at school study for two further years to pass A level (Advanced level) exams. These exams will give them a chance to enter the university.

There are more than 60 universities in Britain. They differ from one another in history, tradition, and academic organisation. Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest universities. A university usually consists of colleges.

Students take series of lecture courses, which may last one academic term or the whole year. After each lecture course students have seminars, tutorials, laboratory classes, which illustrate the topics presented in the lectures. Each student has a tutor whom he can consult on any matter whether academic or personal.

The academic year is split into three terms. Formal teaching takes place in the first two terms. The third term is reserved for classes and examinations.

After three years of study at the University graduates get the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. They can continue their studies to get Master's Degree and then the Doctor's Degree.

1) According to the text, in Great Britain children at 3 ...

1. have to go to nursery schools
2. have to start compulsory education
3. should be taught how to be attentive but they don't need to go to pre-school

2) The text implies that compulsory primary education ...

1. starts at the same age for all the children in Great Britain
2. should give some knowledge in English, Mathematics, History, Geography, and Music
3. develops children only in basic reading and writing skills as well as in some arts

3) Public schools in Great Britain are defined as ...

1. affordable to all families
2. free of charge
3. having a tuition fee

- 4) According to the text, Comprehensive schools in Great Britain ...
1. are mixed
 2. do not provide secondary education
 3. are for children from poor families
- 5) The sentence "They give a very limited education" in paragraph 4 implies that ...
1. not all children's parents can afford going to Secondary Modern Schools
 2. Secondary Modern Schools do not prepare pupils for universities and colleges
 3. not all children want to go to Secondary Modern Schools
- 6) Advanced level exams ...
1. are taken to get General Certificate of Education
 2. are taken at around 18 years old
 3. do not give a chance to enter the university
- 7) In Great Britain colleges are a part of ...
1. primary education
 2. secondary education
 3. higher education
- 8) According to the text, students' tutors ...
1. give lectures for one academic term or the whole year
 2. illustrate the topics presented in the lectures for the students
 3. can be asked for help on any kind of problem
- 9) According to the text, in British universities examinations ...
1. are in the last term of the academic year
 2. are taken after each term
 3. are taken only if you want to get Master's Degree

OTBET:

- 1) – 3
- 2) – 3
- 3) – 3
- 4) – 1
- 5) – 2
- 6) – 2
- 7) – 3
- 8) – 3
- 9) – 1

Раздел 2. Грамматика и лексика (15 баллов)

Задание 1. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова в колонке справа так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами в заданиях 1–8.

PETS

Englishmen like animals very much. Pets can be various – cats, dogs, horses, pigs, exotic birds and fish. 1)_____ friends of men have a much 2)_____ life in Britain than anywhere else.	THIS GOOD
In Britain there are special dog shops, selling food, medicines and other things for dogs. There are dog hair-dressing saloons and dog cemeteries. Englishmen make dog-shows and organize dogs' supper 3)_____ for winners of dogs' competitions. They do all they can to make animals feel well.	PARTY
Some years ago there 4)_____ photographs in English newspapers of a mother duck and her young family 5)_____ slowly the road from Hyde Park to Kensington Garden. All traffic around was stopped to let the duck family walk safely from one park to 6)_____ .	TO BE TO CROSS OTHER
London Airport has a special hotel for animals. Every year thousands of animals arrive at London Airport. Some stay one night there; others stay several weeks. The hotel 7)_____ after birds, insects, fish, elephants, monkeys and other animals.	TO LOOK
Englishmen believe that they are the only nation in the world that is really kind to 8)_____ animals.	IT

ОТВЕТ:

- 1) these
- 2) better
- 3) parties
- 4) were
- 5) crossing
- 6) another
- 7) looks
- 8) its

Задание 2. Прочитайте текст и выберите один из вариантов ответа в заданиях 1–7.

THE KREMLIN

The Kremlin is the heart of Moscow. It is the oldest 1)_____ and architectural centre of Moscow.

2)_____ it was a wooden fortress. Under Dmitry Donskoy the Kremlin was built of white stone. 3)_____ the reign of Ivan III the walls of white stone were replaced by new red brick walls and towers. The Tsar invited Italian architects to construct the cathedrals. The Assumption Cathedral was built in 1475–1479 and all Russian Tsars and Emperors were crowned there. The Archangel

Cathedral was the burial place of the Russian Tsars. The Annunciation Cathedral was built in 1484. It is famous 4)_____ the icons painted by Andrey Rublev and his apprentices.

Ivan the Great is the Bell Tower, one of the most remarkable structures of the 16th century. It 5)_____ in the centre of the Kremlin. It unites all the Kremlin Cathedrals into a majestic ensemble.

On the stone pedestal at the 6)_____ of the Bell Tower there is a Tsar-Bell – the largest bell in the world. Not far from it one can see a Tsar-Cannon.

One of the well-known Kremlin museums is the Armoury Chamber. It was built in 1851. The famous golden cap of Monomach, the first Russian imperial crown of Catherine II, 7)_____ of gilt silver and many other precious historical items are exhibited there.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1) 1. historic | 2. historical | 3. historian | 4. history |
| 2) 1. First | 2. Firstly | 3. Early | 4. Since |
| 3) 1. At | 2. In | 3. For | 4. During |
| 4) 1. with | 2. for | 3. of | 4. – |
| 5) 1. rises | 2. raises | 3. raised | 4. standing |
| 6) 1. foot | 2. feet | 3. height | 4. pick |
| 7) 1. performed | 2. done | 3. made | 4. fulfilled |

OTBET:

- 1) – 1
- 2) – 1
- 3) – 4
- 4) – 2
- 5) – 1
- 6) – 1
- 7) – 3

Раздел 3. Письмо (13 баллов)

Представьте, что Вы получили электронное письмо (email) от Вашего англоговорящего друга. Прочитайте его письмо и выполните задания ниже, оформляя ответное письмо в соответствии с правилами написания неофициальных электронных писем.

From: tom.johnson@email.com
To: zhenya.ivanova@email.ru
Subject: Question about cooking
<i>... This weekend I am getting ready for my birthday party and I am going to cook a lot of tasty food. What about you? Do you like cooking? Who cooks in your family? Do you prefer eating in or out when you want to have a birthday party with your friends? Why? Well, after my birthday I will restart preparing for my final exams...</i>

Задание 1. Выберите правильный ответ в соответствии с правилами оформления неофициальных электронных писем.

1. Выберите правильную строку «Тема» (Subject) для электронного письма:
 1. A letter from your friend
 2. RE: Question about cooking
 3. Hello from Russia!
2. Где обычно указывается тема письма?
 1. В правом верхнем углу письма
 2. В конце письма после подписи
 3. В специальном поле вверху страницы
3. Нужно ли указывать обратный адрес в основном тексте электронного письма?
 1. Нет, он уже есть в поле "От:" (From)
 2. Да, в правом верхнем углу
 3. Да, в левом верхнем углу
4. Нужно ли указывать дату в основном тексте электронного письма?
 1. Да, под темой письма
 2. Да, в конце письма
 3. Нет, она автоматически фиксируется в почтовом сервисе

ОТВЕТ:

1. – 2
2. – 3
3. – 1
4. – 3

Задание 2. Заполните пробелы в тексте письма в соответствии с неофициальным стилем оформления личного письма.

1) _____
 2) _____. I was really happy to 3) _____ from you!
 In 4)_____ you asked me some questions about cooking. I'd be happy to share my thoughts!
 So, do I like cooking? Well, yes, I find it quite relaxing, actually. In our family, my grandma is the main cook – she makes the most delicious pies! 5)_____ birthday parties, I prefer eating out because it's more festive and less stressful than cooking for a big group.
 6)_____, I hope your exam preparation is going well! How many exams do you have? Which one do you find the hardest? Have you started revising yet?
 Anyway, I've got to do my homework now. 7)_____
 8) _____,
 9) _____

1.	1) Hi Tom!	2) Hi, Tom	3) Hey!
2.	1) Sorry for not calling.	2) Thanks for your recent message.	3) It's been ages since we last met!
3.	1) hear	2) listen	3) get
4.	1) your last letter	2) email	3) your letter
5.	1) As for	2) What about	3) About
6.	1) Moreover	2) By the way	3) However
7.	1) Bye-bye!	2) Keep in touch!	3) See you soon!
8.	1) Yours faithfully	2) Yours sincerely	3) All the best
9.	1) Zhenya	2) Your Zhenya	3) Zhenya Ivanova

ОТВЕТ:

- 1) – 2
- 2) – 2
- 3) – 1
- 4) – 3
- 5) – 1
- 6) – 2
- 7) – 2
- 8) – 3
- 9) – 1