



**МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ  
имени М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА**



**МОСКОВСКАЯ ШКОЛА ЭКОНОМИКИ (факультет)**

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## TEST

### Structure and Written Expression

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are 2 types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

**Directions:** Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see 4 words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose **the one** word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. If teaching \_\_\_\_\_ more, fewer teachers would leave the profession.

- (A) pays
- (B) is paying
- (C) paid
- (D) had paid

2. \_\_\_\_\_ that Lee Harvey Oswald may not have acted alone in the assassination of John Kennedy.

- (A) Thinking
- (B) To think
- (C) It is thought
- (D) The thought

3. Business partners can usually sell their mutually owned property without consulting \_\_\_\_\_ unless they have agreed to a separate contract.

- (A) other
- (B) other one
- (C) one the other
- (D) each other

4. Mint contains aromatic oils \_\_\_\_\_, stems and roots.

- (A) its leaves
- (B) in its leaves
- (C) are in its leaves
- (D) they are in its leaves

5. \_\_\_\_\_ exerted by tornadoes that they have been known to lift railroad locomotives off their tracks.

- (A) The great force is
- (B) The force is great
- (C) How great the force is

(D) So great is the force

6. Microscopes make small things appear larger than \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) really are
- (B) are really
- (C) are they really
- (D) they really are

7. \_\_\_\_\_ in history when remarkable progress was made within a relatively short span of time.

- (A) Periods
- (B) Throughout periods
- (C) There have been periods
- (D) Periods have been

8. Ball-point pens require \_\_\_\_\_ than fountain pens do .

- (A) the thicker the ink
- (B) an ink and thicker
- (C) a thicker ink
- (D) the ink is thicker

9. \_\_\_\_\_ , glasses can correct most sight defects in healthy eyes.

- (A) When well fitted
- (B) Well fitted when
- (C) Well fitted if
- (D) If well fitted when

10. The city of Monreal \_\_\_\_\_ over 70 square miles.

- (A) covers
- (B) that covers
- (C) covering
- (D) is covered

11. New York's Statue of Liberty was designed to be a beacon for ships and a monument \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) the two
- (B) in addition to
- (C) as well
- (D) together

12. Nearly every aspect of economic life is affected by \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (A) they are seasonal variations
- (B) variations are seasonal
- (C) that seasonal variations
- (D) seasonal variations

13. Washington, D.C. \_\_\_\_\_ broad tree-shaded thoroughfares, has many imposing buildings.

- (A) its
- (B) with its
- (C) to have its
- (D) has

14. Impressionist artists tried \_\_\_\_\_ transitory visual impressions of the real life.

- (A) to capture
- (B) capture it
- (C) to capture it
- (D) captures

15. An ultrasonic wave has \_\_\_\_\_ a high frequency that it is inaudible.

- (A) therefore
- (B) above
- (C) such
- (D) thus

**Directions:** In questions 16-30 each sentence has 4 underlined words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify **the one** underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

16. Industrial management is the aspect of business management that was most prominent in the United States for the past eighty years.

- (A) industrial
- (B) aspect
- (C) business
- (D) was

17. Though Art Tatum was totally blind in one eye and had only slight vision in another, he became an internationally renowned jazz musician.

- (A) Though
- (B) only slight
- (C) another
- (D) became

18. The period during when people learned to smelt iron is called the Iron Age .

- (A) when
- (B) learned
- (C) called
- (D) the

19. Ordinary a tornado breaks up suddenly and dissipates less than four hours after it has formed.

- (A) Ordinary
- (B) suddenly
- (C) after it
- (D) formed

20. Oberlin College awards degrees to both sexes as early as 1837, but coeducation in American colleges did not spread until the second half of the century .

- (A) awards
- (B) colleges
- (C) until
- (D) second half

21. A critical question about the monolithic stone statues of Easter Island is "Why they were all made alike?" .

- (A) critical
- (B) about
- (C) they were
- (D) alike

22. Most talc is used in ceramics and roofing because it resists fire good .

- (A) Most
- (B) used
- (C) because
- (D) good

23. Many people are unawares that prairies once existed in what is now the state of Michigan .

- (A) people
- (B) are unawares
- (C) once
- (D) existed

24. At end of the Civil War the United States was ready to resume with a roaring surge the westward expansion which had been interrupted for four years.

- (A) At end

- (B) to resume
- (C) surge
- (D) for four years

25. The advantages of computerized typing and editing are now being extending to all the written languages of the world.

- (A) typing
- (B) editing
- (C) extending
- (D) written

26. Marine biology, the study of oceanic plant and animals and their ecological relationships, has furthered the efficient development of fisheries .

- (A) Marine biology
- (B) plant
- (C) furthered
- (D) efficient development

27. The citizens of a democracy take part in government either directly as members of government and indirectly by voting in elections .

- (A) citizens
- (B) take part
- (C) in government
- (D) and

28. While the nineteenth century, North American architects developed distinctive variations on the European architectural models .

- (A) While
- (B) architects
- (C) variations
- (D) architectural

29. Of the billions of stars in the galaxy, how much are stable enough to hatch life on their planets?

- (A) billions
- (B) much
- (C) enough
- (D) planets

30. Mice have a keen sense of smell and quickly detect a approaching danger .

- (A) keen
- (B) smell

- (C) a approaching
- (D) danger

### Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** In this section you will read 3 passages. Each one is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose **the one best** answer (A), (B), (C) or (D), to each question. Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

#### Text 1.

Although speech is generally accepted as the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using words. In every known culture, signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are commonly utilized as instruments of communication. There is a great deal of agreement among communication scientists as to what each of these methods is and how each differs from the others. For instance, the basic function of any signal is to impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes that can be applied in a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication through these dots and dashes short and long intervals as the circuit is broken - is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain agreed upon meaning; that is, they convey information in and of themselves. Two examples are the hexagonal red sign that conveys the meaning of stop, and the red and white swirled pole outside a shop that communicates the meaning of *barber*.

Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. In other cultures, if done in unison, applauding can be a symbol of the audience's discontents with the performance. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols, and gestures are very useful, they also have a major disadvantage in communication. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. Without an exchange of ideas, interaction comes to a halt. As a result, means of communication intended to be used across long distances and extended periods must be based upon speech. To radio, television, and the telephone, one must add fax, paging systems, electronic mail, and the Internet and no one doubts but that there are more means of communication on the horizon.

31. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- (A) signs and signals
- (B) gestures
- (C) communication
- (D) speech

32. What does the author say about speech?

- (A) It is the only true form of communication
- (B) It is dependent upon the advances made by investors
- (C) It is necessary for communication to occur
- (D) It is the most advanced form of communication

33. The phrase "impinge upon" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) intrude
- (B) improve
- (C) vary
- (D) prohibit

34. Applauding was cited as an example of

- (A) a signal
- (B) a sign
- (C) a symbol
- (D) a gesture

35. Why were the telephone, radio and TV invented?

- (A) People were unable to understand signs, symbols and signals
- (B) People wanted to communicate across long distances
- (C) People believe that signs, signals and symbols were obsolete
- (D) People wanted new forms of entertainment

## **Text 2.**

Human memory, formerly believed to be rather inefficient, is really much more sophisticated than that of a computer.

Researchers approaching the problem from a variety of points of view have all concluded that there is a great deal more stored in our minds than has been generally supposed. Dr. Wilder Penfield, a Canadian neurosurgeon, proved that by stimulating their brains electrically, he could elicit the total recall of complex events in his subjects' lives. Even dreams and other minor events supposedly forgotten for many years suddenly emerged in detail.

The memory trace is the term for whatever forms the internal representation of the specific information about the event stored in the memory. Assumed to have been made by structural changes in the brain, the memory trace is not subject to direct observation but is rather a theoretical construct that is used to speculate about how information presented at a particular time can cause performance at a later time. Most theories include the strength of the memory trace as a variable in the degree of learning, retention, and retrieval possible for a memory. One theory is that the fantastic capacity for storage in the brain is the result of an almost unlimited combination of interconnections between brain cells, stimulated by patterns of activity. Repeated references to the same information support recall. Or, to say that another way, improved performance is the result of strengthening the chemical bonds in the memory.

Psychologists generally divide memory into at least two types, short-term and long-term memory, which combine to form working memory. Short-term memory contains what we are actively



focusing on at any particular time, but items are not retained longer than twenty or thirty seconds without verbal rehearsal. We use short-term memory when we look up a telephone number and repeat it to ourselves until we can place the call. On the other hand, long-term memory can store facts, concepts, and experiences after we stop thinking about them. All conscious processing of information, as in problem solving for example, involves both short-term and long-term memory. As we repeat, rehearse, and recycle information, the memory trace is strengthened, allowing that information to move from short-term memory to long-term memory.

**36.** Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) Wider Penfield
- (B) Neurosurgery
- (C) Human memory
- (D) Chemical reactions

**37.** Compared with a computer, human memory is

- (A) more complex
- (B) more limited
- (C) less dependable
- (D) less durable

**38.** How did Penfield stimulate dreams and other minor events from the past?

- (A) by surgery
- (B) by electrical stimulation
- (C) by repetition
- (D) by chemical stimulation

**39.** According to the passage the capacity for storage in the brain

- (A) can be understood by examining the physiology of the brain
- (B) is stimulated by patterns of activity
- (C) has a limited combination of relationships
- (D) is not influenced by repetition

**40.** Why does the author mention looking up a telephone number?

- (A) It is an example of short-term memory.
- (B) It is an example of a weak memory trace.
- (C) It is an example of an experiment.
- (D) It is an example of how we move short-term memory to long-term memory.

### **Text 3.**

Although noise, commonly defined as unwanted sound, is a widely recognized form of pollution, it is very difficult to measure because the discomfort experienced by different individuals is highly

subjective and, therefore, variable. Exposure to lower levels of noise may be slightly irritating, whereas exposure to higher levels may actually cause hearing loss. Particularly in congested urban areas the noise produced as a byproduct of our advancing technology causes physical and psychological harm but it also detracts from the quality of life for those exposed to it.

Unlike the eyes, which can be covered by the eyelids against strong light, the ear has no lid, and is, therefore, always open and vulnerable; noise penetrates without protection.

Noise causes effects that the hearer cannot control and to which the body never becomes accustomed. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, including human beings. In response, heartbeat and respiration accelerate, blood vessels constrict, the skin pales, and muscles tense. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear, and some of these responses persist even longer than the noise, occasionally as long as thirty minutes after the sound has ceased.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same ways that we would respond to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and wellbeing, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise as well. Fetuses exposed to noise tend to be overactive, they cry easily, and they are more sensitive to gastrointestinal problems after birth. In addition, the psychological effect of noise is very important. Nervousness, irritability, tension, and anxiety increase, affecting the quality of rest during sleep, and the efficiency of activities during waking hours, as well as the way that we interact with one another.

41. Which of the following is the author's main point?

- (A) Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health.
- (B) Loud noises signal danger .
- (C) Hearing loss is America's number one non fatal health problem.
- (D) The ear is not like the eye .

42. According to the passage, what is the noise?

- (A) unwanted sound
- (B) a byproduct of technology
- (C) physical and psychological harm
- (D) congestion

43. Why is noise difficult to measure?

- (A) It causes hearing loss.
- (B) All people do not respond to it in the same way .
- (C) It is unwanted.
- (D) People become accustomed to it.

44. According to the passage, people respond to loud noises in the same way that they respond to

- (A) annoyance

- (B) danger
- (C) damage
- (D) disease

45. It can be inferred from this passage that the eye

- (A) responds to fear
- (B) enjoys greater protection than the ear
- (C) increases functions
- (D) is damaged by noise