



**Национальный исследовательский
Нижегородский государственный университет им. Н.И. Лобачевского**

**Демонстрационный вариант внутреннего вступительного испытания
по иностранному языку
(английский язык)**

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.

ВАРИАНТ 2

Часть А

Choose the correct answer.

1. We need to ____ his patellas. Hand me the reflex hammer, please.
a) auscultate; b) percuss; c) palpate; d) measure.
2. The trachea is located right under the _____.
a) pharynx; b) larynx; c) bronchial tree; d) lungs.
3. His friend _____ a cold yesterday.
a) came down with; b) came off at;
c) came down from; d) came apart by.
4. A break associated with a _____ fracture is perpendicular to the bone's long axis.
a) oblique; b) longitudinal; c) open; d) transverse.
5. Melena is dark brown _____.
a) stool; b) blood; c) saliva; d) mucus.
6. You've got _____ symptoms that mark the presence of a flu virus in your organism.
a) a little; b) a few ; c) few; d) little.
7. Drugs1_____ only in case of 2_____.
a) 1 – are allowed to be taken, 2 – necessity; b) 1 – allow to take, 2 – necessary;
c) 1 – are allowed to take, 2 – necessarily; d) 1 – allowed to be taken, 2 – necessarily.
8. Fred _____ this surgical operation.
a) has never undergone; b) never have undergone;
c) have never underwent; d) never undergone.
9. No, he _____ the lectures since he knows nothing on pediatrics.
a) can't have attended; b) mayn't have attended;
c) shouldn't have attended; d) haven't attended.
10. You _____ a nap before the performance.
a) should have had; b) would have had;
c) must have had; d) may have had.

Open the brackets.

1. If the skin is sliced deeply, bleeding _____. (*occur*)
2. By appendicitis the pain occurs after the right lower quadrant _____. (*palpate*)
3. That specialist is known _____ 50 patients last year. (*heal*)
4. _____ by the physician, the patient started getting dressed. (*palpate*)
5. You should trust him, he _____ to applying bandages quickly and tightly. (*use*)
6. If only you _____ hat medicine. I'm experiencing side effects upon its consumption. (*not offer*)
7. He seems _____ the recommendations of the physician. Indeed, he continues smoking. (*not follow*)
8. _____ the stethoscope I immediately started auscultating the patient. (*take*)
9. She told me that she _____ first aid courses the next day. (*attend*)
10. A universal cure for cancer _____ by the end of the decade. (*develop*)

Часть В

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

Hypertension

In case of high blood pressure (hypertension), the blood pressure values are permanently too high. Blood pressure values are created because blood is pumped from the heart into the blood vessels with every heartbeat. The blood exerts pressure on the vessel wall from the inside. Depending on the heart action, two blood pressure values are distinguished:

Systolic blood pressure: It occurs during the phase in which the heart contracts (systole). Blood is pumped from the heart into the main artery (aorta). The resulting pressure wave continues over the vessel walls of the arteries. As a result, a pulse wave can be measured even in more distant body regions (such as arms and legs).

Diastolic blood pressure: In diastole, the heart muscle expands to fill with blood again. There is still a pressure in the vessels, but it is lower than the systolic blood pressure.

The blood pressure of every person is subject to certain fluctuations. For example, excitement and physical exertion cause blood pressure to rise, while it can be significantly lower at rest or during sleep. These fluctuations in blood pressure are normal and are used for physical adaptation to the situation. In healthy people, the blood pressure values always settle back into the normal range. Only when the blood pressure is permanently too high does it need to be treated.

By the way: The term high blood pressure is usually used in the sense of arterial hypertension, i.e. elevated blood pressure values in the body's circulation as described here. There are, however, other forms of hypertension, such as high blood pressure in the pulmonary circulation (pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary hypertension).

Typical for high blood pressure are headaches that tend to be in the back of the head and occur mainly in the period shortly after waking up. This is a consequence of night-time high blood pressure; normally, blood pressure drops during sleep. If this is not the case, it can also lead to problems falling asleep and sleeping through the night. Especially people who also suffer from sleep apnea often feel unrested and "whacked" the next day. A slightly reddened face – sometimes with visible red veins (couperose) – is also a possible sign of high blood pressure.

High blood pressure also often manifests itself as nervousness and shortness of breath. Middle-aged women often misinterpret these hypertension symptoms: they consider them to be menopausal symptoms or stress symptoms in general. In case of doubt, it is definitely advisable to have high blood pressure as a possible trigger if there are any noticeable signs.

This is also true if someone is often dizzy for no apparent reason, since dizziness is also a common symptom in high blood pressure. For some people, the signs of high blood pressure increase during the cold season.

High blood pressure is called the "silent killer" because you usually do not feel it. Only at very high levels do you get symptoms such as headaches. But even slightly elevated values, i.e. everything above 140/95 mmHg, damage the arteries in the long run. High blood pressure can only be diagnosed by repeated or even 24-hour blood pressure measurements. If you do not measure (or have it measured), you cannot know whether your blood pressure is too high!

Reducing obesity and taking a regular exercise program can lower slightly elevated blood pressure, but in most cases taking a blood pressure-lowering medication is unavoidable. But don't worry: Such drugs are very well tolerated today.

Continuous stress is one of the most important risk factors for high blood pressure that can be influenced. So you can try to identify permanent stress and find ways to escape the hamster wheel.

Answer the questions below.

1. Blood _____ throughout the whole body.
a) comes
b) circulates
c) negotiates
d) fluctuates
2. Nervousness is another _____ of high blood pressure.
a) declaration
b) reason
c) manifestation
d) reclamation
3. The heart _____ to move the blood to the arteries.
a) expands
b) contracts
c) emaciates
d) diminishes
4. The systolic blood pressure is characterized by higher figures, _____ the diastolic pressure's figures are significantly lower.
a) whereas
b) although
c) nevertheless
d) however
5. The blood _____ pressure on the vessels.
a) renders
b) commences
c) convinces
d) reacts
6. How does blood pressure fluctuate in normal people?
a) It rises in case of excitement.
b) It is always stable.
c) It always increases gradually.
d) It always decreases gradually.
7. How does the systolic blood pressure act?
a) It expands the heart.
b) It expands the vessels.
c) It stretches muscles.
d) It reduces the blood flow.
8. How can the high blood pressure be diagnosed?
a) By constant measurements.
b) By physical activity.
c) By eating.
d) By sleeping.
9. What means of preventing high blood pressure is mentioned in the text?
a) Taking medication.
b) Sleeping more.
c) Reduction of physical activity.
d) Reduction of sun exposure.
10. What hardships are inflicted by high blood pressure on the human organism?
a) Nervousness and shortness of breath.
b) Gastritis and appendicitis.
c) Ulcer and panic.
d) Gingivitis and rickets.

Часть С

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

“The greatest medicine of all is teaching people how not to need it.” - Hippocrates

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