

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ

По каждой из двух предложенных тем необходимо написать аналитическое мини-эссе.

1. Психоаналитическое направление в культурологической мысли (З. Фрейд, К.Г. Юнг).
2. Культурные преобразования петровской эпохи и их последствия.

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ

You are going to read an excerpt from an open letter written by Émile Zola to the President of France, Félix Faure, on the Dreyfus affair. For questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, or C) best fits each gap.

Would you allow me, grateful (1) ____ I am for the kind reception you once extended to me, to show my concern about maintaining your well-deserved prestige and to point out that your star which, until now, has shone so brightly, risks (2) ____ by the most shameful and indelible of stains?

(3) ____ by vile slander, you have won the hearts of all. You are radiant in the patriotic glory of our country's alliance with Russia, you are about (4) ____ over the solemn triumph of our World Fair, the jewel that crowns this great century of labour, truth, and freedom. But what filth this wretched Dreyfus affair has cast (5) ____ your name - I wanted to say 'reign' -. A court martial, under orders, has just dared to acquit a certain Esterhazy, a supreme insult to all truth and justice. And now the image of France is (6) ____ this filth, and history shall record that (7) ____ was under your presidency that this crime against society was committed.

As they have dared, so shall I dare. Dare (8) ____ the truth, as I have pledged to tell it, in full, since the normal channels of justice have failed to do so. My duty is to speak out; I do not wish to be an accomplice in this travesty. My nights would (9) ____ be haunted by the spectre of the innocent man, far away, suffering the most horrible of tortures for a crime he did not commit.

And it is to you, Sir, that I shall proclaim this truth, with all the force (10) ____ of the revulsion of an honest man. Knowing your integrity, I am convinced that you do not know the truth.

1	A. but	B. as	C. though
2	A. dimming	B. being dimmed	C. to be dimmed
3	A. Unscathing	B. Unscathed	C. To unscathe
4	A. presiding	B. presided	C. to preside
5	A. on	B. in	C. for
6	A. sullyng with	B. sullied by	C. to sully
7	A. it	B. this	C. which
8	A. tell	B. to tell	C. to have told
9	A. therefore	B. however	C. otherwise
10	A. bearing	B. born	C. borne

ФРАЗОВАЯ СВЯЗНОСТЬ

You are going to read an excerpt from an article. Read the text and fill in the blanks (1-10) with the words from the list. Each word can be used only once. One word is extra.

avatars

exposed

overlooked

circulation

forefront

swab

deputation

grassroots

swap

encountered

mariners

Striking matches on their rope-roughened palms, the burly whalers who chase Moby Dick seem unlikely (1) ____ for modernity. But in an important, even prophetic way, that is what they are. The crew of the Pequod are a wondrous (2) ____ “from all the isles of the sea, and all the ends of the earth”. Sailors of at least 13 nationalities are “federated along one keel” with Captain Ahab: Chinese and Tahitian, Icelandic and Portuguese. Their creator, Herman Melville—who was born 200 years ago, on August 1st 1819—was the first great writer of the age of globalisation.

The 19th century witnessed an unprecedented international (3) ____ of people, goods and ideas. Sailors were at the (4) ____ of this exchange, crossing and re-crossing oceans in a “devious zig-zag world-circle”, as Melville put it, constantly (5) ____ to exotic lands and strange customs. A shortage of manpower and the dangers of the sea meant captains often cared little who shipped with them, provided they were able (6) _____. This was a cosmopolitanism of necessity rather than ideology, a (7) ____ phenomenon largely (8) ____ by contemporary authors.

But not by Melville. As a Jack-Tar of 19, he sailed the New York-to-Liverpool circuit in 1839, an experience he recalled ten years later in his novel “Redburn”. He saw the awful conditions endured by Irish immigrants below decks and the hostility they (9) ____ upon arrival in America. “If they can get here,” Melville thought, “they have God’s right to come.” The docking of an Indian vessel in Liverpool was an opportunity to (10) ____ stories with a Lascar sailor. “It is a God-send to fall in with a fellow like this,” Melville later wrote. “His experiences are like a man from the moon—wholly strange, a new revelation.”

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

You are going to read an extract from an essay. For questions 1-10, read the text below and choose the answer (A, B, or C) which you think fits best according to the text.

Faced with this uncomfortable reality, 21st-century liberals must remember two lessons from the 20th. The failure of the League of Nations between the world wars showed that liberal ideals are worthless unless backed by the military power of determined nation states. The defeat of communism showed the strength of committed alliances.

Liberals should thus ensure that the states which protect their way of life are able to defend themselves decisively and, when necessary, to blunt the ambitions of others. America's European and Asian allies should spend both more, and more wisely, on their arsenals and training their troops. Healthier existing alliances will ease the creation of new ones with countries that have reason to worry about China's ambitions.

Military capabilities are crucial. Only with them firmly in hand can the most be made of the world's many mechanisms for peace. In the cold war, the West and the Soviet Union had few economic links. The big economies of the 21st century are highly integrated. The gains to be reaped from working together to repair, reform and sustain the rules-based trade and economic system are huge.

In this spirit China's ambitions to make the yuan an international currency should, in general, be welcomed—they will only serve to hasten its economic liberalisation. The new Asian infrastructure bank it supports is likely to prove a useful addition to international finance. Some of the "One Belt One Road" infrastructure with which it is forging links to the rest of Eurasia will be useful—though the West needs to keep an eye out for cryptic militarisation. A strong West can welcome China's more forthright voice and increased influence, while limiting the threats that it poses.

The strength which serves that end cannot be purely military, or indeed purely economic. It must be a strength of values, too. At the moment, the West is in disarray on this front. Mr Trump has no values worth the name. European politicians are hard put to maintain liberal values at home, let alone stand up for them abroad. Nor do the leaders of India, South Africa, Brazil and the other big democracies of the developing world go out of their way to support abroad the values they espouse at home.

A decade ago the late John McCain proposed the idea of a "league of democracies". Such a league's members might champion liberal, democratic values and at the same time hold each other to account in such matters. It is an idea worth revisiting as a credible and useful alternative forum to the UN. The more clearly the people of liberal democracies can show that their countries work well, and work well together, the more secure they will feel, the more secure they will be and the more others will wish to join them. The world needs a vision of international relations which shores up, promulgates and defends liberal ideals. If liberal nations look only inward and give up either the power or the will to act, they will lose the moment, and perhaps their future.

Over the past couple of years there has been a boom in gloomy books with titles such as "The Retreat of Western Liberalism" or "Has the West Lost It?". Magazine articles routinely ask "Is Democracy Dying?" (Foreign Affairs and more recently the Atlantic) or "What's killing liberalism?"

(the Atlantic again). The cock-of-the-walk confidence with which liberals strode into the 21st century has given way to trembling self-doubt.

Good. A complacent liberal is a failing liberal. The crucial liberal reinventions at the turn of the 20th century, during the Depression, and in the stagnation and inflation of the 1970s were all accompanied by books in which liberals (and sometimes a few others) declared the creed to be in crisis, betrayed or dead. Such restless self-doubt spurred the adaptability that has proved liberalism's greatest strength.

Liberalism needs an equally ambitious reinvention today. The social contract and geopolitical norms that underpin liberal democracies and the world order that sustains them were not built for this century. Geography and technology have produced new concentrations of economic power to tackle. The developed and the developing world alike need fresh ideas for the design of better welfare states and tax systems. The rights of people to move from one country to another need to be redefined. American apathy and China's rise require a rethinking of the world order—not least because the huge gains that free trade has provided must be preserved.

1. According to the author, international organisations

A are not necessary.

B ceased to be effective at some point in history.

C will continue working the way they were intended.

2. The collapse of the communist regimes

A is questioned by the author.

B was brought about unintentionally.

C was down to the joint effort of a group of states sharing the same ideology.

3. The author of the essay

A embraces the switch in control over global power.

B does not recognise global powers other than the US.

C is apprehensive of China's claim to power in the world.

4. The author of the essay can be called

A a militarist.

B a pacifist.

C a communist.

5. Economy in the 21st century, as compared to the 20th century, plays

A a minuscule role.

B an increasing role.

C the most important role, driving the world society into its present state.

6. The author of the essay is not against the rise of the yuan on the world economic arena because
- A the yuan is stronger than the dollar.
 - B he does not believe in its eventual success.
 - C he believes it will be a driving force behind China's further departure from state control in its economy.
7. It is difficult for Europeans
- A to preserve their current system of beliefs.
 - B to adapt to the prevailing values in the world.
 - C to believe that the time of their values is gone.
8. Democratic countries
- A should not be proactive.
 - B should not look for allies among former partners.
 - C should not focus exclusively on their domestic affairs.
9. The author of the essay
- A believes in the importance of crises.
 - B disapproves of liberals' being over-confident.
 - C shares the scepticism about the success of liberalism.
10. To maintain liberalism,
- A democracies need to sign a deal with their rivals.
 - B democracies need to keep their enthusiasm in check.
 - C the way society works needs to be comprehensively reconsidered.