

76 + 16 = 92

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ЗАДАНИЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭТАПА
ОЛИМПИАДЫ «Я – БАКАЛАВР»
ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ 5-11 КЛАССОВ
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ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

КЛАСС 11

ШИФР 61-11-АЯ-25

Listening
Task 1

You will hear 6 statements. Establish a correspondence between the statements of each speaker A–F and the statements given in list 1-7. Use each statement indicated by the corresponding digit only once. There is one extra statement in the task. You will hear the recording twice.

1. It's widening your horizons that matters.
2. Old ways are sometimes good ways.
3. It is stupid to follow the crowd!
4. Don't be old-fashioned! Think modern!
5. It requires a lot of patience and willpower.
6. This is an achievement we appreciate.
7. You can't choose something you don't know.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение	6	3	2	1	7	4

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Reading

Task 2

Match headings 1-8 to texts A–G. Write down your answers in the table. Use each digit only once. There is one extra heading in the task.

1. Global language
2. How it all began
3. Great borrower
4. The language of computers
5. English in other languages
6. French influence
7. Crazy English
8. Do you speak cockney?

A. It's strange that the differences in Britain itself are greater than those between Britain and other English-speaking countries. For a Londoner, it's easier to understand an American than a Cockney. Cockney has a pronunciation, accent and vocabulary unlike any other dialect. Cockney speech is famous for its rhyming slang. A word is replaced by a phrase or a person's name which rhymes with it.

B. Other languages absorb English words too, often giving them new forms and meanings. So many Japanese, French, Spanish and Germans mix English words with their mother tongues that the resulting hybrids are called Japlish, Franglais, Spanglish and Denglish. In Japanese, for example, there is a verb Makudonaru, to eat at McDonald's.

C. Have you ever wondered why the English language has different words for animals and meat? When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066, French became the official language of the court. The English would look after the animals and cook the meat, still calling the animals pig, sheep and cow. The Normans, when they saw the cooked meat arrive at their table, would use French words – pork, mutton and beef.

D. English is mixing with other languages around the world. It's probably the biggest borrower. Words newly coined or in vogue in one language are very often added to English as well. There are words from 120 languages in its vocabulary, including Arabic, French, German, Greek, Italian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish. 70 per cent of the English vocabulary are loan words and only 30 per cent of the words are native.

E. Have you ever wondered how many people speak English? It's around 400 million people. Geographically, English is the most wide-spread language on earth, and it's second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it. It's spoken in the British Isles, the USA, Australia, New Zealand and much of Canada and South Africa. English is also a second language of another 300 million people living in more than 60 countries.

F. In Shakespeare's time only a few million people spoke English. All of them lived in what is now Great Britain. Through the centuries, as a result of various historical events, English spread throughout the world. There were only 30,000 words in Old English. Modern English has the largest vocabulary in the world – more than 600,000 words.

G. In the English language blackboards can be green or white, and blackberries are green and then red before they are ripe. There is no egg in eggplant, neither mush nor room in mushroom, neither pine nor apple in pineapple, no ham in hamburger. Why is it that a king rules a kingdom but a queen doesn't rule a queendom? If the plural of tooth is teeth, shouldn't the plural of booth be beeth? And in what other language can your nose run?

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок	8	5	6	3	1	2	7

+ + + + + + +

Task 3

Universal Language

Isn't it strange that there is still no language that everyone on our planet understands? Many people say that English is the international language, yet there are many places you can go where English would not be understood. Even though we have sent people to the moon, invented computers and can travel anywhere on earth in a matter of hours, we still have not come up with a universal way to communicate with each other.

There is a legend that long ago there was only one language. The people at that time, being proud and ambitious, decided to build a tower that would reach up to the heavens. God was not

pleased with this, however, and mixed up their language, in the process creating many languages, so they would not understand each other. As a result, they were not able to work together, and so the tower, known as the tower of Babel, was never completed. Inspired by this story, people have dreamed of recreating a single universal language ever since.

For many centuries, Latin was the language that educated people in Europe used as a common means of communication. It was the language of science and education. However, in the 17th century, the German philosopher Leibniz dreamed about constructing a language that could replace Latin. It would be able to mathematically express every thought possible and would therefore be better than any existing natural language. Unfortunately, the project was too ambitious and never completed, and even if it had, it probably would have been too abstract and difficult for people to learn.

Throughout history, there have been times when a particular language is widely used by many different people in addition to their own native languages as an international language. Lingua franca is the term used to describe such languages. Many people think this word refers to French, which was a lingua franca in Europe in the 19th century. In fact, the term refers to a language spoken around the eastern Mediterranean Sea as a language of trade and diplomacy from late medieval times until the Renaissance. It was mostly Italian but mixed with French, Spanish, Greek and even Arabic. In modern times, English enjoys the status of a lingua franca in many parts of the world.

The most successful attempt at creating a constructed language that could be used as a lingua franca has been Esperanto. It was created by Ludwik Zamenhof, a Polish medical doctor in the 19th century. Saddened by the many quarrels and arguments between the different ethnic groups living in Poland at the time, such as Russians, Poles, Tatars, Germans and others, he dreamed of creating a language that could be easily learned by everyone and be used as a neutral tool of communication by people from different ethnic and linguistic backgrounds.

Esperanto is still around today, but it has failed to become a universal language. One of the reasons is that it is not taught at school except as an experiment in Hungary and China, and so never really caught on. People still study it as a hobby and meet up with other enthusiasts of Esperanto, but the numbers of those who learn it cannot compete with the popularity of English. Although Esperanto failed to attract enough speakers to become a lingua franca people have never given up on the dream and continue to create new international languages such as Interlingua, I do and others.

Task 4

In the last sentence of the first paragraph the author implies that ...

- 1) the ability to travel anywhere fast requires a universal language.
- 2) a universal language is needed for effective use of computers.
- ③ creating a universal language is harder than creating a computer.
- 4) computers should be used to create a universal language.

Task 5

According to the legend, which of the following is NOT one of the reasons why God created many languages?

- 1) For the people not to be able to complete the tower.
- 2) For the people not to be able to understand each other.
- ③ To inspire the people to create a new universal language.
- 4) To punish the people for being too proud and ambitious.

Task 6

3. Which word is closest in meaning to the word 'ambitious' in the third paragraph?

- 1) proud
- 2) challenging
- 3) enthusiastic
- 4) impractical

Task 7

Which choice is closest in meaning to the phrase 'English enjoys the status of a lingua franca' at the end of the fourth paragraph?

- 1) The English language has become a lingua franca.
- 2) English speakers enjoy the fact that English is a lingua franca.
- 3) English has been officially given the status of a lingua franca.
- 4) People all around the world enjoy learning English.

Task 8

Which of the following statements is true?

- 1) Esperanto is now taught in school in Poland, Hungary and China.
- 2) Esperanto served as a lingua franca in the 19th century Poland.
- 3) Ludwik Zamenhof often quarreled with Russians, Tatars and Germans.
- 4) There were many ethnic groups living in the 19th century Poland.

Task 9

Which of the following is NOT the reason why Esperanto has failed to become a universal language?

- 1) Esperanto is not an obligatory subject at schools.
- 2) Esperanto is a difficult language to learn.
- 3) There are not enough enthusiasts of Esperanto.
- 4) Its place has already been taken by English.

Task 10

Which choice is closest in meaning to the phrase 'never really caught on' in the last paragraph?

- 1) Was never taught in schools.
- 2) Was never fully developed.
- 3) Was never really popular.
- 4) Was never easy to learn.

4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	3	2	1	24	2	3

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Grammar and Vocabulary

Task 11

Fill in the gaps (1-10) by entering only one word in each gap.

With Mars so active, there is no time to (1) take things easy. A family crisis may take you by (2) surprise so watch out for any signs of frustration in your partner and kids to prevent it (3) at any rate. When an argument does happen, try to keep (4) cold head -- this is what counts in the long (5) run. At work a decision may need to be (6) made which will influence your future career and will have a major (7) impact on your financial situation. You colleagues may not be very supportive (8) at first but if you remain self-possessed and tactful they won't (9) do you much harm. Romantically, try spending a little more time with your partner - all (10) in all, they may turn out more friendly and adventurous than you think.

Task 12

Replace the verbs/phrases in the box with the correct form of the phrasal verb

Come across, hang up, put up, put off, put across, carry away, come up with, give away, do with, cut off

1. I **found** this ring by chance when I was clearing out the attic. came across
2. My cousin always **provides me with accommodation** when I go to Moscow. puts (me) up
3. He is a brilliant mathematician, but he cannot **explain** his ideas easily. put across
4. Sarah **ended the telephone conversation** before I could give her my telephone number. cut off
5. Don't **delay** seeing a doctor. put off
6. They **were all excited** by their performance. were put up
7. They **found a brilliant solution** how to save a company. came up with
8. He promised **not to reveal my secret**. give away
9. I **want** a cup of tea. do with
10. Our electricity **was disconnected** because we didn't pay our bill on time. cut off

Writing

Task 13

Comment on the following statement:

Some people say that the invention of email and text messaging have been wonderful for communication between people. However, others disagree with it.

Write 150-200 words.

Use the following plan:

1. Introduction
2. Arguments for
3. Arguments against
4. Conclusion

We live in the 21st century. The era when virtually every manual job ~~was~~ has been replaced by robots. The very time when AI can not just assist people but make the life-changing decisions. However, the impact of technologies on our life is quite ambiguous. In this essay I would like to outline whether the invention of e-mail and messaging is a curse or a blessing and how it influences our life.

To begin with, instant messaging provides us with an opportunity to keep in touch with our beloved ones whenever and wherever we wish. ~~What's more, some of the recent applications allow you to have a video call and see the image behind the voice of the person you talk to.~~ It's worth mentioning that social networks are available and affordable for everybody. That means that nowadays people with physical disabilities or those who live in rural areas and detached villages have a chance to find friend and like-minded people and be socialised.

On the other hand, some people believe that instant messaging ruins our real-life communication. They say that online chatting is very easier than conversing in person, as when you text, you can take some time to think about your response. That's why people, getting used to it, struggle to have the real interaction.

Having said that, I don't believe that instant texting and e-mail affect human relationships. Social networks provides us with a number of opportunities, makes our life easier and unites people all over the world.

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Op 3

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