

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования «Донской государственный технический университет»

ЗАДАНИЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭТАПА  
ОЛИМПИАДЫ «Я – БАКАЛАВР»  
ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ 5-11 КЛАССОВ  
2021/2022 учебный год

29 + 5 =  
34

ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

КЛАСС 10

ШИФР 61 10 АЯ 19

Задания:

**Task 1**

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A–F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды.

1. Uniforms can 'hide' people
2. Uniform rules can be too strict
3. Dress-code as a sort of uniform
4. Dress codes can prevent us looking our best
5. Unbelievable coincidence
6. Uniforms are always dull
7. Dress-codes can be fun

| Говорящий   | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Утверждение | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 7 |

6

**Task 2**

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A–G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A) David hasn't been to school for some time.
- B) Paula knew David felt much better.
- C) Doctors think David needs a month to recover.
- D) David has to read 78 pages from the history book.
- E) David thinks the essay task is very hard.
- F) Paula will e-mail the article for the biology task to David.
- G) Paula agreed to visit David the next day.

Запишите в ответ цифры, расположив их в порядке, соответствующем буквам:

| A | B | C | D  | E | F | G  |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|----|
| T | F | F | NS | T | F | NS |

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## Reading

### Task 1

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–Г. Затишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

1. The House of Commons
2. Parliamentary Procedure
3. The House of Lords
4. Westminster
5. The System of Government
6. Parliamentary Committees
7. Whitehall
8. The Crown

**A.** Her Majesty's Government, in spite of its name, derives its authority and power from its party representation in Parliament. Parliament is housed in the Palace of Westminster, once a home of the monarchy. Like the monarchy, Parliament is an ancient institution, dating from the middle of the thirteenth century. Parliament is the seat of British democracy, but it is perhaps valuable to remember that while the House of Lords was created in order to provide a council of the nobility for the king, the Commons were summoned originally in order to provide the king with money.

**B.** The reigning monarch is not only head of state but symbol of the unity of the nation. The monarchy is Britain's oldest secular institution, its continuity for over a thousand years broken only once by a republic that lasted a mere eleven years (1649-60). The monarchy is hereditary, the succession passing automatically to the oldest male child, or in the absence of males to the oldest female offspring of the monarch. In law the monarch is head of the executive and of the judiciary, head of the Church of England, and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

**C.** The dynamic power of Parliament lies in its lower chamber. Of its 650 members, 523 represent constituencies in England, 38 in Wales, 72 in Scotland and 17 in Northern Ireland. There are only seats in the Commons debating chamber for 370 members, but except on matters of great interest, it is unusual for all members to be present at any one time. Many MPs find themselves in other rooms of the Commons, participating in a variety of committees and meetings necessary for an effective parliamentary process.

**D.** Britain is a democracy, yet its people are not, as one might expect in a democracy, constitutionally in control of the state. The constitutional situation is an apparently contradictory one. As a result of a historical process the people of Britain are subjects of the Crown, accepting the Queen as the head of the state. Yet even the Queen is not sovereign in any substantial sense since she receives her authority from Parliament, and is subject to its direction in almost all matters. This curious situation came about as a result of a long struggle for power between the Crown and Parliament during the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries.

**E.** Her Majesty's Government governs in the name of the Queen, and its hub, Downing Street, lies in Whitehall, a short walk from Parliament. Following a general election, the Queen invites the leader of the majority party represented in the Commons, to form a government on her behalf. Government ministers are invariably members of the House of Commons, but infrequently members of the House of Lords are appointed. All government members continue to represent "constituencies" which elected them.

F. Each parliamentary session begins with the “State Opening of Parliament”, a ceremonial occasion in which the Queen proceeds from Buckingham Palace to the Palace of Westminster where she delivers the Queen’s Speech from her throne in the House of Lords. Her speech is drafted by her government, and describes what the government intends to implement during the forthcoming session. Leading members of the Commons may hear the speech from the far end of the chamber, but are not allowed to enter the House of Lords.

G. The upper chamber of Parliament is not democratic in any sense at all. It consists of four categories of peer. The majority are hereditary peers, a total of almost 800, but of whom only about half take an active interest in the affairs of the state. A smaller number, between 350 and 400, are “life” peers – an idea introduced in 1958 to elevate to the peerage certain people who rendered political or public service to the nation. The purpose was not only to honour but also to enhance the quality of business done in the Lords.

| Текст     | A  | B | C | D | E  | F | G |
|-----------|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| Заголовок | 84 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 47 | 2 | 3 |

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## Task 2

### Laughing and evolution

The first hoots of laughter from an ancient ancestor of humans could be heard at least 10 million years ago, according to the results of a new study. Researchers used recordings of apes and babies being tickled **A** \_\_\_\_\_ to the last common ancestor that humans shared with the modern great apes, which include chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans.

The finding challenges the opinion **B** \_\_\_\_\_, suggesting instead that it emerged long before humans split from the evolutionary path that led to our primate cousins, between 10m and 16m years ago.

“In humans, laughing can be the strongest way of expressing how much we are enjoying ourselves, but it can also be used in other contexts, like making fun of someone,” said Marina Davila Ross, a psychologist at Portsmouth University. “I was interested in **C** \_\_\_\_\_.”

Davila Ross travelled to seven zoos around Europe and visited a wildlife reserve in Sabah, Borneo, to record baby and juvenile apes **D** \_\_\_\_\_. Great apes are known to make noises that are similar to laughter when they are excited and while they are playing with each other.

Davila Ross collected recordings of laughter from 21 chimps, gorillas, orangutans and bonobos and added recordings of three babies that were tickled to make them laugh.

To analyze the recordings, the team put them into a computer program. “Our evolutionary tree based on these acoustic recordings alone showed **E** \_\_\_\_\_, but furthest from orangutans, with gorillas somewhere in the middle.” said Davila Ross. “What this shows is strong evidence to suggest **F** \_\_\_\_\_.”

1. whether laughing emerged earlier on than humans did
2. to create the evolutionary tree linking humans and apes
3. that laughter is a uniquely human trait
4. that humans were closest to chimps and bonobos
5. that laughing comes from a common primate ancestor
6. while their caretakers tickled them
7. to trace the origin of laughter back

|                   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Пропуск           | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Часть предложения | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 |

## Grammar and Lexicology

### Task 1

#### The Surprising Story of Jeans

Do you know about the California Gold Rush? It happened in 1849. Gold was discovered and 40,000 people called prospectors went to look for it.

Levi Strauss heard about them. He went to California in 1853. But he didn't go to find lumps of gold. He went to sell materials needed for everyday life. He thought prospectors would need canvas for tents. It turned out they needed pants. So he made pants out of his canvas. Soon Levi had used up all his canvas. So he switched to another material — denim.

In 1873, Levi Strauss partnered with Jacob Davis, a tailor from Nevada. They created denim pants with rivets, or short metal pins, to keep the pants from falling apart. This marked the birth of Levi's® jeans. The pants they made were strong. They wore well. They had sturdy pockets to hold gold nuggets. Word spread. Soon everybody wanted "Levi's pants". They started calling them just "Levi's". Over time, Levi's became another name for jeans.

In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Levi's jeans became even more popular. If in the 1920s workers in the western United States were their biggest users, in the 1950s, movie stars such as Marlon Brando and James Dean wore jeans in films and on TV. Teens started wearing them, but jeans were not allowed in school.

In the 1960s, jeans became more popular as more and more Americans wore them. The demand for Levi's jeans grew in Europe and Asia. In the 1970s, a pair of Levi's went on display at the Smithsonian Museum. It was part of the American history collection.

Today jeans continue to be a popular clothing item. Many other companies make jeans in different designs and colors.

#### Задание 1

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) up
- 2) out
- 3) to
- 4) on

#### Задание 2

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) hold
- 2) keep
- 3) stay
- 4) make

#### Задание 3

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) showed
- 2) pointed
- 3) noted
- 4) marked

#### Задание 4

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) In
- 2) On
- 3) At
- 4) By

#### Задание 5

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) admitted
- 2) adapted
- 3) excepted
- 4) accepted

**Задание 6**

Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) point
- 2) thing
- 3) item
- 4) piece

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

up keep marked In admitted piece y

**Task 2**

**Moab Mountain**

**Задание 7** Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **MAKE** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

✓ Moab Mountain in Utah, the USA, is a breathtaking place to visit. Desert land and the canyons made of hard, red rock.

**Задание 8**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **BECOME** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

✓ Moab is a popular venue for mountain biking, half marathons and Jeep Safari. In recent years, it became a unicycling playground too.

**Задание 9**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **BE** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Around 150,000 riders come here throughout the year. If you are a cycling fan, Moab will provide you with a challenge.

**Задание 10**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **DOMINATE** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

✓ How has London 2012 changed the sporting map of the world? The United States won the highest number of gold medals and the most medals in total, with China dropping to second place on the medals table after unprecedented domination at their home Olympics in Beijing four years ago.

**Задание 11**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **EXPECT** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

The third place for Great Britain exceeded all expectations

**Задание 12**

Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **SUCCESS** так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

✓ Previously, 2008 Beijing Olympics were considered the most successful for the British with only the fourth place.

|   |   |   |    |    |    |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|

might become are domination expectations successful 2

## Writing

Imagine that you are doing a project on **what kinds of sports are popular in Russia**. You have collected some data on the subject — the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your personal opinion on the subject of the project.**

| Kinds of sports | Popularity |
|-----------------|------------|
| Football        | 11,2%      |
| Volleyball      | 10,8%      |
| Basketball      | 9,8%       |
| Athletics       | 6,7%       |

Write **200–250 words**. Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project work;
- select and report 2–3 main features;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant;
- outline a problem that can arise with popular kinds of sports and suggest the way of solving it;
- draw a conclusion giving your personal opinion on the importance of sports in human life

Английский язык

предмет

ШИФР 61-10-11-19

When I've been starting doing my project, I didn't know what to expect. There were some examples of popular sports - my parents, my friends and classmates. But now, when I see the percentage of people liking different sports, I'm a bit surprised.

As we can see on the table, Football is the most popular sport in the poll with 11,2 percents of the votes. The second in popularity comes volleyball, with 10,8 percent of the votes. And the least liked sport presented in the table is athletics, with 6,7 percent.

With this data we can see that football remains the most popular sport - it can be connected with FIFA World Cup in 2018 - while athletics comes in last, with 4,5 percents less than football. I think it's because athletics is harder than football and there are less sport clubs for athletics than there are for football. Also an interesting thing is that volleyball has only 0,4 less percent of the votes than football, which is not very surprising as volleyball is really popular in Russian schools and one of the main sports played during PE lessons.

But with popular kinds of sports can arise a big problem - there can be too much people in one or three sports and nobody in another. When one kind of sports becomes "trendy", everyone who wants to be a step behind friends will go after it, but other sports can have almost no people, maybe even less people than the team need. We can solve it by raising the popularity of other sports (in TV and newspapers, for example). In my opinion, we shouldn't do some kinds of sports just because it's "cool". Sports is an important part of people's life - it keeps us fit, healthy and

happy. And we should do sports we like. You shouldn't force  
yourself to play football every day if you like swimming — it will  
keep you fit and healthy, but it won't make you happy. Doing sports is important  
but we should do it for ourselves in the first place.