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ОЛИМПИАДА «Я – БАКАЛАВР»
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ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

КЛАСС 10

Вариант 1

TASK 1. Listening 1 (10 баллов)

Listen to five people talk about things they collect as a hobby. Choose from the list (A-H) what each person enjoys most about their collection. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.

- A) collecting with friends
- B) knowing people will pay more for it
- C) finding out about history
- D) having something that looks nice
- E) thinking about places I've been to
- F) using it for artistic reasons
- G) showing it to others
- H) feeling proud of what I've collected

Ответы:

Speaker 1	Speaker 2	Speaker 3	Speaker 4	Speaker 5
G	D	E	H	B

Listening 2 (10 баллов)

Listen to an interview with a snowboarder. Choose the correct answer.

1. Helen became involved in snowboarding because she

- a) was looking for a sport she could do really well at
- b) was interested in joining the team in her hometown
- c) didn't want to be left out by her family.

2. Helen says the best way to learn new snowboarding tricks is to

- a) check out video clips online
- b) get advice from a professional
- c) try altering moves you've already learned.

3. While snowboarding, Helen especially enjoys

- a) forcing herself to do better
- b) using up the physical energy needed
- c) getting a new move just right.

4. What does Helen say about the course she went on?

- a) She was asked to do it while working at a nearby resort.
- b) She started it when she became involved in a particular local project.
- c) She was offered employment with a team of local instructors if she finished it.

5. Helen's plans for the immediate future involve

- a) snowboarding competitively at an international level
- b) studying at university while snowboarding professionally
- c) maintaining her snowboarding knowledge by teaching others.

ОТВЕТЫ:

1	2	3	4	5
C	B	A	C	A

TASK 2. Reading (30 баллов)

Read the text and answer the questions below

“Resources and Industrialism in Canada”

While the much-anticipated expansion of the western frontier was unfolding in accordance with the design of the National Policy, a new northern frontier was opening up to enhance the prospects of Canadian industrial development. Along the preserve of the fur trade, the Canadian shield and the western Cordilleras became a treasury of minerals, timber and hydroelectric power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. As early as 1883, CPR [Canadian Pacific Railway] construction crews blasting through the rugged terrain of northern Ontario discovered copper and nickel deposits in the vicinity of Sudbury. As refining processes, uses, and markets for the metal developed, Sudbury became the world's largest nickel producer. The building of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway led to the discovery of rich silver deposits around Cobalt north of lake Nipissing in 1903 and touched off a mining boom that spread northward to Kirkland lake and the Porcupine district. Although the economic importance of these mining operations was **enduring**, they did not capture the public imagination to the same extent as the Klondike gold rush of the late 1890s.

Fortune-seekers from all parts of the world flocked to the Klondike and Yukon River valleys to pan for gold starting in 1896. At the height of the gold rush in 1898, the **previously** unsettled subarctic frontier had a population of about 30,000, more than half of which was concentrated in the newly established town of Dawson. In the same year, the federal government created the Yukon territory, administered by an appointed commissioner, in an effort to ward off the prospect of annexation to Alaska. Even if the economic significance of the Klondike strike was somewhat exaggerated and short-lived, the tales of sudden riches, heroic and tragic exploits, and the rowdiness and lawlessness of the mining frontier were immortalized through popular fiction and folklore, notably the poetic verses of Robert W. Service.

Perhaps less romantic than the mining booms, the exploitation of forest and water resources was just as vital to national development. The Douglas fir, spruce, and cedar stands of British Columbia along with the white pine forests of Ontario satisfied construction demands on the treeless prairies as well as in the growing cities and towns of central Canada and the United States. British Columbia's forests also

supplied lumber to Asia. In addition, the softwood forest wealth of the Cordilleras and the shield was a valuable source of pulpwood for the development of the pulp and paper industry, which made Canada one of the world's leading exporters of newsprint. Furthermore, the fast flowing rivers of the shield and Cordilleras could readily be harnessed as sources of hydroelectric power, replacing coal in the booming factories of central Canada as well as in the evolving mining and pulp and paper industries. the age of electricity under public ownership and control was ushered in by the creation of the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission (now Ontario Hydro) in 1906 to distribute and eventually to produce this vital source of energy.

Western settlement and the opening of the northern resource frontier stimulated industrial expansion, particularly in central Canada. As the National Policy had intended, a growing agricultural population in the West increased the demand for eastern manufactured goods, thereby giving rise to agricultural implements works, iron and steel foundries, machine shops, railway yards, textile mills, boot and shoe factories, and numerous smaller manufacturing enterprises that supplied consumer goods. By keeping out lower-priced foreign manufactured goods, the high tariff policies of the federal government received much credit for protecting existing industries and encouraging the creation of new enterprises. To climb the tariff wall, large American industrial firms opened branches in Canada, and the governments of Ontario and Quebec aggressively urged them on by offering bonuses, subsidies, and guarantees to locate new plants within their borders. Canadian industrial enterprises became increasingly attractive to foreign investors, especially from the United States and Great Britain. much of the over \$600 million of American capital that flowed into Canada from 1900 to 1913 was earmarked for mining and the pulp and paper industry, while British investors contributed near \$1.8 billion, mostly in railway building, business development, and the construction of urban infrastructure. As a result, the gross value of Canadian manufactured products quadrupled from 1891 to 1916.

1. Why does the author mention “the railroads” in paragraph 1?
- a) Because miners were traveling to camps in the West
 - b) Because mineral deposits were discovered when the railroads were built
 - c) Because the western frontier was being settled by families
 - d) Because traders used the railroads to transport their goods

Пояснение: в первом абзаце железные дороги (railroads) упоминаются в той связи, что их строительство было начато по причине открытия залежей минеральных ископаемых (the building of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway led to the discovery of rich silver deposits around Cobalt north of lake Nipissing in 1903).

Ответ: b

2. In paragraph 1, the author identifies Sudbury as
- a) an important stop on the new railroad line
 - b) a large market for the metals produced in Ontario
 - c) a major industrial center for the production of nickel
 - d) a mining town in the Klondike region

Пояснение: в абзаце 1 автор описывает Sudbury как промышленный центр по производству никеля (Sudbury became the world’s largest nickel producer).

Ответ: c

3. The word enduring in the first passage is closest in meaning to
- a) disruptive
 - b) restored
 - c) identifiable
 - d) lasting

Пояснение: слово «enduring» по значению близко к слову «lasting».

Ответ: d

4. According to paragraph 2, why was the Yukon territory created?

- a) to encourage people to settle the region
- b) to prevent Alaska from acquiring it
- c) to establish law and order in the area
- d) to legalize the mining claims

Пояснение: территория Юкон была создана с целью предотвращения ее поглощения Аляской (...government created the Yukon territory, administered by an appointed commissioner, in an effort to ward off the prospect of annexation to Alaska).

Ответ: b

5. the word previously in the passage 2 is closest in meaning to

- a) frequently
- b) suddenly
- c) routinely
- d) formerly

Пояснение: слово «previously» в абзаце 2 по значению близко к слову «formely».

Ответ: d

6. How did the poetry by Robert Service contribute to the development of Canada?

- a) It made the Klondike gold rush famous.
- b) It encouraged families to settle in the Klondike.
- c) It captured the beauty of the western Klondike.
- d) It prevented the Klondike's annexation to Alaska.

Пояснение: поэзия Роберта Сервиса сделала «золотую лихорадку» известной во всем мире. (...the rowdiness and lawlessness of the mining frontier were immortalized through popular fiction and folklore, notably the poetic verses of Robert W. Service).

Ответ: a.

7. According to paragraph 3, the forest industry supported the development of Canada in all of the following ways EXCEPT

- a) by supplying wood for the construction of homes and buildings
- b) by clearing the land for expanded agricultural uses
- c) by producing the power for the hydroelectric plants
- d) by exporting wood and newsprint to foreign markets

Пояснение: согласно абзацу 3 лесная промышленность способствовала развитию Канады во всех аспектах кроме расчистки земель для сельскохозяйственного использования. Об этом в тексте не сказано.

Ответ: b

8. the word Furthermore in the passage is closest in meaning to

- a) Although
- b) Because
- c) therefore
- d) moreover

Пояснение: слово «furthermore» по значению близко к слову «moreover».

Ответ: d

9. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the highlighted statement in the passage 4? The other choices change the meaning or leave out important information.

- a) New businesses and industries were created by the federal government to keep the prices of manufactured goods low.
- b) the lower price of manufacturing attracted many foreign businesses and new industries to the area.
- c) Federal taxes on cheaper imported goods were responsible for protecting domestic industries and supporting new businesses.
- d) the federal tax laws made it difficult for manufacturers to sell their goods to foreign markets.

Пояснение: Смысл абзаца 4 точнее всего передает высказывание о том, что федеральные налоги на дешевый импорт защищают местное производство и поддерживает начинающих предпринимателей.

Ответ: с

10. According to paragraph 4, British and American businesses opened affiliates in Canada because

- a) the Canadian government offered incentives
- b) the raw materials were available in Canada
- c) the consumers in Canada were eager to buy their goods
- d) the infrastructure was attractive to investors

Пояснение: в соответствии с абзацем 4 британские и американские компании открывали филиалы в Канаде, т.к. правительство Канады предоставляло им финансовые льготы. (To climb the tariff wall, large American industrial firms opened branches in Canada, and the governments of Ontario and Quebec aggressively urged **them** on by offering bonuses, subsidies, and guarantees to locate new plants within their borders).

Ответ: а

Ответы:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	D	B	D	A	B	D	C	A

TASK 3. USE OF ENGLISH 1 (10 баллов)

1. For questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Basic English

In the 1920s, psychologist Charles Kay Ogden developed what he termed Basic English, also (1_____) as Simple English. It (2_____) of 850 core words for expressing everyday meanings, (3_____) supplementary lists of over a thousand specialist words related to such areas as science, commerce, literature and religion.

Ogden (4_____) verbs to be an obstacle to meaning and felt the elimination of verbs and their conjugations would be a very (5_____) simplification, so he included just 18 of them in his core list. The simplified language was (6_____) as an aid for teaching English as a Second Language. It achieved its (7_____) popularity shortly after the Second World War and received the support of Winston Churchill, who saw it as a tool for world peace. However, it has had many critics, the main complaint being that it is too restricted and (8_____) range and expressiveness. The choice of words is also felt to be too (9_____) influenced by Ogden's personal world-view, and there is no (10_____) proof that it makes learning English simpler.

1	A called	B regarded	C entitled	D known
2	A contains	B consists	C concerns	D composes
3	A as well	B in addition	C along with	D more than
4	A pretended	B suggested	C seemed	D considered
5	A welcome	B grateful	C thankful	D appreciative
6	A aimed	B intended	C thought	D looked
7	A longest	B grandest	C largest	D greatest
8	A fails	B lacks	C extracts	D deletes
9	A heavily	B hardly	C roughly	D mostly
10	A genuine	B actual	C factual	D authentic

Пояснение к ответам:

Ответ: 1 – d (в данном случае используется устойчивое словосочетание «known as»)

Ответ 2 – b (в данном случае с предлогом «of» используется глагол «consist»)

Ответ 3 – c (в данном случае используется фразовый глагол "along with")

Ответ 4 – d (в данном случае по смыслу высказывания требуется глагол "considered")

Ответ 5 – a (в данном случае используется прилагательное "welcome")

Ответ 6 – b (в данном предложении по смыслу высказывания употребляется глагол "intended")

Ответ 7 – d (в данном случае с существительным "popularity" употребляется прилагательное "greatest")

Ответ 8 – b (в данном контексте употребляется глагол "lacks")

Ответ 9 – a (наречие "heavily" сочетается с глаголом "influenced")

Ответ 10 – b (в данном случае прилагательное "actual" употребляется с существительным "proof")

USE OF ENGLISH 2 (10 баллов)

For questions 1-8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

A driving instructor

Susan Bird has been a driving (1 ____)	INSTRUCT
'You need a great deal of (2____)	PATIENT
'and the (3____) to do things several times without getting	ABLE
(4__). Susan says she generally	ANNOY
finds that women are better students than men.	
'Although they are often accused of being bad drivers,	
women tend to drive more carefully than men and	
don't mind being told what to do. Men, on the other hand,	
have more (5____) but aren't very good listeners.' She talks	CONFIDENT
about the reactions of other road users to learner drivers.	
'On the whole, other drivers understand what it's like to be	
a learner and are very considerate. (6____) however,	FORTUNATE
some can be very intolerant; there are times when I have	
been shouted at and even (7____) by drivers who haven't been	THREAT
able to overtake.' But her face suddenly (8____) when she	BRIGHT
is asked whether she enjoys her work. 'Yes, of course!'	

she exclaims. 'It's an extremely (9____) job,
(10____) when your students pass!'

SATISFY

PARTICULAR

Пояснение к ответам:

1. В данном случае необходимо образовать от глагола «instruct» существительное (лицо, выполняющее действие) - ответ: **INSTRUCTOR**
2. В данном случае от прилагательного «patient» образуется абстрактное существительное - ответ: **PATIENCE**
3. В данном случае необходимо образовать от прилагательного «able» существительное - ответ: **ABILITY**
4. В данном случае от глагола «annoy» образуется прилагательное – ответ: **ANNOYED**
5. В данном случае необходимо образовать от прилагательного «confident» существительное - ответ: **CONFIDENCE**
6. В данном случае необходимо образовать от прилагательного «fortunate» наречие с отрицательным префиксом – ответ: **UNFORTUNATELY**
7. В данном случае необходимо образовать от существительного «threat» причастие - ответ: **THREATENED**
8. В данном случае необходимо образовать от прилагательного «bright» глагол в форме 3-го лица е.ч. - ответ: **BRIGHTENS**
9. В данном случае необходимо образовать от глагола «satisfy» прилагательное - ответ: **SATISFYING**
10. В данном случае необходимо образовать от прилагательного «particular» наречие - ответ: **PARTICULARLY**

TASK 4.CROSS-CULTURAL TASK (10 баллов)

Choose the correct answer. Only ONE is correct.

1. The proverb "A full cup must be carried steadily" means:

- a) you should not take decisions suddenly without thinking
- b) If you are not wise you will waste your money on foolish things
- c) anything valuable, such as a position of power or material wealth, should be handled with care and responsibility
- d) different ways of doing something are appropriate for different people

Ответ: c

Пояснение: поговорка *"A full cup must be carried steadily"* означает, что человек должен ответственно относиться к тому положению, которое он занимает, или к тому материальному достатку, которым он обладает.

2. *Which book was not written by H.G. Wells?*

- a) Time Machine
- b) White Fang
- c) The island of Doctor Moreau
- d) The Invisible Man

Ответ: b

Пояснение: Произведение «Белый клык» не было написано Г. Уэллсом.

3. *The term "Iron curtain" was coined and first used by:*

- a) Queen Elisabeth.
- b) Theodore Roosevelt.
- c) Winston Churchill.
- d) Margaret Thatcher

Ответ: c

Пояснение: словосочетание «Железный Занавес» впервые употребил У. Черчилль в своей знаменитой Фултонской речи.

4. *Decide which statement is false about Burns's Night Celebration:*

- a) Everyone sings together at the end of the celebration
- b) Pig's stomach is usually used to cook "haggis"**
- c) Guests usually listen to bagpipe music
- d) Burns's night celebrations are usually very formal and serious

Ответ: b

Пояснение: Шотландское блюдо «хаггис» готовят не из свиных желудков, а из овечьих.

5. *Which of these sporting events are held outside the UK:*

- a) Royal Ascot.
- b) Wimbledon
- c) Carabao Cup

d) Roland Garros

Ответ: d

Пояснение: Теннисный турнир Roland Garros проводится в Париже.

TASK 5.WRITING (20 баллов)

You see this announcement on an English-language website:

Reviews wanted

Courses Have you been on a course recently? Please tell us about it! It could be any type of course, like a sports course, photography course or language course. What were the classes like? What was the most interesting thing you learned? Would you recommend the course to other people?

The best reviews will be published in next month's magazine.

Write your review

Write 220-240 words.

Пример отзыва

The course I have been recently is a language course. In september I went to a Italian course for improving my level of Italian, with a native teacher, Andrea. The classes were very funny. Everyday when we arrived to the class he gave us a song in which there were gaps which we had to filling them while we listened the song. After that we did differents exercise, the majority of them for improving our vocabulary. For instance we spoke about restaurant, shops, cinema and so on.

The most interesting thing that I learned was how to prepare a theater play, and it was fantastic. During a week we wrote a play based on a book, and the last day of the week we interpreted it. Everyone had a different paper on it. For me it was an unforgettable experience, because I spent a wonderful time doing it and I learned a lot of idioms.

I would recommend this course because Andrea is a nice person who teach you with interesting exercise. Learning Italian isn't boring with him.