

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

КЛАСС 9

ШИФР _____

LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to a radio interview about maintaining a good work–life balance to practice and improve your listening skills.

Preparation task

Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8).

Vocabulary

1. work–life balance
2. overtime
3. a best-selling book
4. an advantage
5. a concept
6. to fade
7. freedom
8. mobility

Definition

- a. a successful book
- b. giving the right amount of time to work and to the rest of your life
- c. an idea
- d. working more than your normal work hours
- e. the ability to work from different places
- f. a positive thing about something
- g. to become less clear or visible
- h. being free to do what you want

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Task 2. Circle the best answer.

9. How popular is Chris Svensson's book?

- a. Not very popular
- b. Very popular
- c. It's new. People don't know it yet.

10. What is the work-life balance like in traditional workplaces?

- a. Work lives and private lives are clearly divided.
- b. People work too much overtime and so they have no private life.
- c. People are free to manage the balance themselves.

11. How often do people do overtime?

- a. Often
- b. Sometimes
- c. They don't.

12. In traditional workplaces, do people work at weekends or when on holiday?

- a. Yes, it's normal.
- b. No, never.
- c. Usually, they don't.

13. How has technology helped people work with more flexibility?

- a. They can send and receive emails from their phones from home.
- b. Their working hours can be easily tracked.
- c. Robots can do their work for them.

14. Traditional divisions between work and life are fading. What does this mean for employees?

- a. Everyone has to do overtime, all the time.
- b. People have to work while they're on holiday.
- c. They can be flexible to work when and where it suits them.

Task 3.

15. Write the ideas in the correct group.

Possible to work weekends or while on holiday	Flexible working hours	Hobbies and sports only in the evening or at weekends
Fixed working hours	Hobbies and sports can be done at other times, also during the day	No working at weekends or on holiday

Traditional workplaces	Modern workplaces

READING

Task 1. Read the text and do the exercises below:

How To Make A Speech

One of life's terrors for the uninitiated is to be asked to make a speech.

"Why me?" will probably be your first reaction. "I don't have anything to say." The fact is that each one of us has a store of material which should be of interest to others. There is no reason why it should not be adapted to a speech.

Why Know How to Speak? Scary as it is, it's important for anyone to be able to speak in front of others, whether 20 around a conference table or a hall filled with a thousand faces. Being able to speak can mean better grades in any class. It can mean talking the town council out of increasing your property taxes. It can mean talking top management into buying your plan.

How to Pick a Topic. You were probably asked to speak in the first place in the hope that 15 you would be able to articulate a topic that you know something about. Still, it helps to find out about your audience first. Who are they? Why are they there? What are they interested in? How much do you already know about your subject?

How to Plan What to Say. Here is where you must do your homework. The more you sweat in advance, the less you'll have to sweat once you appear on stage. Research

your topic thoroughly. Check the library for facts, quotes, books, and timely magazine and newspaper articles on your subject. Get in touch with experts. Write to them, make phone calls, get interviews to help round out your material. In short, gather-and learn- far more than you'll ever use. You can't imagine how much confidence that knowledge will inspire.

Now start organizing and writing. Most authorities suggest that a good speech breaks down into three basic parts: an introduction, the body of the speech, and the summation.

- *Introduction:* An audience makes up its mind very quickly. Once the mood of an audience is set, it is difficult to change it, which is why introductions are important. If the speech is to be lighthearted in tone, the speaker can start off by telling a good-natured story about the subject or himself.

- *Main body:* There are four main intents' in the body of the well-made speech. These are (1) to entertain, which is probably the hardest; (2) to instruct, which is the easiest if the speaker has done the research and knows the subject; (3) to **persuade**, which one does at a sales presentation, a political rally, or a town meeting; and finally, (4) to inspire, which is what the speaker emphasizes at a sales meeting, in a sermon, or at a pep rally.

- *Summation:* An ending should probably incorporate a sentence or two which sounds like an ending-a short summary of the main points of the speech, perhaps, or the repeat of a phrase that most embodies what the speaker has hoped to convey. It is valuable to think of the last sentence or two as something which might produce applause. Phrases which are perfectly appropriate to signal this are: "In closing..." or "I have one last thing to say..."

How to Sound Spontaneous. The best speakers are those who make their words sound spontaneous even if memorized. I've found it's best to learn a speech point by point, not word for word. Careful preparation and a great deal of practicing are required to make it come together smoothly and easily. Mark Twain once said, "It takes three weeks to prepare a good ad-lib speech."

Brevity Is an Asset. A sensible plan, if you have been asked to speak to an exact limit, is to talk your speech into a mirror and stop at your allotted time; then cut the speech accordingly. The more familiar you become with your speech, the more confidently you can deliver it.

As anyone who listens to speeches knows, brevity is an asset. Twenty minutes are ideal. An hour is the limit an audience can listen comfortably.

How Questions Help. A question period at the end of a speech is a good notion. One would not ask questions following a tribute to the company treasurer on his retirement, say, but a technical talk or an informative speech can be enlivened with a question period.

The Crowd. The larger the crowd, the easier it is to speak, because the response is multiplied and increased. Most people do not believe this. They peck out from behind the curtain, and if the audience is filled to the rafters, they begin to moan softly in the back of their throats.

What About Stage Fright? Very few speakers escape the so-called "butterflies." There does not seem to be any cure for them, except to realize that they are beneficial rather than harmful, and never fatal. The tension usually means that the speaker, being keyed up, will do a better job. Edward R. Murrow called stage fright "the sweat of perfection." Mark Twain once comforted a fright-frozen friend about to speak: "Just remember they don't expect much." My own feeling is that with thought, preparation, and faith in your ideas, you can go out there and expect a pleasant surprise.

For each item below, fill in the correct circle.

16. The main idea of the reading is:

- A) It's very difficult to give a good speech.
- B) With a lot of research and practice, anyone can learn how to give a good speech.
- C) The three basic parts of a speech are the introduction, the main body, and the summation.
- D) Choosing a good topic is the most important part of making a good speech.

17. According to the author, the following is the most difficult to accomplish when giving a speech:

- A) instruct B) inspire C) entertain D) persuade

18. The author would probably agree that:

- A) Some people can never be good speakers.
- B) Some people are natural speakers and don't need practice.
- C) New speakers should first speak to a small audience, and then to a large one.
- D) A good introduction is more important than a good summation.

19. The word *persuade* in the part "Main body" is closest in meaning to:

A) excite listen to B) breathe C) listen to D) convince

20. The overall tone of this reading is:

A) serious and academic B) light and silly
C) informative and humorous D) scientific and technical

Task 2. Read the article and circle *a, b* or *c*.

Adele Laurie Blue Adkins **21**_____ (grow up) in London with her mum and **22**_____ (begin) singing when she was four. She **23**_____ (graduate) from the BRIT School in 2006. Adele **24**_____ (already earn) millions of pounds, but according to her friends, she **25**_____ (not changed). She's still the same girl they **26**_____ (know) before she was famous. She **27**_____ (write) her first two albums about two relationships that ended badly, but continued to write good songs while she was happily married. Adele says, 'I don't know what's going to happen if my music career goes wrong, I **28**_____ (not have) a proper job yet!'

	A	B	C
21	A. has grown up	B. grew up	C. grows up
22	A. began	B. begin	C. has begun
23	A. graduated	B. has graduated	C. graduates
24	A. has earned	B. had already earned	C. has already earned
25	A. hadn't changed	B. hasn't change	C. hasn't changed
26	A. know	B. knew	C. known
27	A. write	B. has written	C. wrote
28	A. haven't had	B. hadn't have	C. had have

GRAMMAR

Task 1. Fill in the blanks

29. If I _____ (know) you were coming, I would have baked a cake.
A) know
B) knows
C) knew
D) knowing
30. She wishes she _____ (be) more confident when speaking in public.
A) is
B) were
C) was
D) be
31. I _____ (not/see) you at the party last night. Where were you?
A) didn't see
B) don't see
C) haven't seen
D) not saw
32. By the time he arrived, we _____ (already/finish) dinner.
A) already finished
B) have already finished
C) were already finishing
D) had already finished
33. The book was so interesting that I couldn't _____ (put) it down.
A) put
B) putting
C) puts
D) to put
34. I would travel more often if I _____ (have) more money.
A) will have
B) had
C) have
D) has
35. Neither of the answers _____ (be) correct.
A) are
B) is
C) were
D) be
36. He said that he _____ (call) me later.
A) will call
B) calls
C) would call
D) called

37. _____ (not/forget) to turn off the lights when you leave.
- A) Don't forget
 - B) Didn't forget
 - C) Not forget
 - D) Won't forget

ENGLISH IN USE

Task 1. Open the brackets.

The Power of Literature

"The man who does not read has no advantage over the man who cannot read," claimed Mark Twain, emphasizing the importance of literature in shaping an 38 _____ (EDUCATE) society. Known for his wit and storytelling 39 _____ (ABLE), Twain was born on November 30, 1835, in Florida, Missouri. His 40 _____ (CHILD) experiences deeply influenced his 41 _____ (CREATE) writing style and thematic choices. Twain's novels, including "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," are considered 42 _____ (TIME) classics that explore issues of race, identity, and morality in America.

Twain was not only a 43 _____ (NOVEL) but also a professional journalist, contributing to various newspapers and engaging in social commentary. His ability to mix humor with serious themes made his work 44 _____ (SIGNIFICANT) relevant and engaging for readers. Throughout his life, Twain traveled 45 _____ (EXTENSIVE), gaining exposure to different cultures and perspectives which enriched his storytelling.

Despite facing personal tragedies and financial 46 _____ (DIFFICULT), Twain remained a determined advocate for social justice and public reform. He was unafraid to voice his opinions on topics such as imperialism and civil rights, using both his platform and his pen to inspire. Even today, Twain's literary legacy continues to resonate, reminding us of the 47 _____ (IMPORTANT) of literature in understanding the human condition and fostering empathy across generations.

QUIZ

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

48. Which American sport is known for its Super Bowl championship game?

- A. American Football
- B. Basketball
- C. Ice Hockey
- D. Baseball

49. Which British sport is known for its Premier League and World Cup tournaments?

- A. Tennis
- B. Football (Soccer)
- C. Rugby
- D. Cricket

50. In which country is Thanksgiving celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November?

- A. Canada
- B. United Kingdom
- C. United States
- D. Australia

51. What is the traditional American dish consisting of a ground beef patty, cheese, lettuce, tomato, and various toppings, served in a bun?

- A. Hot Dog
- B. Grilled Cheese Sandwich
- C. Philly Cheesesteak
- D. Hamburger

52. In which country is Independence Day celebrated on July 4th to commemorate the adoption of the Declaration of Independence?

- A. Canada
- B. United States

C. United Kingdom

D. Australia

53. Which country is renowned for its contribution to jazz music, with legendary musicians like Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis?

A. United States

B. New Zealand

C. Ireland

D. United Kingdom

54. Which country is famous for its rock music heritage, with iconic bands like The Beatles, Led Zeppelin, and Queen?

A. Canada

B. New Zealand

C. United States

D. United Kingdom

WRITING

55. Read the task and write the review.

You have decided to take part in the *Film Fan* online writing competition. Write a review of a film you have seen recently. Include the following information:

- background information about the film (e.g. the director, cast)
- the plot and the characters
- your opinion about the film
- your recommendations.