

**ОЛИМПИАДА «Я – БАКАЛАВР»
ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ 5-11 КЛАССОВ
2025/2026 учебный год**

**ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

КЛАСС 11

Вариант 1

TASK 1. Listening (12 баллов)

You will hear an interview with a sociologist and former counsellor called Adrian Mitchell, who has just published a book on family relationships. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

1. Why did Adrian decide to write a book on family relationships?

- A He was persuaded by others in his field.
- B He was encouraged by the success of his previous publication.
- C He felt it was a natural outcome of his work in sociology.
- D He believed it was probably expected of him.

2. Adrian says that he gave up his role as a counsellor because

- A he was unable to remain objective.
- B he felt overloaded with responsibility.
- C it no longer provided sufficient challenge.
- D he resented its impact on his own physical health.

3. Adrian says that the average 21st-century husband

- A may be suffering a form of identity crisis.
- B is still reluctant to participate in housework.
- C secretly wishes to earn more than his wife.
- D is happy to have been relieved of certain duties.

4. Adrian explains that his children did not feature in his book because

- A academic publications should have an impersonal tone.
- B they were unwilling to be exposed in such a way.

- C he was reluctant to take advantage of their willingness to please.
- D descriptions of family experiences were becoming formulaic.

5. Adrian criticizes certain media reports on social issues for

- A their misleading use of statistics.
- B the sensational style they are written in.
- C the way they overlook areas of progress.
- D their focus on superficial subjects.

6. What does Adrian say about the institution of marriage?

- A It will continue to decline in popularity.
- B It is undervalued in modern society.
- C Its purpose is not the same for everyone.
- D It requires more compromise than many people realize.

ОТВЕТЫ:

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	B	B	C	C	D

TASK 2. Reading (12 баллов)

You are going to read an extract from a newspaper article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Scents and sensitivity

She has never known the fragrance of a beautiful flower – or been able to tell by sniffing whether food is safe to eat. Lucy Mangan on being born with no sense of smell.

I am not a fully sentient being. I am referring to the fact that I am congenitally anosmic; or, as I more helpfully put it when people thrust perfumed articles under my nose and invite an opinion on the aroma, I was born without a sense of smell.

1.	
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That experience, however, does not compare to the time I was persuaded by school friends that as I couldn't smell Emma Webster's perfume, I should drink it. This was, I recall, on the grounds that taste and smell are so closely linked that it would give me at least some idea of the delicious scent I was missing. Alas, all it taught me was that perfume is not a beverage, and I was left feeling sick for days.

2.	
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I had enough sense to buy a smoke alarm, but it wasn't until my sister called round and nearly collapsed from the smell of a hob burner I had accidentally switched on that I realized I needed a detector that would alert me aurally to gas leaks before I blew up the street. A few bouts of food poisoning alerted me to the fact that I can eat food which would cause those with functioning nasal passages to call in the public health authorities. I now check best-before dates assiduously and treat three-day-old milk with the respect it deserves.

3.	
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I subscribe to the “what you've never had, you never miss” school of thought, but for those who lose their sense of smell, the effect on their quality of life can be enormous. Professor Tim Jacob at Cardiff University, who researches olfaction, explains “Anosmics will have found other ways of adapting, using texture and consistency to get information about food. But people who once relied on their sense of smell do not know how to cope without it.”

4.	
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And those are just the obvious things. As Jacob also notes: “You lose lots of subliminal information and links with the emotional centres of the brain. Smells are inextricably linked with memories and form the backdrop to your sensory experience. The smell of your first girlfriend's perfume or boyfriend's aftershave, anything associated with strong emotion, will always trigger a rush of memory.”

5.	
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Alarmed at the thought of producing sickly babies, I enquire about treatment. For those who have lost their sense of smell through infection or damage, the news is relatively good. “They usually regain some ability because the olfactory nerve is capable of regeneration,” says David Roberts, ear, nose and throat consultant at Guy's & St Thomas's Hospital in London.

6.	
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I will have to soldier on and draw what comfort I can from a recent exchange with an ex-boyfriend who, as we reminisced about our relationship said wistfully, “You were the best girlfriend in the world. You let me eat all the garlic I wanted and it didn't bother you.” I'm putting it in my next personal ad.

A	
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	Naturally, the problems of being olfactorily-challenged don't compare to those which attend blindness or deafness. Nevertheless, certain things do
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	have to be taken into account, and certain precautions taken, which you only fully appreciate when you start living alone.
B	'The tongue can only distinguish the four basic tastes: bitter, sweet, salty, sour. Smell detects flavour and nuance, so they lose all significant sense of taste. About 17% become clinically depressed. Some become oversensitive about having body odour and are frightened of going out.
C	Steroid-based drug treatments can help further. Nasal polyps causing blockages to olfactory passageways can be treated medically and surgically. But, as one might expect, less can be done to rectify causes one is born with.
D	'It's a very emotive sense,' he explains. "The nerves stimulated by smell send messages to one of the oldest, most primitive parts of our brain, which is why it's so integral to our lives and why people feel they cannot do without it."
E	It took until I was seven to convince my mother of this. She reluctantly acknowledged the truth of my claim after making me sniff the fumes from her bottle of nail varnish remover until I looked up hopefully and said 'My eyes are burning - is that what you mean?'
F	I am beginning to feel quite intrigued by this unknown world of smells taking you back in time, but this quickly deepens into concern about what else I am missing. "And, of course, you are attracted to people who smell different from you, because it suggests they have a different immunotype,' says Jacob. "It's the evolutionary system trying to get you to pass on two sets of immunity advantages to your offspring."
G	I have also learnt to stock my shelves with visitors as well as myself in mind. So I have fruit teas in the house even though they appear to be nothing more than an expensive way of colouring a mugful of hot water, and herbs, even though they are a matter of supreme indifference to me. When I cook for other people and a recipe says 'season to taste', I have to hope for the best.

Ответы:

1	2	3	4	5	6
E	A	G	B	F	C

TASK 3. USE OF ENGLISH

1) For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0). (16 баллов)

Twitter in the city

While cities and urban areas are attractive, food-rich environments for birds, there is a (0) to be paid. And the (1) of living in a noisy environment can be significant for birds that use acoustic signals to attract mates, defend territories, (2) of dangers and deter competitors. Many human beings find urban noise uncomfortable, but for birds, having vital communications drowned or muffled (3) their breeding and survival.

Research indicates that birds are (4) to the challenge by adapting their acoustic signals so they can be heard above the urban din. Their songs are becoming shorter, louder and with longer pauses. They are also increasingly singing at night, when noise (5) are lower. And there's (6) of an ability to adjust songs by leaving out lower pitch notes which would be drowned by traffic noise.

Some researchers believe that these changes will (7) to urban and rural birds of the same species becoming reproductively isolated. It's also been suggested that birds and species which (8) to adapt will abandon city life, reducing urban biodiversity.

0	A charge	B price	C value	D fee
1	A downturn	B downfall	C downside	D downgrade
2	A warn	B notice	C announce	D declare
3	A risks	B suffers	C intimidates	D threatens
4	A lifting	B emerging	C elevating	D rising
5	A levels	B heights	C amounts	D degrees
6	A basis	B support	C evidence	D mark
7	A result	B lead	C bring	D end
8	A omit	B decline	C wait	D fail

ОТВЕТЫ:

0	B price
1	C downside
2	A warn
3	D threatens
4	D rising
5	A levels
6	C evidence
7	B lead
8	D fail

2) For the following items, match verbs with trios to form meaningful collocations. There is an example at the beginning. Two trios are not used.

(16 БАЛЛОВ)

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
make	save	lose	put on	deliver	pass	make up	go on	pay

A	B	C	D	E
old a beard vegetables	the salt a test a law	a quarrel a story your mind	a mistake a bed a fuss	money someone from drowning old stamps

F	G	H	I	J	K
the light a lot of weight your hat	trains your clothes a £10 note	a compliment a bill attention	your way a purse your temper	a speech a baby a letter	a journey a diet a strike

Item	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Answer	D	E	I	F	J	B	C	K	H

3) Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. (10 БАЛЛОВ)

1. I'd rather you _____ anyone about our conversation.

- a) don't tell
- b) didn't tell
- c) won't tell
- d) not to tell

ОТВЕТ: b) didn't tell

2. By the end of next year, I _____ for this company for a decade.

- a) will work
- b) will have been working
- c) have been working
- d) will be working

ОТВЕТ: b) will have been working

3. The suspect denied _____ anywhere near the scene of the crime.

- a) to have been
- b) having been
- c) he has been

d) to be

ОТВЕТ: b) having been

4. Had I known about the traffic, I _____ a different route.

- a) would take
- b) took
- c) would have taken
- d) had taken

ОТВЕТ: c) would have taken

5. It's high time we _____ a decision; we can't delay any longer.

- a) make
- b) made
- c) have made
- d) will make

ОТВЕТ: b) made

4) Sentence Transformation (10 баллов)

Use the word in capitals to rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Do not change the word given. You must use between 3 and 8 words.

1. It's possible that they took a later train.

MIGHT

They _____ a later train.

ОТВЕТ: They might have taken a later train

2. I regret not studying harder for the exam.

ONLY

If _____ harder for the exam.

ОТВЕТ: If only I had studied harder for the exam

3. It was the first time I had ever seen such a beautiful sunset.

NEVER

I _____ beautiful sunset.

ОТВЕТ: I had never seen such a beautiful sunset

4. We couldn't find the restaurant because I hadn't written down the address.

HAVE

We _____ the restaurant if I had written down the address.

ОТВЕТ: We could have found the restaurant if I had written down the address

5. Despite his age, he runs ten kilometers every day.

THOUGH

He runs ten kilometers every day, _____ old.

ОТВЕТ: He runs ten kilometers every day, though he is old

TASK 4.CROSS-CULTURAL TASK (10 БАЛЛОВ)

Choose the correct answer. Only ONE is correct.

1. The term "Met Gala" in the US context is best described as a:

- a) Major political fundraising event for the Democratic Party.
- b) A highly exclusive annual fashion fundraiser for the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- c) A famous marathon held in New York City.
- d) A prestigious award ceremony for American theatre.

ОТВЕТ: b) A highly exclusive annual fashion fundraiser for the Costume Institute of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

2. What is the core constitutional principle demonstrated by the Magna Carta (1215) that remains a cornerstone of British and American law?

- a) The right to universal suffrage.
- b) The separation of church and state.
- c) The idea that the power of the ruler can be limited by law.
- d) The establishment of a permanent parliament.

ОТВЕТ: c) The idea that the power of the ruler can be limited by law.

3. The phrase "the special relationship" most commonly refers to the diplomatic ties between:

- a) The USA and Canada.
- b) The UK and the Republic of Ireland.
- c) The UK and the USA.
- d) Australia and New Zealand.

Ответ: c) The UK and the USA.

4. In the UK, "The Troubles" refers to the period of conflict primarily concerning the status of:

- a) Scotland.
- b) Wales.
- c) Northern Ireland.
- d) The City of London.

Ответ: c) Northern Ireland.

5. The cultural concept of "The American Dream" most centrally emphasizes:

- a) The importance of collective community action.
- b) The potential for individual prosperity and success through hard work.
- c) The necessity of a welfare state.
- d) The preservation of traditional values above all else.

Ответ: b) The potential for individual prosperity and success through hard work.

Подробный разбор каждого вопроса:

1. The term "Met Gala"

Правильный ответ: b) Ключевые слова: "highly exclusive" (попасть по приглашениям, билеты очень дороги), "fashion fundraiser" (событие, посвящённое моде и собирающее деньги). Это его основная и самая известная функция в массовой культуре.

Почему не другие а) Хотя на нём присутствуют политики, это не партийное мероприятие; с) Нью-Йоркский марафон — это "New York City Marathon"; d) Премия за театр — это "Tony Awards". Met Gala связан с музеем, но не с театром.

2. The core constitutional principle of the Magna Carta

Правильный ответ: c) Magna Carta (Великая хартия вольностей) была навязана королю Иоанну Безземельному баронами в 1215 году. Её главное

историческое значение — впервые письменно зафиксировать, что король не абсолютен и должен соблюдать закон. Это заложило принцип верховенства права (rule of law), который позже развился в конституционные монархии и демократии. Фразы вроде "ни один свободный человек..." устанавливали, что закон стоит и над правителем.

Почему не другие варианты ответов - (это более поздние концепции):

- a) Всеобщее избирательное право появилось на сотни лет позже.
- b) Разделение церкви и государства — более поздняя, преимущественно американская идея (хотя в Magna Carta были пункты о церкви, но не об отделении).
- d) Постоянный парламент — учреждён намного позже (в XIII веке возник, но в современном виде — позже).

3. The phrase "the special relationship"

Правильный ответ: c) Этот термин стал широко использоваться после Второй мировой войны для описания уникально тесных связей между Великобританией и США в сферах разведки, обороны, дипломатии и культуры.

Его часто использовали Уинстон Черчилль и другие политики для подчёркивания общих ценностей и интересов, несмотря на "особые отношения" (не всегда гладкие).

Почему не другие: У перечисленных стран тоже тесные связи, но устоявшийся дипломатический термин "the special relationship" закреплён именно за связкой UK-US.

4. "The Troubles" in the UK

Правильный ответ: c) "The Troubles" — это устоявшееся название этнополитического конфликта (кон. 1960-х — 1998 гг.) в Северной Ирландии между преимущественно про-британскими юнионистами (лоялистами), часто протестантами, и преимущественно про-ирландскими националистами (республиканцами), часто католиками.

Центральным вопросом был статус Северной Ирландии: остаться в составе Великобритании или воссоединиться с Республикой Ирландия.

Почему не другие: Конфликты в Шотландии или Уэльсе за независимость или автономию не называются этим термином. "The Troubles" — строго исторический термин для североирландского конфликта.

5. The cultural concept of "The American Dream"

Правильный ответ: b) Идея о том, что в Америке каждый, независимо от происхождения, может достичь материального благополучия и повысить свой социальный статус благодаря собственным усилиям, предприимчивости и труду. Это индивидуалистический идеал, тесно связанный с верой в равные возможности (а не равные результаты).

Почему не другие:

- a) Коллективное действие противоречит индивидуалистической сути мечты.
- c) Социальное государство часто воспринимается как помощь, а не результат личного труда.
- d) Традиционные ценности могут быть частью, но не центральной идеей, которая — успех, добытый самостоятельно.

Данное задание проверяет не просто эрудицию, а понимание смысла и контекста ключевых явлений западной (в первую очередь англо-американской) культуры, истории и политики. Правильный ответ всегда наиболее точно отражает сущностную характеристику понятия, а не его побочные или второстепенные аспекты.

TASK 5.WRITING (14 баллов)

Write an essay. Give a title to it. Remember the rules of writing.

Write 230—250 words.

Artificial Intelligence & Creativity: Can AI-generated art, music, and literature ever be considered truly creative, or are they merely sophisticated forms of mimicry?

Вариант эссе:

The Ghost in the Machine: Can AI Truly Create?

The rise of artificial intelligence capable of generating paintings, symphonies, and poems has ignited a profound debate: can its output be deemed true creativity, or is it merely an advanced echo of human work? While AI demonstrates remarkable technical prowess, its process fundamentally lacks the intentionality and lived experience that form the bedrock of human creativity.

Proponents of AI's creative potential point to its ability to produce novel and aesthetically pleasing works. By analyzing vast datasets, these systems can combine elements in unexpected ways, generating a seemingly infinite array of images, melodies, or narratives that no human has directly authored. The results can be beautiful, thought-provoking, and entirely new. In this sense, AI acts as a powerful tool, augmenting human creativity by offering inspiration and executing complex technical tasks at unprecedented speed.

However, this "creativity" is inherently derivative. AI does not create from a place of conscious emotion, personal struggle, or a desire to communicate a subjective experience of the world—the very wellsprings of human art. It operates on statistical

prediction, identifying and recombining patterns from its training data. A poem written by an algorithm may be structurally perfect, but it lacks the author's authentic voice shaped by joy, grief, or love. It is, in essence, a sophisticated form of mimicry, a reflection of human creativity processed through layers of code.

In conclusion, while AI-generated art is a monumental technological achievement, it represents a different category of production. It excels at innovation within defined parameters but fails to grasp the essence of creativity: the conscious, purposeful translation of inner life into form. Therefore, AI's most significant role may not be as a creator but as a collaborator—a brilliant mirror that reflects the data we feed it, yet one that holds no ghost of its own. True creativity remains a distinctly human testament to our consciousness and our capacity to imbue the world with meaning drawn from experience.

(249 words)