

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

ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

КЛАСС 10

Вариант 2

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

“Civilization”

Between 4000 and 3000 B.C., significant technological developments began to transform the Neolithic towns. The invention of writing enabled records to be

kept, and the use of metals marked a new level of human control over the environment and its resources. Already before 4000 B.C., craftspeople had discovered that metal-bearing rocks could be heated to liquefy metals, which could then be cast in molds to produce tools and weapons that were more useful than stone instruments. Although copper was the first metal to be utilized in producing tools, after 4000 B.C. craftspeople in western Asia discovered that a combination of copper and tin produced bronze, a much harder and more durable metal than copper. Its widespread use has led historians to call the period the Bronze Age; there after, from around 3000 to 1200 B.C., bronze was increasingly replaced by iron.

At first, Neolithic settlements were hardly more than villages. But as their inhabitants mastered the art of farming, more complex human societies emerged. As wealth increased, these societies began to develop armies and to build walled cities. By the beginning of the Bronze Age, the concentration of larger numbers of people in the river valleys of Southwest Asia and Egypt was leading to a whole new pattern for human life.

As we have seen, early human beings formed small groups that developed a simple culture that enabled them to survive. As human societies grew and developed greater complexity, a new form of human existence—called civilization—came into being. A civilization is a complex culture in which large numbers of human beings share a number of common elements. Historians have identified a number of basic characteristics of civilization, most of which are evident in the Southwest Asian and Egyptian civilizations. These include (1) an urban focus: cities became the centers of political, economic, social, cultural, and religious development; (2) a distinct religious structure: the gods were deemed crucial to the community's success, and professional priestly classes, as stewards of the gods' property, regulated relations with the gods; (3) new political and military structures: an organized government bureaucracy arose to meet the administrative demands of the growing population while armies were organized to gain land and power and for defense; (4) a new social structure based on economic power: while kings and an upper class of priests, political leaders, and warriors dominated, there also existed large groups of free

people (farmers, artisans, craftspeople) and at the very bottom, socially, a class of slaves; (5) the development of writing: kings, priests, merchants, and artisans used writing to keep records; and (6) new forms of significant artistic and intellectual activity: monumental architectural structures, usually religious, occupied a prominent place in urban environments.

Why early civilizations developed remains difficult to explain. Since civilizations developed independently in India, China, Mesopotamia, and Egypt, can general causes be identified that would explain why all of these civilizations emerged? A number of possible explanations of the beginning of civilization have been suggested. A theory of challenge and response maintains that challenges forced human beings to make efforts that resulted in the rise of civilization. Some scholars have adhered to a material explanation. Material forces, such as the growth of food surpluses, made possible the specialization of labor and development of large communities with bureaucratic organization. But the area of the Fertile Crescent, in which civilization emerged in South west Asia, was not naturally conducive to agriculture. Abundant food could be produced only with a massive human effort to carefully manage the water, an effort that created the need for organization and bureaucratic control and led to civilized cities. Some historians have argued that non-material forces, primarily religious, provided the sense of unity and purpose that made such organized activities possible. Finally, some scholars doubt that we are capable of ever discovering the actual causes of early civilization.

1. Which of the following is the best definition of a “civilization”?

- a) Neolithic towns and cities
- b) Types of complex cultures
- c) An agricultural community
- d) Large population centers

Пояснение: под «цивилизацией» в данном тексте подразумеваются разные виды сложных культур.

Ответ: b

2. The word **its** in the passage refers to

- a) copper
- b) bronze
- c) metal
- d) iron

Пояснение: Местоимение "its" в первом параграфе относится к бронзе.

Ответ: b

3. According to paragraph 2, what happens as societies become more prosperous?

- a) More goods are produced.
- b) Walled cities are built.
- c) Laws are instituted.
- d) The size of families increased.

Пояснение: в абзаце 2 подтвержден факт, что по мере того как общества становятся более развитыми, начинают строить города, окруженные стенами. (As wealth increased, these societies began to develop armies and to build walled cities).

Ответ: b

4. The word "hardly" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- a) frequently
- b) likely
- c) barely
- d) obviously

Пояснение: слово "hardly" по значению близко к слову "barely".

Ответ: c

5. Why does the author mention "Neolithic settlements" in paragraph 2?

- a) To give an example of a civilization
- b) To explain the invention of writing systems
- c) To argue that they should be classified as villages
- d) To contrast them with the civilizations that evolved

Пояснение: автор упоминает поселения эпохи неолита во втором абзаце, чтобы сравнить их с возникающими цивилизациями. At first, Neolithic settlements were hardly more than villages. But as their inhabitants mastered the art of farming, more complex human societies emerged.

Ответ: d

6. According to paragraph 3, how was the class system structured?

- a) An upper class and a lower class
- b) Slaves, free people, and a ruling class
- c) A king, an army, and slaves
- d) Intellectuals and uneducated farmers and workers

Пояснение: В соответствии с абзацем 3 классовая система состояла из рабов, свободных людей и правящего класса. (...a new social structure based on economic power: while kings and an upper class of priests, political leaders, and warriors dominated, there also existed large groups of free people (farmers, artisans, craftspeople) and at the very bottom, socially, a class of slaves)).

Ответ: b

7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the information in the **highlighted statement** in the passage 3? The other choices change the meaning or leave out important information.

- a) Southwest Asian and Egyptian civilizations exhibit the majority of the characteristics identified by historians.
- b) The characteristics that historians have identified are not found in the Egyptian and Southwest Asian cultures.
- c) Civilizations in Southwest Asia and Egypt were identified by historians who were studying the characteristics of early cultures.
- d) The identification of most historical civilizations includes either Egypt or Southwest Asia on the list.

Пояснение: Выделенный отрывок в 3– абзаце свидетельствует о том, что историки смогли определить большинство характеристик, присущих цивилизациям Египта и Юго-Восточной Азии.

Ответ: a

8. The word **prominent** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- a) weak

- b) important
- c) small
- d) new

Пояснение: слово "prominent" по значению ближе всего к слову "important".

Ответ: b

9. According to paragraph 4, how can the independent development of civilization in different geographic regions be explained?

- a) Scholars agree that food surpluses encouraged populations to be concentrated in certain areas.
- b) There are several theories that explain the rise of civilization in the ancient world.
- c) The model of civilization was probably carried from one region to another along trade routes.
- d) Historians attribute the emergence of early cities at about the same time as a coincidence.

Пояснение: Исходя из содержания абзаца 4, существует несколько теорий объясняющих подъем цивилизаций в древнем мире. (A number of possible explanations of the beginning of civilization have been suggested).

Ответ: b

10. All of the following are cited as reasons why civilizations developed EXCEPT

- a) Religious practices unified the population.
- b) The management of water required organization.
- c) **A major climate change made living in groups necessary.**
- d) Extra food resulted in the expansion of population centers

Пояснение: изменения климата как фактор, способствующий совместному проживанию людей в группах не являлся причиной развития цивилизаций.

Ответ: c

TASK 3. USE OF ENGLISH 1

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

Money-making houses

If times are hard and you are (1____) of cash, your house might (2____) with the solution to your problem.

Renting out a (3____) a room in your house can be a good way of making extra money. What's more, a government scheme (4____) you to receive up to £4,250 each year from lodgers without paying tax. You could also install solar panels on your roof and become self-sufficient in electricity. If you produce enough, you can (5____) sell some back to the National Grid. You won't make a huge (6____) of money, but it is satisfying to know that the electricity in your house is green. Offering your house as a film location is another possibility, as (7____) as you don't mind having 30 to 40 people in your living room for a week, changing the furniture round, painting your walls a different colour and (8____) the neighbors by parking enormous lorries in the street outside. It's certainly a (9____) chance to (10____) hundreds of pounds each day.

ОТВЕТЫ:

1	A lacking	B broke	C short	D poor
2	A offer	B provide	C give	D propose
3	A further	B bonus	C second	D spare
4	A accepts	B agrees	C allows	D lets
5	A even	B still	C yet	D until
6	A number	B amount	C range	D total
7	A far	B much	C soon	D long
8	A animating	B arguing	C upsetting	D working up

9	A disposable	B rentable	C profitable	D considerable
10	A invest	B earn	C spend	D afford

Пояснение к ответам:

Ответ: 1 – c (в данном случае используется устойчивое словосочетание «short of smth»)

Ответ 2 – b (в данном случае с предлогом «with» используется глагол «provide»)

Ответ 3 – d (в данном случае с существительным "room" по смыслу высказывания используется прилагательное "spare")

Ответ 4 – c (в данном случае по смыслу высказывания требуется использовать глагол "allows")

Ответ 5 – a (в данном случае, исходя из логики предложения, используется наречие "even")

Ответ 6 – b (в данном предложении по смыслу высказывания употребляется существительное "amount")

Ответ 7 – d (в данном случае используется союз "as long as")

Ответ 8 – c (в данном контексте употребляется глагол "upsetting" в форме герундия)

Ответ 9 – c (прилагательное "profitable" сочетается с существительным "chance")

Ответ 10 – b (в данном случае употребляется глагол "earn")

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.

CCTV cameras

Closed-circuit television cameras are a fact of life

in modern Britain. They can be seen in office (1___), shopping

BUILD

centres, banks, (2___) areas and even parks, and it is

RESIDENT

estimated that the average Briton is filmed over 300 times	
a day. It is believed that CCTV leads to a (3____) in certain types	REDUCE
of crime such as car theft, (4____) and street violence	ROB
Its supporters defend it as an (5____) way of improving security	EFFECT
in town centres, and of helping to bring (6____) to justice.	CRIME
Civil liberties groups, who object to the (7____) of the	PRESENT
cameras, feel that they constitute a serious (8____) of	INVADE
privacy and say that there is little (9____) that they reduce	EVIDENT
(10____).	OFFEND

Пояснение к ответам:

1. В данном случае необходимо образовать от глагола «build» существительное - ответ: **BUILDING**
2. В данном случае от существительного «resident» образуется прилагательное - ответ: **RESIDENTIAL**
3. В данном случае необходимо образовать от глагола «reduce» существительное - ответ: **REDUCTION**
4. В данном случае от глагола «rob» образуется существительное – ответ: **ROBBERY**
5. В данном случае необходимо образовать от существительного «effect» прилагательное - ответ: **EFFECTIVE**
6. В данном случае необходимо образовать от существительного «crime» другое существительное (лицо, осуществляющее действие) во множественном числе – ответ: **CRIMINALS**
7. В данном случае необходимо образовать от прилагательного «present» существительное - ответ: **PRESENCE**
8. В данном случае необходимо образовать от глагола «invade» существительное - ответ: **INVASION**
9. В данном случае необходимо образовать от прилагательного «evident» существительное - ответ: **EVIDENCE**
10. В данном случае необходимо образовать от глагола «offend» прилагательное - ответ: **OFFENDING**

TASK 4.CROSS-CULTURAL TASK (10 баллов)

Choose the correct answer. Only ONE is correct.

1. The proverb "Thing done cannot be undone" means:

- a) you should not take decisions suddenly without thinking
- b) If you are not wise your thing will never be done
- c) if do not do anything now, it will not be done later
- d) You cannot change what has already happened or come to pass

Ответ: d

Пояснение: английская пословица "Thing done cannot be undone" означает, что невозможно изменить то, что случилось в прошлом.

2. Choose the word to complete the quote "When a man is tired of _____, he is tired of life."

- a) London
- b) Football
- c) England
- d) Books

Ответ: a

Пояснение: известная цитата – «Если человек устал от Лондона, он устал от жизни».

3. Which of the following is not the name of the flag?

- a) Stars and Stripes
- b) Union Jack
- c) St Andrew's Cross
- d) Emerald Isle

Ответ: d

Пояснение: Emerald Isle – «Изумрудный остров» относится к Ирландии. Не является названием для флага.

4. *What was the New York originally called:*

- a) New London
- b) New Amsterdam
- c) New Paris
- d) New Vasyuki

Ответ: b

Пояснение: Первоначальное название Нью-Йорка – Новый Амстердам

5. *Which of these inventions was not British?*

- a) X-ray
- b) steam train
- c) television
- d) electric motor

Ответ: a

Пояснение: гамма лучи были созданы немецким физиком Рентгеном.

TASK 5.WRITING (20 баллов)

You see this announcement in your college English-language magazine

Books reviews wanted

Have you read a book in which the main character behaved in a surprising way?

Write us a review of the book, explaining what the main character did and why it was surprising. Tell us whether or not you would recommend it to other people

The best reviews will be published in the magazine

Write your review

Write 220-240 words.

Пример отзыва:

Goodnight Moon by Margaret Wise Brown is one of the books that followers of my blog voted as a must-read for our Children's Book August 2018 Readathon. Come check it out and join the next few weeks! This picture book was such a delight. I hadn't remembered reading it when I was a child, but it might have been read to me... either way, it was like a whole new experience! It's always so difficult to convince a child to fall asleep at night. I don't have kids, but I do have a 5-month-old puppy who whines for 5 minutes every night when he goes in his cage/crate (hopefully he'll be fully housebroken soon so he can roam around when he wants). I can only imagine! I babysat a lot as a teenager and I have tons of younger cousins, nieces, and nephews, so I've been through it before, too. This was a believable experience, and it really helps show kids how to relax and just let go when it's time to sleep. The bunny's are adorable. The rhymes are exquisite. I found it pretty fun, but possibly a little dated given many of those things aren't normal routines anymore. But the lessons to take from it are still powerful. Loved it! I want to sample some more books by this fine author and her illustrators.