

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Английский язык

10-11 классы

Отборочный этап

I тур

Разминка

Read the text and look at the given list of stems/roots. Match each of them with the corresponding gap. Use these stems/roots to form new words that fit in the gaps.

AUTHORITY ENERGY FORGET IMAGINE SIGN

This is just one of the most fantastic pictures that was ever painted anywhere, I think – absolutely amazing. This has to be one of the most memorable portraits that anyone ever painted. It stamps itself on your memory and it's amazing because he's not the most beautiful man in the world by any stretch of the **1**. ..., but he's got a kind of presence that makes him **2**.

He's given this kind of authority by being placed behind that parapet and you are being told that Giovanni Bellini painted him by the **3**. ... that goes on the parapet on that little bit of paper. So you are being made aware that this is being painted by somebody and by somebody really great.

He does brilliant things in this picture. Just very subtle, beautiful things like the two laces that dangle from his hat; one of them straight down, giving it a kind of vertical authority, and the other just slightly **4**. ... on the other side to give it a bit of life.

It's an amazing image in the way that it combines something that is absolutely strong, eternal, forever, with these flickers of life that give him his human qualities. He has these slight shifts in the mouth, you're not quite sure where the eyes are looking and it's a face that you could believe – you could see it in a pulpit, on a throne, which makes it a great **5**. ... portrait. I really love it actually and if there was a fire, I would race for this one.

Основное задание

Блок 1

Read the text. Ten words/phrases have been removed from the text. Fill the gaps with the words/phrases from the list. Among the words there are two that do not fit any of the gaps.

age-related
anti-ageing
as
backward

body
disease processes
implicit
retarded

secrets
so

time-dependent
tissues

We live in a rapidly changing world in which new medicines are being discovered every day. New technologies are being developed which are just starting to allow us to unravel the **1. ...** of the human body.

The latest of the projects in this field is the use of gene chips to develop a 'gene expression profile' of the ageing process in order to find out how ageing can be **2. ...**. Scientists are using high-tech gene chips to enable them to investigate and determine the effects on ageing and longevity of thousands of genes at the same time in specific **3.** What they are searching for is authentic **4. ...** therapies. They are beginning to develop a fundamental new **5. ...** of knowledge about the genetic events that underlie degenerative **6.** Scientists are discovering genes **7. ...** in the progressive, **8. ...** loss of strength, vigour, coordination and cognitive ability as well as genes that protect us from diseases.

Naturally, these findings are important for the development of new medical therapies to prevent and treat **9. ...** diseases. But **10. ...** yet we don't know how important.

Блок 2

Read the text and choose a word from the list to complete each gap. Change its form to make a word/a group of words that fits in the gap. Different aspects of form change are possible: active or passive voice; indicative, imperative or subjunctive mood; finite or non-finite forms (infinitive, gerund, participle); tense for finite forms or aspect for non-finite forms; full or bare infinitive, etc.

For example:

(be) He is said *to have been* the greatest surgeon of his time.

assume
attract
bury
do
get

hide
intend
lose
reflect
time

They are about 750 mm long, 150 mm wide and usually made of tough PVC. They are time capsules. Although ancient civilisations often left items in graves that **1. ...** their way of life, they **2. ...** for the afterlife. What seems to be new about the current craze for time capsules is the idea of leaving things for future generations to learn about us (always **3.**, that is, that they will be sufficiently interested **4. ...** so). Apart from individuals, there are also many organisations busy **5. ...** these brightly-coloured canisters.

Often **6. ...** to coincide with a company anniversary, the event may be marked by a ceremony designed **7. ...** useful media coverage. Schools, too, **8. ...** in on the act, with projects based on capsules. There is, though, just one problem with time capsules: in many cases, nobody can remember where they are. Of the 10,000 known **9. ...** in various parts of the world during the last 60 years, over 9,000 **10. ...**.

Блок 3

You are going to read an extract from an encyclopaedia on language. Find ten words in the text which will fit the gaps of the following sentences. The words should fit the new contexts in both meaning and grammar. They have the same graphic form as the one in the original text.

Example:

Original text: <...> He told us not to write more than three sides.<...>

Answer: 0. In every dispute he always sides with my mother.

Many communities make use of a complex system of linguistic levels in order to show respect to each other. The levels will partly reflect a system of social classes or castes, but the choice of forms may be influenced by several other factors, such as age, sex, kinship relationships, occupation, religious affiliation, or number of possessions. In Javanese, for example, choice of level can in addition be affected by the social setting of a conversation, its subject matter, or the history of contact between the participants. Other things being equal, people would use a higher level at a council meeting than in the street; in talking about religious matters than about buying and selling; and when addressing someone with whom they had recently quarrelled. Similar constraints have been noted for several languages, such as Japanese, Korean, Tibetan, Samoan, and Sundanese.

Devices for conveying relative respect and social distance can be found in all languages. What is distinctive about 'respect' languages is the way differences of social level have been so extensively coded in the grammar and vocabulary. In Javanese, the differences between levels are so great that equivalent sentences may seem to have very little in common.

'Status' is the position a person holds in the social structure of a community - such as a priest, an official, a wife, or a husband. 'Roles' are the conventional modes of behaviour that society expects a person to adopt when holding a particular status. Public roles often have formal markers associated with them, such as uniforms; but among the chief markers of social position is undoubtedly language. People exercise several roles: they have a particular status in their family (head of family, first-born, etc.), and another in their place of work (supervisor, apprentice, etc.); they may have a third in their church, a fourth in a local sports centre, and so on. Each position will carry with it certain linguistic conventions, such as a distinctive mode of address, an 'official' manner of speech, or a specialized vocabulary. During the average lifetime, people learn many such linguistic behaviours.

It is only occasionally that the adoption of a social role requires the learning of a completely different language. For instance, a knowledge of Latin is required in traditional Roman Catholic practice; a restricted Latin vocabulary was once prerequisite for doctors in the writing out of prescriptions; students in some schools and colleges still have to speak a Latin grace at mealtimes; and Latin may still be heard in some degree ceremonies. More usually, a person learns a new variety of language when taking up a social role — for example, performing an activity of special significance in a culture (such as at a marriage ceremony or council meeting), or presenting a professional image (as in the case of barristers, the police, and drill sergeants). One of the most distinctive indications of professional role is the intonation, loudness, tempo, rhythm, and tone of voice in which things are said.

In many cases, the linguistic characteristics of social roles are fairly easy to identify; but often they are not, especially when the roles themselves are not clearly identifiable in social terms. With unfamiliar cultures and languages, too, there is a problem in recognizing what is really taking place in social interaction or realizing how one should behave when participating in an event. How to behave linguistically as a guest varies greatly from

culture to culture. In some countries, it is polite to comment on the excellence of a meal, as one eats it; in others, it is impolite to do so. In some countries, a guest is expected to make an impromptu speech of thanks after a formal meal; in others there is no such expectation. Silence, at times, may be as significant as speech.

1. The students were pleased to find out about the ... of their college with a famous red-brick university.
2. To make ... worse, they refused to extend credit to us.
3. If the blast ... the neighbouring buildings, the construction company will have to pay damages.
4. To ... your rights, you must first do your duty for your country.
5. It is recommended to start your computer in safe ..., otherwise you won't fix the problem.
6. His performance in the competition was way below
7. If you enter the ... area and stay there for more than three seconds, it will result in a turnover.
8. Before starting our meal, we usually say
9. I am on first-name ... with the newly elected President of the United States.
10. These are troubled ..., with prospects for the economy looking extremely bleak.

Блок 4

You are going to read a newspaper article on globalization. Match the following definitions with the words used in the text. There are ten extra definitions that do not correspond to the meaning of the words in this context.

In 1843 the press reported on a large free-trade rally in the city. The Royal Amphitheatre was overflowing. John Bright, a newly elected MP, spoke eloquently on the merits of abolishing duties on imported food. Mr Bright told his audience that when canvassing, he had explained “how stonemasons, shoemakers, carpenters and every kind of artisan suffered if the trade of the country was restricted.” His speech in Liverpool was roundly cheered.

It is hard to imagine, 173 years later, a leading Western politician being lauded for a defence of free trade. Neither candidate in America's presidential election is a champion. Donald Trump is clear in this area: unfair competition from foreigners has destroyed jobs at home. He threatens to start a trade war with China. To her discredit, Hillary Clinton now denounces the free trade agreement which she helped negotiate in a not very distant past. In Germany, one of the world's biggest exporters, tens of thousands took to the streets earlier this month to march against a proposed trade deal between the European Union and the United States.

The backlash against trade is just one symptom of a pervasive anxiety about the effects of open economies. Britain's Brexit vote reflected concerns about the impact of unfettered migration on public services, jobs and culture. Big businesses are slammed for using foreign boltholes to dodge taxes. Such critiques contain some truth: more must be done to help those who lose out from openness. But there is a world of difference between improving globalisation and reversing it. The idea that globalisation is a scam that benefits only corporations and the rich could scarcely be more wrong.

First of all, there is a vast improvement in global living standards in the decades after the second world war, which was underpinned by an explosion in world trade. Export-led growth and foreign investment have dragged hundreds of millions out of poverty in China, and transformed economies from Ireland to South Korea.

Plainly, Western voters are not much comforted by this extraordinary transformation in the fortunes of emerging markets. But at home, too, the overall benefits of free trade are unarguable. Exporting firms are more productive and pay higher wages than those that serve only the domestic market. Half of America's exports go to countries with which it has a free-trade deal.

Protectionism, by contrast, hurts consumers and does little for workers. The worst-off benefit far more from trade than the rich. A study of 40 countries found that the richest consumers would lose 28% of their purchasing power if cross-border trade ended; but those in the bottom tenth would lose 63%.

Secondly, openness delivers such other benefits as competition, technology, management know-how and jobs. Moreover, migrants improve not just their own lives but the economies of host countries: European immigrants who arrived in Britain since 2000 have been net contributors to the exchequer.

However, none of this is to deny that globalisation has its flaws. Since the 1840s advocates of free trade have known that, though the great majority benefit, some lose out. Too little has been done to help these people. Perhaps a fifth of the 6m or so net job losses in American manufacturing between 1999 and 2011 stemmed from Chinese competition; many of those who lost jobs did not find new ones. With hindsight, politicians in Britain were too blithe about the pressures that migration from new EU member states in eastern Europe brought to bear on public services. And although there are no street protests about the speed and fickleness in the tides of short-term capital, its ebb and flow across borders have often proved damaging, not least in the euro zone's debt-ridden countries.

The worst answer would be for countries to turn their backs on globalisation. The case for openness remains much the same as it did when the repeal of the Corn Laws was widely supported. There are more—and more varied—opportunities in open economies than in closed ones. And, in general, greater opportunity makes people better off. Since the 1840s, free-traders have believed that closed economies favour the powerful and hurt the labouring classes. They were right then. They are right now.

better off	a) a national treasury, the 'purse' of a society
	b) a person who has surpassed all rivals
	c) happy, joyous
blithe	d) in a more prosperous position
	e) lacking in due concern, not anxious about something, careless and heedless
canvass	f) the acknowledged defender of a side, one who stoutly maintains any cause
	g) the government office responsible for collecting revenue and making payments on behalf of the sovereign
case	h) the grounds for something
champion	i) the true situation
	j) to be closed forcefully or loudly
deliver	k) to criticize severely
	l) to discuss an idea thoroughly
drag	m) to evince
	n) to give a speech, talk, etc. or other official statement
exchequer	o) to persuade to come away from something attractive
	p) to pull someone out of something with difficulty
prove	q) to solicit contributions, votes or support before elections
	r) to turn out
slam	s) to yield, produce
	t) used to say that somebody is/would be happier or more satisfied if they were in a particular position or did a particular thing

Блок 5

Writing: Story based on a painting

Write a story of 150-180 words based on the picture given.



Your story must consist of:

- an introduction which sets the scene and/or begins dramatically to capture the reader's attention
- a main body which develops the events clearly, gives vivid descriptions of the events/people involved
- a conclusion which completes the story and may describe people's feelings, reactions or the consequences of what happened

Your story must contain direct speech and should be written in the past.

Make sure that your story includes information about the following:

1. At least two characters
3. The place where the scene is set
4. What is going on in the picture

Необходимые аспекты:

- соответствие описания изображенному на картинке сюжету
- соответствие достаточному для полного раскрытия темы уровню лексики
- соответствие нормам грамматики английского языка
- соответствие нормам сочетаемости английского языка
- соответствие указанному количеству слов
- соблюдение одного стиля на протяжении всего ответа
- отсутствие повторов и тавтологии
- присутствие логических связей и структурных элементов связного текста
- отсутствие заимствований из опубликованных и размещенных в сети Интернет источников (в случае обнаружения заимствований работа снимается с конкурса).