

**Финальный очный этап на общеразвивающую образовательную
программу по направлению
«Осенняя смена по английскому языку» 9-11 класс, 2023 год**

1. Как называется дисциплина, изучающая проявление, отражение и фиксацию культуры в языке и дискурсе?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) культурология | 2) лингвокультурология |
| 3) этнопсихолингвистика | 4) лингвострановедение |

2. При каком подходе к определению культуры перечисляются отдельные ее элементы и проявления - обычаи, виды деятельности, ценности, идеалы и т.д.?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1) ценностный | 2) деятельностный |
| 3) символический | 4) описательный |

3. Что НЕ является компонентом культуры?

- 1) материальные формы искусства и быта, ритуальные формы поведения, институциональные формы общества и т.д.
- 2) ценности, как разделяемые всеми представления о целях общественной жизни и средствах их достижения
- 3) модели поведения, которые предписывают то, как надо действовать, вести себя, чтобы поведения носило приемлемый характер
- 4) результат взаимодействия системы ценностей личности с ее жизненными условиями, поведенческими мотивами, установками

4. Кому принадлежит следующее высказывание: "Границы языка моей нации означают границы моего мировоззрения"?

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1) В. Гумбольдту | 2) З. Фрейду | 3) Э. Сепиру | 4) А.А. Потебне |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|

5. Как называется упорядоченная совокупность знаний о действительности, сформировавшаяся в общественном (групповом, индивидуальном) сознании?

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1) концепт | 2) менталитет | 3) гештальт | 4) картина мира |
|------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|

6. Что включает в себя этноязыковое сознание?

- А. осознанное и неосознанное знание, а также вербализованное знание

В. только осознанное знание
вербализованное знание

С. осознанное и

7. Единицы каких образований соотносятся с древнейшими архетипическими представлениями человека, фиксируют «наивные» представления этноса о мироздании, образуют систему координат, которая содержит эталоны культуры.

А. культурно-прагматические коннотации В. коды культуры С.
фразеологизмы

8. Что является отражением коммуникативного мышления народа?

А. традиции и нормы коммуникативного поведения, коммуникативная культура нации

В. особенности функционирования отдельных языковых единиц

С. обращение к стереотипам

9. Единицы какого кода культуры связаны с когнитивным и визуальным опытом человека, с его физическим обликом и эмоционально-духовной жизнью?

А. духовный В. Биоморфный С.
соматический

10. С чем напрямую связаны этнокультурные стереотипы и символы?

А. с ценностно-смысловым пространством языка и культуры

В. с культурно-прагматическими коннотациями С. с лексическими единицами

11. Where does the British Parliament sit?

- a) Buckingham Palace b) Westminster Abbey
c) the Palace of Westminster d) Downing Street, 10

12 The current Prime Minister Boris Johnson is the leader of _____ party:

- a) Labour Party b) Conservative Party
c) Liberal Party d) Social-Democratic Party

13. What is “the Woolsack”?

- a) the first 2 rows of seats or front benches in the House of Commons
b) a pile of wool meant for prisoners of the Tower
c) a special woolen gown for the Speaker in the House of Commons
d) a seat stuffed with wool on which Lord Chancellor sits in the Lords Chamber

14. What values are called VICTORIAN?

- a) exquisite taste, artistic sense, eloquence b) wit, eloquence, determination

- c) hard work, modesty, thrift d) conservatism, exquisite taste, reserve

15. What is referred to as "an icon of Britain" - a symbol of home and wartime defence.

- a) White Cliffs of Dover b) The Tower c) The English Channel
d) St Paul's Cathedral

16 Middle English period begins

- a) with the Germanic tribes' settlement in Great Britain
b) with the Scandinavian Invasion of Great Britain
c) with the Norman conquest of Great Britain

17. The NE period is called by Henry Sweet

- a) "a period of levelled endings" b) "a period of lost endings"
c) "a period of full endings"

18. How many main dialects were there in Great Britain in OE?

- a) three b) four c) five d) six

19. What was the first alphabet used in the Old English period?

- a) Gothic b) Runic c) Latin

20. Beowulf was written in

- a) Kentish dialect b) West Saxon dialect c) Mercian dialect

21. The term "stylistics" originated from the Greek "stylos", which means

- 1) "a pen" 2) "paper" 3) "a pencil" 4) "a ruler"

22. It is a system of interrelated language means which serve a definite aim of communication (I.R. Galperin).

- 1) paradigm 2) Stylistics 3) style 4) function

23. What branch of Stylistics studies the semantic structure of the word, the interplay of its connotative and denotative meanings, interrelation of its stylistic connotations and the context?

- 1) Stylistic Phonetics 2) Stylistic Lexicology 3) Stylistic Grammar
4) Onomasiology

24. The semantic structure of the word consists of

- 1) denotative and grammatical meanings 2) denotative and connotative meanings
3) connotative and word-building meanings 4) connotative and lexical meanings

25. How many styles does Professor I.R. Galperin distinguish?

- 1) five 2) three 3) two 4) infinite

26. Match the definitions (a-g) with the idiomatic expressions (1-7):

1. Make the most of	a. Be patient
2. Put it down to experience	b. Profit from in a positive way
3. Take your time	c. Learn from something, rather than get upset
4. In the long run	d. Eventually
5. Take your breath away	e. Surprise and amaze you
6. Take into account	f. Consider
7. Bear in mind	g. Think about

27. Match the definitions (a-h) with the phrasal verbs (1-8):

1. Come to	a. Appear or be found
2. Turn out	b. Do smth important
3. Come up with	c. Happen in a particular way
4. Turn up	d. Make smth smaller and clearer
5. Narrow down	e. Find the answer by thinking about it
6. Carry out	f. Tell someone a fact that they did not already know
7. Point out	g. Reach a particular state
8. Work out	h. Suggest an idea

28. Match 1-10 to letters A-J to form OXYMORON:

1. Ugly A nice
2. silent B hate
3. Awfully C beauty

4. Loving
5. heavy
6. cheap
7. slow
8. boring
9. callous
10. clever

- D lightness
- E scream
- F entertainment
- G smile
- H luxury
- I foolishness
- J run

Practice

Listening Comprehension

Listen to a radio programme about an urban myth. Choose the correct answer (A-D).

1 The New York Times report about alligators stated that

- A the first alligator sighting took place in sewage.
- B one of those who first saw an alligator was killed.
- C one was first seen during a period of cold weather.
- D local authorities refused to investigate the matter.

2 Some of the people at Brooklyn Museum station

- A said the animal they'd seen was extremely big.
- B witnessed an alligator transported on a train.
- C tried to trap the animal in a rubbish bin.
- D provided an explanation for the animal's presence.

3 According to a popular myth, alligators in the sewer

- A reproduced and lived in large groups.
- B had been introduced to fight rats.
- C were of a type specific to New York.
- D climbed up into people's toilets.

4 Scientists think

- A alligators grow too big to fit into sewers.
- B there's no food for alligators in sewers.

C sewers are too cold for alligators to breed.

D they need to do more research into the myth.

Name words from the tape that mean:

5. start a research _____
6. unexpected appearance _____
7. suppress the gossips _____
8. actual data based on research _____
9. gossips still exist _____
10. produce offsprings _____

Use of English

Task 1. For items 1-15 fill in the gaps in the text choosing one appropriate word once only from the column on the right. There are two extra words in the right column which you needn't choose.

Problem School Changes Diet

At first glance there seems nothing special about the students at Appleton Central High School in Wisconsin. They (1) _____ calm, interact comfortably with one another, are focused on their schoolwork and do not seem to misbehave.

And yet a couple of years ago, this school had a police officer patrolling its halls. Moreover, many of the students were known to be troublemakers. They (2) _____ extremely frequent problems including attacks on teachers and some of them even carried weapons. Today fights and offensive behaviour are extremely rare and the police officer is no longer needed.

What happened? A (3) _____ through the halls at Appleton Central High School provides the answer. The first change was getting rid of the vending machines which (4) _____ to sell a selection of soft drinks and colas. They were replaced by water dispensers. The next step was to take hamburgers and chips off the menu in the school restaurant, making (5) _____ for fresh vegetables and fruits, wholegrain bread and salad bar.

The School Director LuAnn Coenen is still surprised when she speaks of the 'astonishing' changes that have (6) _____ at the school since she took these (7) _____ decisions eight years ago. Although she expresses amazement, the idea that food can

affect the way our brains work and (8) ___ our behaviour is not so radical.

The brain is a highly active organ. While it only (9) ___ for two per cent of our body weight, it uses a massive 20 per cent of our energy. In order to generate that energy, we need a broad range of nutrients that we get from balanced and (10) ___ meals.

The question is: do examples like the High School in Wisconsin point to a direct connection between nutrition and behaviour? Stephen Schoenthaler, a law professor at California State University, has been researching (11) ___ this relationship for more than 20 years. He has proven that reducing sugar and fat (12) ___ in our daily diets leads to higher IQs and better grades at school. When he supervised a change in meals served at 803 schools in low-income neighbourhoods in New York City, the number of students that passed final exams (13) ___ from 11 per cent below the national average to five per cent above. A study of one of the schools where these changes were made showed that the number of (14) ___ of bad behaviour fell by 37 per cent when canned food in the cafeteria was replaced by fresh (15) ___.

Task 2. In each pair of sentences choose which of the four options given in the test fits each gap.

discarded expelled deposed evicted

After one game, he was _____ (16) and never played international football again.

After a dispute with the owners, she was _____ (17) from the flat.

blurred distorted warped smudged

There is something wrong with the speakers – the sound is very _____ (18).

Because of the heat, the door is _____ (19) and won't close properly.

muttered hissed hummed whined
--

She _____ (20) something about feeling ill, but I didn't hear exactly what she said.

The audience booed and _____ (21) to show their disapproval.

abated slackened dwindled alleviated

I read a magazine in the waiting room, which _____ (22) my boredom a bit.

Audiences _____ (23), until eventually the show had to close.

amassed escalated proliferated enhanced

As tourism grew, new hotels ____ (24) along the coast.

This building greatly ____ (25) his reputation as an architect

Task 3. For questions 29-40 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. Example :(O).__one__

Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616)

Miguel de Cervantes, creator of Don Quixote, (O) one of literature's most popular and enduring characters, is possibly the most renowned Spanish writer of (29)____ times. Cervantes was born near Madrid in 1547, and his life appears to (30) ____ been every bit as exiting as any of his fiction. He spent several years in Rome before joining the Spanish army in 1570. The next year he (31) ____ part in a fierce naval battle against the forces of the Ottoman Empire. During the battle he (32) ____ shot twice in the chest and lost the (33) ____ of his left hand, but he continued his active service for the (34) ____ four years. On leaving the army, Cervantes decided to return to Spain. (35) ____he was on his way home, pirates attacked his ship; Cervantes was captured and taken to Algiers to be sold (36) ____ a slave. He made at least four daring (but unsuccessful) attempts to escape, before his family finally (37) ____ a ransom to free him in 1580. Home at last, Cervantes tried to concentrate (38) ____ writing, but found he was unable to (39) ____ a living from this. Although he published numerous works (40) ____ poetry and plays, he is best known for his prose.