

# Итоговая рубежная работа по дополнительной общеразвивающей программе по направлению «Наука» «Английский язык.2025» 9-11 класс

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

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

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) результат взаимодействия системы ценностей личности с ее жизненными условиями, поведенческими мотивами, установками
- 4) модели поведения, которые предписывают то, как надо действовать, вести себя, чтобы поведения носило приемлемый характер

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

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

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

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

6. Что включает в себя этноязыковое сознание?

- A. осознанное и неосознанное знание, а также вербализованное знание
- B. только осознанное знание
- C. осознанное и вербализованное знание

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

- A. культурно-прагматические коннотации
- B. фразеологизмы
- C. коды культуры

8. Что является отражением коммуникативного мышления народа?

- A. особенности функционирования отдельных языковых единиц
- B. обращение к стереотипам
- C. традиции и нормы коммуникативного поведения, коммуникативная культура нации

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

- A. духовный
- B. Биоморфный
- C. соматический

10. С чем напрямую связаны этнокультурные стереотипы и символы?

- A. с лексическими единицами
- B. с культурно-прагматическими коннотациями
- C. с ценностно-смысловым пространством языка и культуры

11. What is the seat of the British Parliament?

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

12 The current Prime Minister Keir Starmer is the leader of \_\_\_\_\_ party:

- a) Liberal Party
- b) Labour Party
- c) Conservative 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) hard work, modesty, thrift
- c) conservatism, exquisite taste
- d) reserve wit, eloquence, determination

**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. New English period begins**

- a) with the introduction of printing
- b) with the Scandinavian Invasion of Great Britain
- c) with the Norman conquest of Great Britain

**17. The ME 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. What kind of dialects were there in Great Britain in Middle English?**

- a) social
- b) tribal
- c) regional

**19. What language of the East Germanic Group was the Christian Bible translated into by Ulfilas?**

- a) Burgundian
- b) Vandalic
- c) Gothic

**20. What was the tendency in the development of nominal parts of speech in ME?**

- a) simplification
- b) analyticism
- c) correctness

**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):**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Make the most of</li> <li>2. Put it down to experience</li> <li>3. Take your time</li> <li>4. In the long run</li> <li>5. Take your breath away</li> <li>6. Take into account</li> <li>7. Bear in mind</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Be patient</li> <li>b. Profit from in a positive way</li> <li>c. Learn from something, rather than get upset</li> <li>d. Eventually</li> <li>e. Surprise and amaze you</li> <li>f. Consider</li> <li>g. Think about</li> </ul>
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**27. Match the definitions (a-h) with the phrasal verbs (1-8):**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Come to</li> <li>2. Turn out</li> <li>3. Come up with</li> <li>4. Turn up</li> <li>5. Narrow down</li> <li>6. Carry out</li> <li>7. Point out</li> <li>8. Work out</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Appear or be found</li> <li>b. Do smth important</li> <li>c. Happen in a particular way</li> <li>d. Make smth smaller and clearer</li> <li>e. Find the answer by thinking about it</li> <li>f. Tell someone a fact that they did not already know</li> <li>g. Reach a particular state</li> <li>h. Suggest an idea</li> </ul>
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**28. Match 1-10 to letters A-J to form OXYMORON:**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ugly</li> <li>2. silent</li> <li>3. Awfully</li> <li>4. Loving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A nice</li> <li>B hate</li> <li>C beauty</li> <li>D lightness</li> </ul>
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5. heavy	E scream
6. cheap	F entertainment
7. slow	G smile
8. boring	H luxury
9. callous	I foolishness
10. clever	J run

10

**Practice**

**Listening Comprehension**

*Listen to a radio programme about epic films. Fill in the table with a number or word.  
Hollywood's Greatest Historical Epics*

<i>Film/ Year</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Gladiator 2000	earned more than (1) \$_____ at the box office
Ben Hur (2)_____	3) _____ by William Wyler
Spartacus (4)_____	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
El Cid(5)_____	the story of (6)_____ hero Rodrigo Diaz
Lawrence of Arabia 1962	featuring a young Irish (7)_____
Cleopatra (8)_____	(9) Elizabeth Taylor _____
Troy (10)_____	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**Which film is the speaker talking about?**

11. perhaps the greatest epic of them all \_\_\_\_\_
12. Ridley Scott's inspiration for Gladiator \_\_\_\_\_
13. the most expensive film ever made at the time \_\_\_\_\_
14. disappointing box office \_\_\_\_\_
15. almost bankrupted its makers \_\_\_\_\_
16. went on to win five Oscars \_\_\_\_\_

**Find the words and phrases in the story that mean**

17. being ignored/ sleeping \_\_\_\_\_
18. type \_\_\_\_\_
19. look at something a second or third time \_\_\_\_\_
20. period of greatness \_\_\_\_\_
21. buildings created for a film \_\_\_\_\_
22. excellent \_\_\_\_\_
23. together withstand \_\_\_\_\_
24. huge amount of money \_\_\_\_\_
25. number of people paying to see a film \_\_\_\_\_
26. actors in a film who don't speak \_\_\_\_\_

**Use of English**

**Task 1. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between 3 and 8 words including the word given.**

1. Nobody wants to buy second-hand computer equipment these days.  
**call** There is \_\_\_\_\_ second-hand computer equipment these days.

2. This letter clearly says that you are entitled to attend the meeting.  
**Right** This letter makes \_\_\_\_\_ attend the meeting.
3. Martina was very annoyed that her son had borrowed her new bike.  
**Great** To \_\_\_\_\_ borrowed her new bike.
4. You should never leave this door unlocked under any circumstances.  
**Is** Under \_\_\_\_\_ left unlocked.
5. There is every certainty that Joel will have finished the report by Monday.  
**Bound** Joel \_\_\_\_\_ by Monday.
6. One day she's going to become a famous film star.  
**Matter** It's only \_\_\_\_\_ a famous film star.
7. Because of the appalling weather conditions, some trains will be delayed.  
**Subject** Some trains \_\_\_\_\_ because of the appalling weather conditions.
8. I don't mind which make of car you choose.  
**Consequence** It \_\_\_\_\_ make of car you choose

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ (9) and never played international football again.  
 After a dispute with the owners, she was \_\_\_\_\_ (10) from the flat.

blurred distorted warped smudged

There is something wrong with the speakers – the sound is very \_\_\_\_\_ (11).  
 Because of the heat, the door is \_\_\_\_\_ (12) and won't close properly.

muttered hissed hummed whined

She \_\_\_\_\_ (13) something about feeling ill, but I didn't hear exactly what she said.  
 The audience booed and \_\_\_\_\_ (14) to show their disapproval.

abated slackened dwindled alleviated

I read a magazine in the waiting room, which \_\_\_\_\_ (15) my boredom a bit.  
 Audiences \_\_\_\_\_ (16), until eventually the show had to close.

amassed escalated proliferated enhanced

As tourism grew, new hotels \_\_\_\_\_ (17) along the coast.  
 This building greatly \_\_\_\_\_ (18) his reputation as an architect

**Task 3. Complete the text with a word or phrase from the list in each gap( there are 4 extra phrases)**

1 rather dull 2 completely free 3 entirely financed 4 extremely expensive 5 financially speaking 6 generally speaking 7 naturally ~~8 quite clear~~ 9 quite unable 10 quite usual 11 totally private 12 necessarily true 13 very basic 14 really amazing 15 absolutely key

**Health services**

In recent years it has become a) 8 that the provision of health care is one of the b) \_\_\_\_\_ issues in modern society. In some countries the provision of health care is c) \_\_\_\_\_ at the point of use. d) \_\_\_\_\_ this means that people who visit the doctor, or have to go into hospital, do not hand over money to the people who treat them. Instead, the system is e) \_\_\_\_\_ by central government, and paid out of revenues (taxes) collected from everyone. In some health systems everyone is treated free, regardless of their ability to pay, while in other systems, patients pay a standard charge, even for f) \_\_\_\_\_ drug treatments, while those who are g) \_\_\_\_\_ to pay receive free treatment. In other countries the system

is h) \_\_\_\_\_ and everyone has to pay for their treatment. I) \_\_\_\_\_ this means that patients either have to pay for their own insurance, which will pay for their bills when they are ill, or pay bills from their own pockets. In many countries it is j) \_\_\_\_\_ for both systems to exist side by side, with the state providing k) \_\_\_\_\_ services, and the better off, naturally, paying for services of a higher quality. This is sometimes known as a 'two-tier system