

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Время выполнения заданий – 240 мин., язык – английский.

Задание 1. Проанализируйте представленный текст с точки зрения основных текстовых категорий: информативности, модальности, целостности, связности, коммуникативно-прагматической направленности. Результаты анализа текста в объёме **600-800 слов** занесите в бланк ответов на английском языке.

Letter to a Funeral Parlor

by Lidia Davis

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you to object to the word *cremains*, which was used by your representative when he met with my mother and me two days after my father's death.

We had no objection to your representative, personally, who was respectful and friendly and dealt with us in a sensitive way. He did not try to sell us an expensive urn, for instance.

What startled and disturbed us was the word *cremains*. You in the business must have invented this word and you are used to it. We the public do not hear it very often. We don't lose a close friend or a family member very many times in our life, and years pass in between, if we are lucky. Even less often do we have to discuss what is to be done with a family member or close friend after their death.

We noticed that before the death of my father you and your representative used the words *loved one* to refer to him. That was comfortable for us, even if the ways in which we loved him were complicated.

Then we were sitting there in our chairs in the living room trying not to weep in front of your representative, who was opposite us on the sofa, and we were very tired first from sitting up with my father, and then from worrying about whether he was comfortable as he was dying, and then from worrying about where he might be now that he was dead, and your representative referred to him as "the cremains."

At first we did not even know what he meant. Then, when we realized, we were frankly upset. *Cremains* sounds like something invented as a milk substitute in coffee, like Cremora, or Coffee-mate. Or it sounds like some kind of a chipped beef dish.

As one who works with words for a living, I must say that any invented word, like *Porta Potti* or *pooper-scooper*, has a cheerful or even jovial ring to it that I don't think you really intended when you invented the word *cremains*. In fact, my father himself, who was a professor of English and is now being called the *cremains*, would have pointed out to you the alliteration in *Porta Potti* and the rhyme in *pooper-scooper*. Then he would have told you that *cremains* falls into the same category as *brunch* and is known as a portmanteau word.

There is nothing wrong with inventing words, especially in a business. But a grieving family is not prepared for this one. We are not even used to our loved one being gone. You could very well continue to employ the term *ashes*. We are used to it from the Bible, and are even comforted by it. We would not misunderstand. We would know that these ashes are not like the ashes in a fireplace.

Yours sincerely.

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Задание 2. Ниже представлены десять параграфов, которые необходимо расставить в правильной последовательности так, чтобы получилось два связных и независимых друг от друга текста (text A “*The Sweet History of Chocolate*” и text B “*A Gastronomic Sin?*”). Каждый текст состоит из ПЯТИ параграфов. В графу ответа запишите последовательность из ПЯТИ цифр для каждого текста (Например, 1-2-3-4-5).

| | |
|------------|--|
| 1. | Weight for weight, milk chocolate has the downside of more fat and calories, too. The easiest way to deal with overindulgence is to exercise, but the effort might make you spit out your Mars bar. To burn off a standardized one, you would need to run up flights of stairs for roughly 20 minutes. |
| 2. | Still, severely cutting your calorie intake, even for a day or two, isn't for everyone. Most chocolate bars are about 30 per cent fat, so reducing that content without compromising the flavour might help. One way is to replace some of the fat by an emulsion of cocoa butter and water. This method is practised by chocolatiers, but you can make your own low-fat version using agar. |
| 3. | Olmec, Mayan and Aztec civilizations found chocolate to be an invigorating drink, mood enhancer and aphrodisiac, which led them to believe that it possessed spiritual qualities. The Mayans worshipped a god of cacao and reserved chocolate for rulers, warriors, priests and nobles at sacred ceremonies. |
| 4. | Spain managed to keep chocolate a savory secret for nearly a century, but when the daughter of Spanish King wed French King Louis XIII in 1615, she brought her love of chocolate with her to France. The popularity of chocolate quickly spread to other European courts, and aristocrats consumed it as a magic elixir. To slake their growing thirst for chocolate, European powers established colonial plantations to grow cacao and sugar. |
| 5. | In the 1500s, Spanish conquistadors who sought gold and silver in Mexico returned instead with chocolate. Although the Spanish sweetened the bitter drink with cane sugar and cinnamon, one thing remained unchanged: chocolate was still a delectable symbol of luxury, wealth and power. |
| 6. | There are worse sins than being a chocoholic. Much of the UK's chocolate industry was set up by Quakers trying to tempt people away from booze. Now we are hooked on chocolate instead. In the UK, each of us scoffs an estimated 7.5 kilograms every year. |
| 7. | A shortcut to eating a chocolate cake is to adopt a fasting diet, which typically entails eating just 600 calories a day for two days of the week, and whatever you want the rest of the time. One study of over 100 obese women found that dieting this way over six months led to the same weight loss as sticking to a more conventional calorie-controlled diet 24/7. |
| 8. | Chocolate remained an aristocratic nectar until Dutch chemist Coenraad Johannes van Houten in 1828 invented the cocoa press, which revolutionized chocolate-making. The innovation by van Houten ushered in the modern era of chocolate by enabling it to be used as a confectionery ingredient, and the resulting drop in production costs made chocolate affordable to the masses. |
| 9. | Is that a bad thing? Dark chocolate has been branded a superfood in recent years, after studies showed eating 100 grams boosts heart-protecting antioxidants. Milk chocolate, and even dark chocolate consumed with milk, doesn't have the same effect – compounds in the milk seem to bind to the antioxidants and stop the body from absorbing them. |
| 10. | Chocolate may be the “food of the gods,” but for most of its 4,000-year history, it was actually consumed as a bitter beverage rather than as a sweet edible treat. The ancient Mesoamericans who first cultivated cacao plants ground the cacao beans into a paste that they mixed with water, vanilla, honey and spices to brew a chocolate drink. |

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Задание 3. Прочитайте тексты (1-3) и определите основное речевое намерение для каждого говорящего. Ответьте на вопросы **1-3** в бланке ответов.

Текст 1

Speaker A: *My car is safe.*

Speaker B: *Why is your car safe?*

Speaker A: *Since it has an airbag.*

Speaker B: *That is true, but this does not make your car safe.*

Speaker A: *Why doesn't it make my car safe?*

Speaker B: *Since the newspapers recently reported on airbags expanding for no reason.*

Speaker A: *Yes, that is what the newspapers say but that does not prove anything, since newspaper reports are very unreliable sources of technological information.*

Speaker B: *Still your car is still not safe, since its maximum speed is very high.*

Speaker A: *OK, I was wrong that my car is safe.*

Вопрос № 1: Определите основное речевое намерение говорящего (Speaker B):

- A) warning;
- B) reporting;
- C) advising;
- D) threatening;
- E) persuading.

Текст 2

Man: *We seem to be having this conversation over and over again.*

Woman: *You're right.*

Man: *Look, I know how you feel about my smoking. You don't have to tell me every day.*

Woman: *I'm sorry. I worry about you.*

Man: *I know. But work and school have me so stressed out. Maybe I'll be able to quit after I graduate.*

Woman: *Let's be honest. There's always going to be a reason not to quit. After you graduate, it's going to be hard to find a job, then there will be the stress from just starting a job, then there will be...*

Man: *Okay, I get your point. It's just so hard. You don't really understand because you never smoked.*

Woman: *You need some help. Why don't you go to a doctor?*

Man: *You mean a psychiatrist?*

Woman: *No, I don't. I mean a general practitioner. Maybe you can get a patch, or ... or some pills, well, I don't know, something to help you with the withdrawal. Because that's what it is.*

Man: *Really, I believe I can quit on my own. Just not right now. But I'll think about what you said. I will.*

Woman: *All right. I won't mention it for a week. Then I want to know your decision. Because if you don't get some help, I need to rethink our plans.*

Man: *You mean you'd break our engagement over this? I can't believe it!*

Woman: *I don't know. I love you, but I'm not sure I could accept everything that goes along with the smoking.*

Вопрос № 2: Определите основное речевое намерение в реплике "You mean a psychiatrist?"

(Man):

- A) rectifying;
- B) hesitating;
- C) arguing;
- D) clarifying;
- E) defining.

Вопрос № 3: Определите основное речевое намерение в реплике "All right. I won't mention it for a week. Then I want to know your decision. Because if you don't get some help, I need to rethink our plans."

(Woman):

- A) reasoning;
- B) declaring;
- C) warning;
- D) supporting;
- E) refuting.

Задание 4. В каждом из семи представленных ниже предложений подчеркнуто четыре слова или словосочетания (A, B, C или D), одно из которых содержит орфографическую, лексическую или грамматическую ошибку. Определите, какая часть предложения содержит ошибку и исправьте её. В графу ответа внесите соответствующую букву и Ваш вариант исправления ошибки.

Пример.

I think that Tom is(A) 5 years(B) old(C) than(D) Tedd.

| № вопроса | Часть, содержащая ошибку | Правильный вариант |
|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 0. | C | older |

1. An(A) important part of my life have been(B) the people who(C) stood by(D) me.
2. But how will the comittee(A) assure(B) us of(C) the infallibility(D) of its choice?
3. To put the same thing from a different angle(A), we need to understand why those formulas(B) suggested(C) advance in(D) a different direction.
4. Mark and Sarah took their children on every(A) vacation(B) which(C) they took to the coast(D).
5. Investigators are trying(A) to determine(B) what caused(C) the roof's crashing(D).
6. If I have(A) sometimes, in the course(B) of years, wanted help and council(C), they have come(D) to me.
7. The(A) bad news are(B) that Sally's still got a stronghold(C) on women(D) who want to break the glass ceiling.

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Задание 5. Составьте предложения с инверсией из представленных слов и словосочетаний. Запишите получившиеся предложения в бланк ответов.

Пример.

0. are, you, here.

Ответ: Here you are.

1. the next, in, to, they, after, item, been, will, the first, only, has, discussed, proceed, detail, one.
2. that, had, the outcry, was, the advertisement, such, to be withdrawn.
3. throughout, she, one, him, encouragement, of, not, did, grain, show, the course.
4. the river, great, above the city, a monument, high, stood, overlooking, to the poet, there.

Задание 6. Перед Вами 5 групп слов/предложений, каждая из которых относится к одной из основных лингвистических дисциплин: фонетике, грамматике, лексикологии, стилистике или истории языка. В каждой из групп слов/предложений выберите лишнее и объясните свой выбор. В графу ответа внесите соответствующую букву и Ваше объяснение.

Группа 1 (История языка)

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A. Bird | D. Woman |
| B. Lady | E. Law |
| C. Boy | |

Группа 2 (Стилистика)

- A. The sword is the worst argument in a situation like that.
- B. The messenger was followed by a pair of heavy boots.
- C. A single word at the foot of a page caught her eye.
- D. I wish you had Gary's ears and Jack's eyes.
- E. Linda gave her heart to the grocer's young man.

Группа 3 (Фонетика)

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. Nought | D. Drought |
| B. Ought E. | Brought |
| C. Thought | |

Группа 4 (Грамматика)

- A. The weather *being fine*, we went for a walk.
- B. The shops *being built* in our city are large.
- C. *Going home* I met my brother.
- D. The girl *playing in the yard* is her sister.
- E. Do you mind *my writing* there?

Группа 5 (Лексикология)

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A. Ring | D. Back |
| B. Noun | E. Fine |
| C. Fast | |