

Время выполнения задания - 120 мин.

## АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и напишите краткое резюме текста (summary) в бланке ответов.**

**Объем 250 – 350 слов.**

### The History of English

*Philip Durkin, Principal Etymologist at the Oxford English Dictionary*

It's never easy to pinpoint exactly when a specific language began, but in the case of English we can at least say that there is little sense in speaking of the English language as a separate entity before the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain. Little is known of this period with any certainty, but we do know that Germanic invaders came and settled in Britain from the north-western coastline of continental Europe in the fifth and sixth centuries. The invaders all spoke a language that was Germanic (related to what emerged as Dutch, Frisian, German and the Scandinavian languages, and to Gothic), but we'll probably never know how different their speech was from that of their continental neighbours. However it is fairly certain that many of the settlers would have spoken in exactly the same way as some of their north European neighbours, and that not all of the settlers would have spoken in the same way.

The reason that we know so little about the linguistic situation in this period is because we do not have much in the way of written records from any of the Germanic languages of north-western Europe until several centuries later. When Old English writings begin to appear in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries there is a good deal of regional variation, but not substantially more than that found in later periods. This was the language that Alfred the Great referred to as 'English' in the ninth century.

The Celts were already resident in Britain when the Anglo-Saxons arrived, but there are few obvious traces of their language in English today. Some scholars have suggested that the Celtic tongue might have had an underlying influence on the grammatical development of English, particularly in some parts of the country, but this is highly speculative. The number of loanwords known for certain to have entered Old English from this source is very small. Those that survive in modern English include brock (badger), and coomb a type of valley, alongside many place names.

The next invaders were the Norsemen. From the middle of the ninth century large numbers of Norse invaders settled in Britain, particularly in northern and eastern areas, and in the eleventh century the whole of England had a Danish king, Canute. The distinct North Germanic speech of the Norsemen had great influence on English, most obviously seen in the words that English has borrowed from this source. These include some very basic words such as take and even grammatical words such as they. The common Germanic base of the two languages meant that there were still many similarities between Old English and the language of the invaders. Some words, for example give, perhaps show a kind of hybridization with some spellings going back to Old English and others being Norse in origin.

However, the resemblances between the two languages are so great that in many cases it is impossible to be sure of the exact ancestry of a particular word or spelling. However, much of the influence of Norse, including the vast majority of the loanwords, does not appear in written English until after the next great historical and cultural upheaval, the Norman Conquest.

The centuries after the Norman Conquest witnessed enormous changes in the English language. In the course of what is called the Middle English period, the fairly rich inflectional system of Old English broke down. It was replaced by what is broadly speaking, the same system English has today, which unlike Old English makes very little use of distinctive wordendings in the grammar of the language. The vocabulary of English also changed enormously, with tremendous numbers of borrowings from French and Latin, in addition to the Scandinavian loanwords already mentioned, which were slowly starting to appear in the written language. Old English, like German today, showed a tendency to find native equivalents for foreign words and phrases (although both Old English and modern German show plenty of loanwords), whereas Middle English acquired the habit that modern English retains today of readily accommodating foreign words. Trilingualism in English, French, and Latin was common in the worlds of business and the professions, with words crossing over from one language to another with ease. You only have to flick through the etymologies of any English dictionary to get an impression of the huge number of words entering English from French and Latin during the later medieval period. This trend was set to continue into the early modern period with the explosion of interest in the writings of the ancient world.

The late medieval and early modern periods saw a fairly steady process of standardization in English south of the Scottish border. The written and spoken language of London continued to evolve and gradually began to have a greater influence in the country at large. For most of the Middle English period a dialect was simply what was spoken in a particular area, which would normally be more or less represented in writing - although where and from whom the writer had learnt how to write were also important. It was only when the broadly London standard began to dominate, especially through the new technology of printing, that the other regional varieties of the language began to be seen as different in kind.

As the London standard became used more widely, especially in more formal contexts and particularly amongst the more elevated members of society, the other regional varieties came to be stigmatized, as lacking social prestige and indicating a lack of education. In the same period a series of changes also occurred in English pronunciation (though not uniformly in all dialects), which go under the collective name of the Great Vowel Shift. These were purely linguistic 'sound changes' which occur in every language in every period of history. The changes in pronunciation weren't the result of specific social or historical factors, but social and historical factors would have helped to spread the results of the changes. As a result the so-called 'pure' vowel sounds which still characterize many continental languages were lost to English. The phonetic pairings of most long and short vowel sounds were also lost, which gave rise to many of the oddities of English pronunciation, and which now obscure the relationships between many English words and their foreign counterparts.

During the medieval and early modern periods the influence of English spread throughout the British Isles, and from the early seventeenth century onwards its influence began to be felt throughout the world. The complex processes of exploration, colonization and overseas trade that characterized Britain's external relations for several centuries led to significant change in English. Words were absorbed from all over the world, often via the languages of other trading and imperial nations such as Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands.

At the same time, new varieties of English emerged, each with their own nuances of vocabulary and grammar and their own distinct pronunciations. More recently still, English has become a

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lingua franca, a global language, regularly used and understood by many nations for whom English is not their first language. The eventual effects on the English language of both of these developments can only be guessed at today, but there can be little doubt that they will be as important as anything that has happened to English in the past sixteen hundred years.

**Задание 2. Прочитайте текст «Higher Education Online?» и напишите на его основе 5 аргументов в защиту позиции автора и 5 контраргументов (аргументов, оспаривающих эту позицию) в бланк ответов.**

Часть 1: Аргументы	Часть 2: Контраргументы
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.
5.	5.

### Higher Education Online?

The Internet is a fantastic tool that has revolutionized the way we do pretty much everything. It's changed the way we play games, listen to music, stay in touch with friends, communicate and get information. As this continues, more and more of our infrastructures are heading online, and education has been one of the first to make the move. Online education is delivered via the Internet, multimedia resources or videoconferencing. Teachers and students communicate in real time or by exchanging electronic media.

Online education began as an offshoot of the distance educational world, and was initially viewed with a good deal of skepticism. However, thanks to today's technology, online education has become as respected as traditional methods, and earning a degree over the internet is a viable option for millions who are looking to further their careers.

There are lots of different reasons why online education is considered to be the best option in today's world, and most of them are obvious. Let's take a closer look at some of the key advantages that online education offers, then you can decide whether online education is worth your attention.

With online education, students can attend their classes at their own convenience. Unlike the regular pattern of teaching (where you need to be physically present at your classes), which is rigidly bound by strict timetables, online classes can be scheduled at any hour of the day. Physical or geographical locations do not impede taking online courses. This feature of online courses makes them very popular across all age groups. Moreover, you don't spend time getting to the University, or waiting between classes, or at lunchtime and so on.

Students, when taking online classes, experience lower stress levels due to the provision of flexi-timings, which gives the students the opportunity to work at their own pace.

The online courses available are priced much lower than typical offline courses. Due to the considerable difference in the costs of online and offline education, online education is gaining popularity among people of all income groups. Meanwhile, you also benefit from other savings such as travel costs, lunches and so on. Moreover, online education is often the only option for the working class. Now, they can enroll in online courses and with the flexibility that exists, schedule them after their work hours. This way they can learn while they earn.

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The students have the opportunity to connect with peers from all over the world. The network is further strengthened with otherwise unavailable top-notch professors and guest lecturers.

The lecture curriculum, live discussions and training materials that are given to the students during online sessions are archived and stored, which can be accessed and used for reference at any time in the future.

Just like everything else, everyone does not view online education in the same way. Like a coin, there are good and bad sides of online education as well. However, it is only you who can decide what to choose: online or traditional education.

**Задание 3. Прочитайте текст “Buy or bye?” и расставьте его фрагменты А-Г в правильной последовательности. Заполните бланк ответов.**

1 \_\_\_\_\_, 2 \_\_\_\_\_, 3 \_\_\_\_\_, 4 \_\_\_\_\_, 5 \_\_\_\_\_, 6 \_\_\_\_\_, 7 \_\_\_\_\_.

### Buy or bye?

A) There is little chance that you would buy something from this salesman. And what would you think of a website with multitudinous misspellings? Imagine how would you feel about a glossy business pamphlet which introduced you to a company's products and services, but with numerous spelling mistakes?

B) How important is spelling? One British scientist suggests that it may not possess the importance most English teachers, scholars, and linguists would otherwise have you believe.

C) In fact, a big number of academicians have gotten in a huff with regards to such a proposal. Even if English may have numerous exceptions to established rules, those rules still exist for a reason. With consistent and coherent spelling, readability is sustainably higher. Good spelling goes hand in hand with good writing, which implies that the reader should have little need to re-read sentences to interpret the intent of the writer. Spelling is just as important as good grammar, agree most academics. Moreover, with the advent of text messaging, which favors a disregard for proper spelling and grammar for speed, it's become more important than ever to adhere to spelling rules. It is important to remember that spelling can influence people's perception. Just think about it and answer the following question.

D) Spelling is not only a matter of image and reputation, which can reduce personal or Company's selling. Poor spelling may simply impede communication. In face-to-face conversations, it is relatively easy to clarify or explain an idea. Visual clues and tone of voice also help. But written emails and letters rely on rules to promote quick comprehension. So, despite one scientist's wish, spelling can't be ignored.

E) The scientist has suggested that barring any instances of miscommunication, variant spellings should be accepted by society. He says: “Is there any harm if ‘occasion’ were spelled with two s's? Or would the world end if the ‘I’ and ‘e’ were reversed in such words as ‘foreign’, ‘weird’, or ‘neighbor’?” However, not everyone agrees.

F) Equally important, yet also more troublesome, would be an undecipherable business letter or email. Guess what might the consequences be then?

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G) What would your impression be of an email from a salesman offering to buy his surpassing product but with words spelled willy-nilly?

Задание 4.

Прочитайте предложения 1-10 и определите, имеются ли в них логические ошибки/ошибки в приведении доводов, или предложения составлены верно. Если предложение не содержит логических ошибок, поставьте А. Для предложений с логической ошибкой выберите тип ошибки В-Ж. Буквы А-Ж могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем. Заполните бланк ответов.

<p>1. Being a traitor is the only alternative to being a loud patriot.</p> <p>2. The sign said 'fine for parking here', and since it was fine, I parked there.</p> <p>3. After treatment with the drug, half of the mice were cured, 3 died, and the eighth mouse escaped." So, if we treat 1000 mice with this drug, 500 of them will be cured.</p> <p>4. All experts agree that aspirin has no side effects.</p> <p>5. When sales of hot chocolate sold on the streets go up, street crime drops.</p> <p>6. Minds, like rivers, can be broad. The broader the river, the shallower it is. Therefore, the broader the mind, the shallower it is.</p> <p>7. You should never gamble. Once you start gambling you won't be able to stop and eventually you will turn to crime to support your earnings.</p> <p>8. Some say the sun rises in the east, some say it rises in the west; the truth lies probably somewhere in between.</p> <p>9. I left a jar of milk outside overnight. In the morning, the milk was gone. It could have been stolen by the neighbors.</p> <p>10. If I make an exception for you then I'll have to make an exception for everyone and people will start taking advantage of me.</p>	<p>A. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES</p> <p>B. <b>Slippery Slope</b> (argument states that a relatively small first step inevitably leads to a chain of related events)</p> <p>C. <b>Appeal To Anonymous Authority</b></p> <p>D. <b>False Dilemma</b> (Giving two choices when actuality there could be more choices possible)</p> <p>E. <b>Bad Analogy</b></p> <p>F. <b>False Compromise</b> (Seek compromise when there is only 1 correct answer)</p> <p>G. <b>Ad Hominem</b> (Attacking the person instead of an argument)</p> <p>H. <b>Confusing Correlation And Causation</b></p> <p>I. <b>Equivocation</b> (using a word to mean one thing, and then later using it to mean something different)</p> <p>J. <b>Argument From Small Numbers</b></p>
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