



АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
11 КЛАСС
ВРЕМЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ – 90 МИН.

PRONUNCIATION

1. **Write down the word that has a different vowel sound:** Wood, cool, look, put.
2. **Write down the word that has a different vowel sound:** Make, leak, break, steak.
- 3 **Write down the word that has got the same sound as the underlined one in the word *enough*?:** Though, through, plough, dough, cough
- 4 **Write down one word in the set has a different stress pattern from the others:** Leicester, Lester, Stratford, Manchester
- 5 **Write down one word in the set has a different stress pattern from the others:** Rhythm, chasm, through, thorough.

READING

Task A Match the headings with the parts of the text (A–E).

- 1 *The tiny change that may separate us from monkeys*
- 2 *How linguistic capacity evolved*
- 3 *How unique are we?*
- 4 *The physical evidence*
- 5 *What we know*
- 6 *What linguistics is about*

A

Thanks to the field of linguistics we know much about the development of the 5,000 plus languages in existence today. We can describe their grammar and pronunciation and see how their spoken and written forms have changed over time. For example, we understand the origins of the Indo-European group of languages, which includes Norwegian, Hindi and English, and can trace them back to tribes in eastern Europe in about 3000 BC.

So, we have mapped out a great deal of the history of language, but there are still areas we know little about. Experts are beginning to look to the field of evolutionary biology to find out how the human species developed to be able to use language. So far, there are far more questions and half-theories than answers.

B

We know that human language is far more complex than that of even our nearest and most intelligent relatives like chimpanzees. We can express complex thoughts, convey subtle emotions and communicate about abstract concepts such as past and future. And we do this following a set of structural rules, known as grammar. Do only humans use an innate system of rules to govern the order of words? Perhaps not, as some research may suggest dolphins share this capability because they are able to recognise when these rules are broken.



C

If we want to know where our capability for complex language came from, we need to look at how our brains are different from other animals. This relates to more than just brain size; it is important what other things our brains can do and when and why they evolved that way. And for this there are very few physical clues; artefacts left by our ancestors don't tell us what speech they were capable of making. One thing we can see in the remains of early humans, however, is the development of the mouth, throat and tongue. By about 100,000 years ago, humans had evolved the ability to create complex sounds. Before that, evolutionary biologists can only guess whether or not early humans communicated using more basic sounds.

D

Another question is, what is it about human brains that allowed language to evolve in a way that it did not in other primates? At some point, our brains became able to make our mouths produce vowel and consonant sounds, and we developed the capacity to invent words to name things around us. These were the basic ingredients for complex language. The next change would have been to put those words into sentences, similar to the 'protolanguage' children use when they first learn to speak. No one knows if the next step – adding grammar to signal past, present and future, for example, or plurals and relative clauses – required a further development in the human brain or was simply a response to our increasingly civilised way of living together.

Between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago, though, we start to see the evidence of early human civilisation, through cave paintings for example; no one knows the connection between this and language. Brains didn't suddenly get bigger, yet humans did become more complex and more intelligent. Was it using language that caused their brains to develop? Or did their more complex brains start producing language?

E

More questions lie in looking at the influence of genetics on brain and language development. Are there genes that mutated and gave us language ability? Researchers have found a gene mutation that occurred between 200,000 and 100,000 years ago, which seems to have a connection with speaking and how our brains control our mouths and face. Monkeys have a similar gene, but it did not undergo this mutation. It's too early to say how much influence genes have on language, but one day the answers might be found in our DNA.

Task B

Read the texts again. Are the sentences true or false? Write T if the statement is True, F if it's False.

1. Experts fully understand how the Hindi language developed.
2. The grammar of dolphin language follows the same rules as human



language.

3. Brain size is not the only factor in determining language capability.
4. The language of very young children has something in common with the way our prehistoric ancestors may have spoken.
5. When people started using complex language, their brains got bigger.
6. The role of genetics in language capacity is not yet clear.

Task C

In the following text, five sentences or parts of sentences have been removed. Above the extract you will find the five removed sentences PLUS one sentence which doesn't fit. Choose from the sentences (A-F) the one which fits each gap (1-5). Remember, there is one extra sentence you do not need to use. Write the correct letter in the box.

Choose from the following sentences to fill the spaces in the text. There is one extra.

- A. Two big things become many smaller things.
- B. After a time, the junk burns up in the atmosphere.
- C. Though costly, it would in time create a much safer space environment for all space-faring nations.
- D. Right now, the costs of the clean-up have been too great.
- E. But much of the space junk is made up of little pieces of things that were once bigger objects, until they struck each other and broke apart.
- F. Many are much larger.

Scientists are worried

There is an ever increasing number of objects in low Earth orbit. A camera, a glove, a hand tool, even a toothbrush: they are all up there, above the clouds, going around and around the Earth. There are also thousands of pieces of metal and plastic. Some of them are only about the size of a fingernail. (1)..... Scientists consider all these objects to be "space junk," and they are a problem.

Since people first launched rockets into space in the nineteen-fifties, we have been leaving behind all sorts of things. Some of them, like the camera, were lost by astronauts while they did work outside their spacecraft. (2).....

Some things we send into space fall back toward Earth and burn up in the atmosphere. But larger pieces sometimes survive the extreme heat and hit the ground or the ocean at great speeds. So there is always concern that something may fall from the sky and do some harm.

But space junk falling on housetops is not the biggest worry. Scientists are concerned about the "Kessler" syndrome. It is named for the American scientist who first thought of the idea in 1978. Imagine what happens when an empty rocket strikes another while orbiting the earth. (3) They then hit other things. The pieces get smaller and smaller until they form a cloud of junk that blocks the path of future space vehicles.



So what can be done to clean up the space around our planet? Professor C, an Italian Space Agency researcher, has an idea. In the publication "Acta Astronautica," he writes about launching a satellite into space that would get very close to some of the larger pieces of space junk. The satellite would connect a small rocket to the useless object. When the rocket explodes, it pushes the junk into a lower and slower orbit, nearer the Earth. (4).....

Professor C has proposed using a number of small satellites with robotic arms. One arm would catch the space junk, and another arm would connect the rocket. He imagines that each satellite would jump from one large piece of junk to another. He thinks this method could destroy about ten large objects each year.

Scientists have been concerned about space junk for many years. (5)..... Professor C says his system could be put in place for a much more reasonable amount of money.

Grammar

Right down the correct part of the disjunctive questions below (without a question mark).

- 1. In order to escape capture, his niece fled to the mountains., ...?*
- 2. Don't tell anyone about it, ...?*
- 3. Let's go for a stroll , ...?*
- 4. Nobody lives here, ...?*
- 5. I'm right, ...?*
- 6. Hardly anyone can speak Esperanto, ...?*
- 7. Everyone was happy, ...?*
- 8. There's been nothing interesting yet, ...?*

TRANSFORMATIONS

In this task, you need to take the information in the first sentence and re-write it, using the word in bold so that the second sentence has exactly the same meaning. You cannot change the word in bold in ANY way. You must use a minimum of TWO and a maximum of FIVE words for each space. Contractions, which count as two words, should only be used for negatives: e.g. don't / hadn't / wouldn't, etc.

- 1. You should tell her what you think and let her decide.
You what you think and let her decide. BETTER*
- 2. Could you try and spend a little less on trinkets this year.
I ... money on trinkets this year. RATHER*
- 3. The report says a child was operating the machine.
According to the report, ...by a child. BEING*
- 4. Don't put the blame on me. I wasn't even there at the time.
It was ...MY. I wasn't even there at the time.*
- 5. It is possible that Bob isn't at home now.
Bob ... at home now. BE*



6 Ann: 'Though I haven't seen him for a month, we have spoken by phone'.

Ann ... on the phone. ADMITTED

7 Visit my doctor, Dr. Goldsworthy, if your leg is still hurting

My friend ...his doctor if my leg continued hurting. RECOMMENDED

8 Mary continued to eat sweets even though her doctor told her to quit.

...not to, Barry continued to eat sweets. DESPITE

Word building

For each question, fill the space in the sentence using the base word given in bold at the end. The required word may be a noun, adverb, adjective or verb and it may be either positive (e.g. helpful) or negative (e.g. unhelpful).

1 My next guest is a... name now but had to work for many years to become so well known. **HOUSE**

2 We got rid of our old ... and bought a computer with a word processor. **TYPE**

3 I wanted some information about your ... courses as I will be in the area for about a week. You do offer accommodation, don't you? **RESIDE**

4 This letter is full of ... Can you type it again please? **SPELL**

Idioms

In this task, you need to write down the appropriate idiom using the word in capital letters. You cannot change the word in bold in ANY way. You must use a minimum of TWO and a maximum of FIVE words for each space.

*E.g. 0. I thought the test would be difficult, but it was! **CAKE***

0. a piece of cake

1. Look, it's noon! We've been working for 5 hours. Let's ... (**CALL**)

2. I'm not going anywhere. OK, ... (**SUIT**) I'm leaving without you.

3. Isn't it my dear friend John, ... (**TIME**)! Yes, it's been a while. How've you been?

4. Brooklyn Bridge, bended knee, moonlight, does it... (**Bell**)? I don't think so.

5. You attend all the classes, work hard, practice every day and (**Uncle**) you are ready for your exams.

Phrasal Verbs

Rewrite the sentences with the phrasal verbs below. Mind the grammar forms.

bring up get over put down turn down turn up

E.g. 0 We waited, but John didn't arrive.

..... We waited, but John didn't turn up.

1 I didn't want to mention it.

.....

2 You're always making me feel stupid.

.....



3 Kate was upset, but she'll recover.

.....

4 They offered me a job, but I rejected it.

.....

Finding an odd word.

Write down the odd word(s) if there are any:

1. One of my clients was recently arrested for a crime he hadn't committed, and I was able to persuade the police what they'd made a mistake.

2. The fax, I think, clearly has so enormous advantages over the past in that everything can be completed with greater speed.

3 Perhaps the most useful and convenient of all domestic appliances it is the microwave oven.

4 The South West has seen the worst flooding in thirty years with whole villages cut off, and many people who still trapped in their homes by rising flood waters. Storm force waves have broken the sea wall at Westlington.

5 Archaeologists feel very excited when new discoveries are made because each new discovery tells them more about the past. A good example is the famous Iceman mummy which discovered in 1991 by hikers in the Alps.

6 Most guests stayed until 2 a.m., but we had to stay until daybreak. By the time I got to bed, I wasn't enough able to keep my eyes open. I had just closed my eyes when I heard a strange noise. A snake was crawling through the open window.

British VS American accents

Write the British equivalents for the following American ones:

E.g. 0 an apartment-a flat

1. a line (at a bus stop) -a queue

2. (potato) chips – crisps

3.a takeout-a takeaway

4. a flashlight-a torch

QUIZ

Answer the following questions. Give short answers.

1. Who was the novel 'Treasure Island' written by? (write down the name and the surname)

2. Who was 'An American Tragedy' written by? (write down the name and the surname)

3. Who was "the Pygmalion" written by? (write down the name and the surname)

4. What ship did Pilgrim Fathers (the first American settlers) sail to America in?

5. What theatre was organized by William Shakespeare?

6. What is the name of the town where William Shakespeare was born?



7. What's the official residence of the Prime Minister of the UK?
8. Whose monument stands in the centre of Trafalgar Square?
9. Russian businessman R. Abramovich was the owner of British football club called...?
10. Famous Russian hockey players I. Iarionov and V. Fetisov played in NHL Club were called?

CREATIVE TASK

WRITING

You have seen the interview with a local entrepreneur in The Moscow Times

Not true!-still lots of litter

Mr Adrian Nabukos, a local entrepreneur says, 'The local council have done a lot in our area. They've done a very good job of cleaning up the local park. They've already done all the work they promised to do to improve sports facilities in the area, including building a new basketball court and a swimming pool. I'm sure young people will welcome that. They have also worked very closely with local people to plan for the future.'

They promised a new swimming pool but didn't build it!

They only organized ONE meeting!

They haven't finished building the court

Write an e-mail to the editor of the newspaper

In your e-mail

- write the appropriate subject;
- explain why you decided to write;
- explain the reasons for your disagreement;
- suggest the possible solution to this.

Write 200-210 words.

Remember the rules of writing a formal e-mail.

From: an unhappy citizen

To: the editor

Subject: