

Фразовая связность

You are going to read an article. Match two halves of the sentences below. There is one extra ending you do not need to choose. The beginnings of the sentences below follow the same order as the full sentences in the original text.

Write out the number and the corresponding letter.

Example: 16 – M

1	Victorian style is a broad term that refers	it is used to create opulent spaces that convey a high position in society.	A
2	At the time, the style was used as a signal of wealth	the classic Victorian Style.	B
3	Today, it is still popular across the globe; particularly in Asia, where	the owner's influences and preferences.	C
4	One of the principles of Victorian design is that unused space in a room is considered	features elaborately carved furniture and decorative teapots made of china.	D
5	With that in mind, European designers sought to fill every space. Victorian design has sometimes	to the characteristics of design from the latter period of Queen Victoria's rule, from 1837 until her death in 1901.	E
6	Every room was decorated with objects that reflected	when they visit Canada.	F
7	Extravagant decorations, lace tablecloths, stained glass, vases, busts, framed paintings or prints, multi-layered window treatments, richly patterned fabrics, and accessories	were used throughout the house.	G
8	The Victorian Hotel in Vancouver, British Columbia, exemplifies	been viewed as indulging in a grand excess of ornament.	H
9	Chandeliers hang from the ceiling, vases with fresh flowers dot every table, and the dining room	among the upper class of British society due to its ornate interiors.	I
10	This hotel often hosts the royal family	come to North America.	J
		to be a sign of poor taste and lower economic status.	K

Лексико-грамматическая часть

You are going to read an essay. Choose a word from the list to complete each gap (1-10). Change its form where necessary to make a word / a group of words that fits in the gap. *Different aspects of form change are possible: active or passive voice; indicative, imperative or subjunctive mood; finite or non-finite forms (infinitive, gerund, participle); tense for finite forms or aspect for non-finite forms; full or bare infinitive, etc.*

Each verb can be used only once.

Write out the number of the gap and the form of the verb (example: 0. was delivered)

<i>base</i>	<i>explain</i>
<i>belong</i>	<i>note</i>
<i>contribute</i>	<i>reflect</i>
<i>concern</i>	<i>speak</i>
<i>derive</i>	<i>use</i>

The origins of the English language can be traced back to the Saxon and other Germanic settlers in Britain beginning in the 5th century CE. The English language's unusual nature can be attributed to the diverse linguistic origins of the groups that **1)** to its development and their role in English society. Although English **2)** to the Germanic language family and its grammatical and syntactical rules **3)** this, English vocabulary can be seen to be from multiple origins. In fact, a large part of the vocabulary was not borrowed from the Germanic languages at all but is rather of Latin origin. This can **4)** by the influence on Old English of Old French and Latin during the Norman Invasion in the 11th century. By the time of the Norman Invasion, Old English was already a language, with both its grammar and vocabulary **5)** in the Germanic language family. However, the establishment of a ruling class who **6)** a Romance language caused significant changes in the indigenous tongue.

It is also interesting **7)** that there is a distinct correlation between the length of a word and its origin - most of the shorter words in the English language **8)** from the Germanic languages, whereas the longer words are from a Latin background. One theory to explain this is that these more elaborate and complex words **9)** by the elite after the Norman Invasion - who would have favoured a Latin-based (or Romance) vocabulary - whereas words with the same meaning in the Old English were employed primarily by the lower classes and thus fell into disuse. Modern English words, then, **10)** more complex and theoretical rather than utilitarian ideas (astronomy, poetry, and epistemology), can generally be found to be of Romance origin, whereas more mundane words, such as pronouns and auxiliary verbs, can be traced back to a Germanic origin.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПИСЬМО

1. You are going to read an article. Answer the questions that follow. Decide whether each statement is *True* or *False* and provide your arguments drawn from the text to justify your choice.

Write out your answers in your answer sheet.

Example. 11-False because <quotation from the text>

Don't be fooled: the queen is not speaking our language.

A deeply fascinating piece of academic research from Australia has managed to ruffle a few feathers. It's really a dispassionate observation of a particular fact, but it can hardly seem anything other than disrespectful to the point of *lèse-majesté*. An expert in linguistics has examined the Queen's Christmas broadcasts, from the earliest to most recent, and has observed that, in the course of her lifetime, her vowels have shifted from the front of her mouth towards the back. A very interesting and valuable observation. The Queen is a particularly good subject for such observation, since there are so many recordings of her speech, and they cover such a long period of time. From the famous wartime recording to the children of the Empire – "Come on, Margaret!" - to the present day, there is a record of her speech for practically every year of her life, and there is probably no other speaker of English for whom that is the case. If you wanted to track the changes in linguistic usage in a single individual over the course of a long lifetime, you could not possibly find a better subject for your research than the Queen.

All the same, it is difficult to describe such things in a neutral way, and perhaps researchers might have made a sensible decision to refer to her, in scientific manner, as Elizabeth R. The point about her pronunciation is that the shape of vowels has definite social connotations, and the unarguable shift in her vowels certainly seems like a shift down the social scale. The Queen's vowels, from her first broadcasts, don't strike us as unusually forward in the mouth; they strike us as almost unimaginably posh. "But", "bet", and "bat" all sound very much the same. "House" really does sound like "hice".

So, the distinctions that the Queen has learnt to make over the years, to the point where she now has more than one vowel to her name, don't seem merely like a neutral linguistic change; they sound as if she has become distinctly more common. Certainly, that was the interpretation widely placed on this fascinating and undoubtedly accurate research, and the Palace greeted the news that the Queen has embraced estuary English - a useful though rather broad linguistic category - with a sort of sniffy response it generally reserves for paparazzo, shots of the Duchess of York.

We generally like to assume that the speech of individual classes is a fairly stable thing, but I doubt that is the case. The upper-class dropping of the final "g" is much rarer than it used to be, for instance - something that would aggrieve one famous lady, of whom it was said that she was so grand, she dropped the final "g" from words that didn't have it. In general, the speech of the members of a particular social class tends to sound rather more vulgar than that of its parents. Middle-class English of half a century ago, as typified by an announcer on the BBC, tends to sound to us like aristocratic speech. The prewar novelist, Virginia Woolf's accent, which was probably fairly typical of the London upper-middle class, now sounds almost incomprehensibly grand. And now, the young of the upper classes really talk in what we normally think of as an upper-class accent. The upper-class socialite, Tara Palmer-Tomkinson, sounds like Eliza Doolittle before Professor Higgins got his hands on her. A real cut-glass accent, in anyone under 40, is invariably rather an inspirational or middle-class thing, acquired by someone who taught himself to stop saying "toilet" and "settee". Middle-class London children, now, always sound appallingly common to their grandparents, but their way of talking is quite distinct from that of real working-class London children. The accents of the working classes change as much as anything. It is quite rare, now, to hear the old London accent that pronounces "catch" as "ketch"; it has been altered

by all sorts of new influences, and particularly by black English, which have turned it into what would probably seem quite a new accent. The Cockney accent of 50 years back, though still familiar from old films, is in reality as dead as that of Sam Weller from *The Pickwick Papers*, which routinely interchanged the Vs and Ws.

In short, pronunciation is in a constant state of change, and individuals' pronunciation is as prone to alteration as anything else. Only people isolated from their linguistic community are unlikely to alter the accent at all; old Indian expats do still talk in the accent of their youth. The rest of us are not going to carry on talking as we did as children, and that includes the Queen.

What is entirely idle is to draw the conclusion that the Queen is now talking in the accents of the lower classes. She's talking exactly as a woman of her class and generation might be expected to end in the year 2000, and it is no surprise whatsoever that that does not much resemble the ways of talking of her youth. What is surprising, however, is that it demonstrates that she has, after all, been listening to all the people all these years.

1. The Queen's pronunciation underwent most changes over the decades.
2. The researcher decided to study the Queen's language because of her social standing.
3. According to the author, the speech of the representatives of different backgrounds remains the same throughout generations.
4. The language of a certain social group becomes more sophisticated with the time.
5. It is possible to retain your pronunciation if you live in an isolated community.

2. How far do you agree with the statement?

The language we speak is likely to change over time.

Express your opinion about the issue providing two arguments (one from the text above, the other of your own) and two examples (one from the text above, the other of your own).

Do not quote the text: a copied sequence of 4 words and more is considered a quotation.

Your essay **must contain**

1. The introduction
2. Two paragraphs of the body.
3. The conclusion

Write **170-200 words**.