ВНУТРИВУЗОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ПО ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ ВолгГТУ

ENGLISH



ЭПИГРАФ

Россия приняла в своё великое лоно много разных племён – финнов прибалтийских, приволжских татар, сибирских тунгусов, бурят и других; но имя, бытие и значение получила она от русского народа … . Остальные должны с ним слиться вполне, великие – если соединятся с этой великой личностью.

А. Хомяков. Мнение иностранцев о России. 1845 г.

Мы – русские



<…>

Потомок эфиопов Пушкин
Не тяготился русскостью своей.

Себя считали русскими по праву
И поднимали Родину с колен
Творцы российской мореходной славы
И Беллинсгаузен, и Крузенштерн.

И не мирясь с мировоззреньем узким,
Стараясь заглянуть за горизонт,
За честь считали называться русским
Шотландцы – Грейг, де Толли и Лермонт.

Любой из них достоин восхищенья,
Ведь Родину воспеть – для них закон!
Так жизнь свою отдал без сожаленья
За Русь грузинский князь Багратион.

Язык наш – многогранный, точный, верный –
То душу лечит, то разит, как сталь.
Способны ль мы ценить его безмерно
И знать его, как знал датчанин Даль?

Да что там Даль! А в наше время много ль
Владеющих Великим языком
Не хуже, чем хохол Мыкола Гоголь,
Что был когда-то с Пушкиным знаком?

В душе любовь сыновнюю лелея,
Всю жизнь трудились до семи потов
Суворов, Ушаков и Менделеев,
Кулибин, Ломоносов и Попов.

Их имена остались на скрижалях
Как подлинной истории азы.
И среди них как столп - старик Державин,
В чьих жилах кровь татарского мурзы.

Они идут – то слуги, то мессии, -
Неся свой крест на согбенных плечах,
Как нёс его во имя всей России
Потомок турка адмирал Колчак.

Они любовь привили и взрастили
От вековых истоков и корней.
Тот - русский, чья душа живёт в России,
Чьи помыслы - о матушке, о ней.



К. Фролов. 2012 г.

РОССИЯ

I. LISTENING& DICTATION

Task 1. Listen to a fragment of A. Pushkin's speech. It expresses the writer's selfless attitude to Russia. Choose one statement that most accurately conveys this position, and write it down in English.



Task 2. Select from this list 1-4 the sentence that explains why you chose this particular statement from A. Pushkin's speech.



1. Pushkin believes that the geographical features of Russia have played a crucial role in history.

2. Pushkin is proud of Russia's historical mission and would never want to have another homeland.

3. Pushkin emphasizes that the Mongols were weak and could not conquer Russia.

4. Pushkin believes that the history of Russia requires rethinking.



А. Пушкин. Письмо к Чаадаеву. 19 октября 1836 г.

МОСКВА

II. READING

Task 1. Read the text written by M. Lermontov in which he expresses his feelings to the capital of Russia.





Moscow is not an ordinary city, of which there are a thousand. She has her own soul, her own life. When the day falls, then you can only see our ancient capital in all her splendor, because like a beauty that shows her best headdresses in the evening, she can only make a strong, unforgettable impression on the soul at this solemn hour.

At the very foot of the Kremlin wall, opposite the Tainitsky Gate, a river flows, and beyond it a wide valley, dotted with houses and churches, stretches all the way to the foot of Poklonnaya Gora, from where Napoleon took his first look at the Kremlin, which was fatal to him, from where for the first time he saw its prophetic flame: this formidable light that illuminated his triumph. And his downfall!

What is there to compare with this Kremlin, which rests on a high mountain like a crown of power on the forehead of a strict ruler?.. It is the altar of Russia, and many sacrifices worthy of the Fatherland must be made on him, and have already been made ... .
No, it is impossible to describe the Kremlin, its battlements, its dark passages, and its magnificent palaces ... . You must see it, you must see it … .

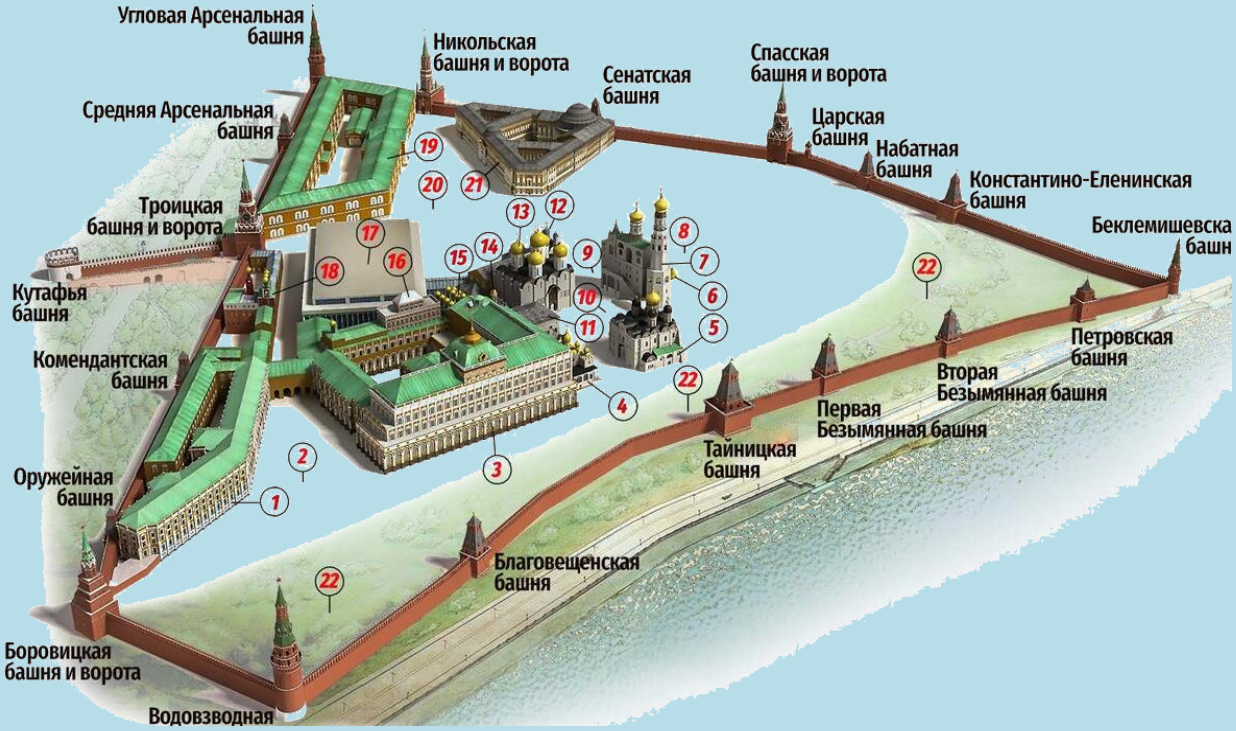
М. Лермонтов. Панорама Москвы. Очерк.1834

Task 2. Answer the questions to Lermontov’s essay:

1. Which image expresses the idea of Moscow's uniqueness in the text? Find 1 word.
2. There is a reference to Napoleon and the "prophetic flame" in the text. What is the real event of 1812 behind these words?
3. Lermontov calls the Kremlin "the altar of Russia." Discover the meaning of this metaphor. What exactly is equivalent to a sacred act? Write in 2-5 words.
4. What is the significance of Moscow in Lermontov's understanding? Find 2 words it in the text.

КРЕМЛЬ

III. PUZZLE & TRANSLATION



Task 1. Using photo search detect the names of these buildings of The Moscow Kremlin Ensemble.



A) _____



B) _____

Task 2. Match this famous exhibit with one of the buildings from Task 1 where it belongs to: A) or B).



painting "Bringing royal regalia to Russia"
translatio imperii

Task 3. Look at the icon.

a) Write the name of the concept, formulated by Philotheus the Elder in 1523, to which it is dedicated?



b) Google the information and fill in the missing word:

The Russian state is the center of world _____ .

Старец Филофей. Послание. 1523.

Task 4. Watch the video "Ivan the Terrible. World History" directed by © T. Bekmambetov, 1992.

a) Which element of the ceremonial royal vestments is shown in the video?
b) Where is this element of the ceremonial royal vestments currently stored?
c) Write the translation of Ivan the Terrible's speech from the video into English.



Task 5. Match the names of the Moscow Kremlin churches 1– 5 with their purposes a – e.

1. Dormition Cathedral
2. Cathedral of the Archangel
3. Cathedral of the Annunciation
4. Church of the Deposition of the Robe
5. Church of the Twelve Apostles

a. performing personal rituals of the royal family: baptisms, confessions, prayer services
b. the place of worship of the highest clergy and the storage of relics
c. the coronation of kings
d. church life management center
e. the royal tomb



Task 6. Read these passages:

a) Write the name of the Kremlin Tower through the gates of which the people's militia led by Kuzma Minin and Prince Dmitry Pozharsky entered the Kremlin in 1612:

Through the open gates of the Kremlin Tower, the people's militia solemnly entered the heart of Moscow: in front, under banners with the faces of saints, walked Kuzma Minin and Prince Dmitry Pozharsky, followed by the rows of armed townspeople and peasants, whose determined faces reflected the severity of the journey and the great hope of liberation; above the battlements of the Kremlin wall, which still retains traces of recent During the fighting, the smoke slowly dispersed, marking the end of the long siege and the beginning of the rebirth of the state.

b) Write the name of the Kremlin Tower through the gates of which Napoleon entered Moscow, was cursed and lost his hat:

The September wind was blowing through the deserted Moscow, chilling the faces of the French hussars. Under the arches of the Tower Gate, where for centuries every traveler bowed his head before the gate icon of the Savior, Napoleon appeared — in a two-cornered hat, a gray frock coat, with the proud bearing of a man accustomed to conquer capitals. He did not take off his hat, as if the custom itself was ridiculous to him. At that moment the wind tore off his hat, whirled it in the air and threw it at the feet of the convoy. The silence under the arches felt very heavy, like the sound of a cannon. It was as if the old Moscow was quietly telling the stranger: its holy places respect only faith, but not a person’s power.

Task 7. What is the purpose of the Moscow Kremlin? Choose the right answer from 1-3.

1. The Moscow Kremlin was built as a museum complex for storing royal regalia and historical artifacts.
2. The main purpose of the Moscow Kremlin is to be a place for folk festivals and mass cultural events.
3. The Moscow Kremlin initially served as a defensive fortress to protect the city from enemies, later became the center of state power and spiritual life, and today combines the functions of the residence of the President of the Russian Federation and a museum-reserve.

ЗАЩИТНИКИ ОТЕЧЕСТВА

IV. GRAMMAR



Я желал бы пожертвованием жизни доказать мою готовность служить Отечеству. Я уверен, что делал все возможное для спасения государства.

М. Барклай-де-Толли.

Task 1. Take the verb from the brackets and put it in the right tense:

The morning of the battle **1.____ (to drag)** for what felt like an eternity – a cold, grey dawn that had enveloped the fields near Borodino in a heavy silence.

When the first shots **2.____ (to ring)** out, Prince Pyotr Bagration **3.____ (to inspect)** the positions, and his calm presence **4.____ (to feel)** throughout the lines.

While the French artillery **5.____ (to pound)** the Russian defences, Bagration was moving among the soldiers, his face set with determination.

As the enemy troops were advancing across the plain, Bagration was giving orders with a steady voice, never **6.____ (to allow)** panic **7.____ (to take)** root.

The soldiers, **8.____ (to inspire)** by his bravery, **9.____ (to hold)** their ground even when the odds seemed impossible.

Every decision he made shaped the fate of the operation, and the men drew strength from his mere presence.

М. Барклай-де-Толли. Письмо Александру I. 1812.



The staff officers expected him to withdraw, **10.____ (to believe)** the situation to be hopeless, but Bagration saw retreat as strategy, not surrender.

He was determined to hold the line long enough for the reserves to reposition.

Though exhaustion **11.____ (to creep)** into his bones, his resolve remained unshaken, and the soldiers followed him not out of duty alone, but out of trust.

In the midst of the battle, when the French stormed the Semenov flushes for the eighth time, a shell exploded – a fragment **12. ____ (to shatter)** the tibia of Bagration's left leg.

The fatal wound did not break the commander's spirit: even bleeding profusely, he tried to continue **13.____ (to lead)** the troops until his strength finally left him.

Later, historians would describe this day as a turning point and say that Bagration's steadfastness saved the army from collapse.



Не рана наружная лишает меня жизни, но рана сердца моего, когда злодей уязвил сердце моего Отечества.

П. Багратион



П. Багратион. Письмо к генералу А.П. Тормасову. 1812.

РУССКИЙ ХАРАКТЕР

Да, вот они, русские характеры! Кажется, прост человек, а придёт суровая беда, в большом или в малом , и поднимается в нём великая сила – человеческая красота.

А. Толстой. Русский характер. 1944г.

V. PUZZLE

Task 1. Use photo search and write the names of these prominent citizens of Russia and their nationality:



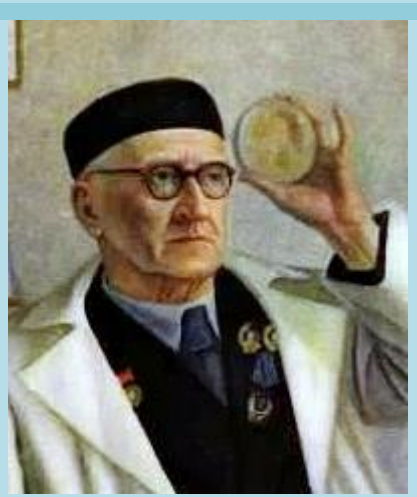


1) _____



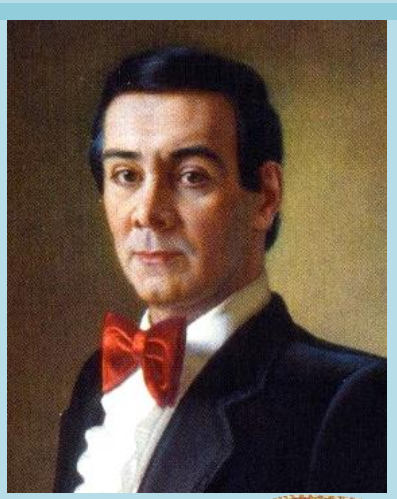


2) _____





3) _____



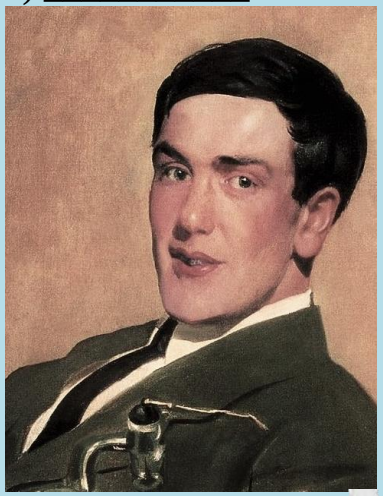


4) _____





5) _____



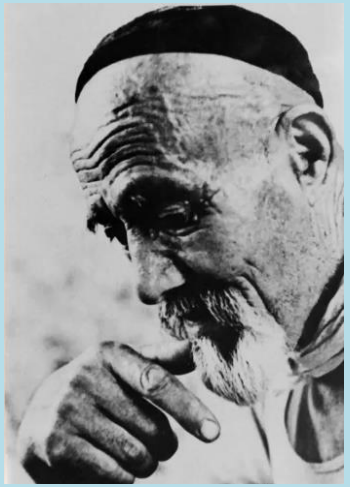


6) _____





7) _____





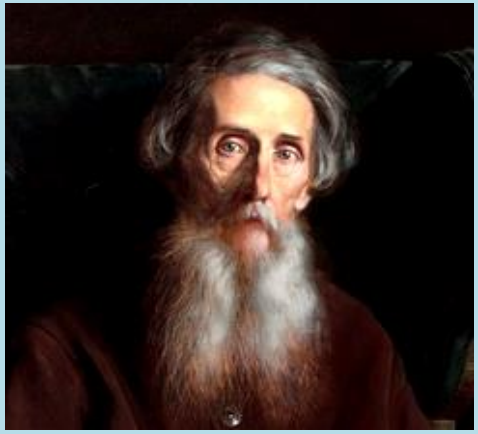
8) _____

Хорошо взлелеянные в сердце семена Христовы дали всё лучшее, что ни есть в русском характере.

Н. Гоголь. Письмо к А.М. Вьельгорской. 1849 г.

РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК

VI. WRITING



Кровь предков не делает человека принадлежностью той или другой народности ... . Кто на каком языке думает, тот к тому народу принадлежит. Я думаю по-русски.

В. Даль

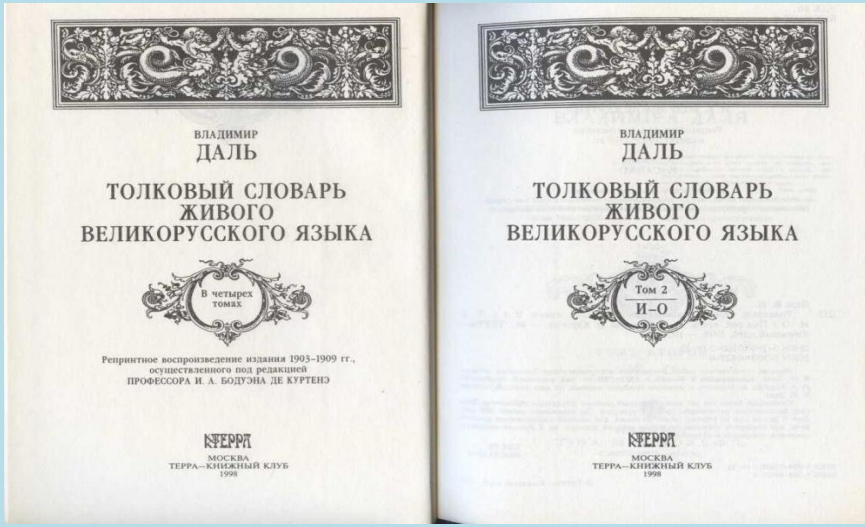
Task 1. These are foreign words from Vladimir Dahl's *Explanatory dictionary of the living Great Russian language:* бильярд, фрак, твист, кавалер, барометр.

a) find and write out one English word from this list;

b) write out from Dahl's online dictionary the meaning of this word (in English);

c) how has the meaning of this word changed in Russian language? write the modern meaning of this word in modern Russian culture;

d) make up one sentence using this word with modern meaning.



В. Порудоминский. Даль. 1971.



ESSAY

Task 2. Write an essay of 6 sentences on the topic «*Patriotism beyond ethnicity: love for the native land as the basis of the unity of the peoples of Russia*» according to the plan:



Plan:

Sentence 1. Introduction. Does patriotism depend on ethnicity?
Sentences 2-3. Examples of patriotic deeds of 2 people from V. Puzzle 2 Task 1.
(who/did what/when/outcome)
Sentences 4-5. Examples of patriotic deeds of 2 people from V. Puzzle 2 Task 1.
(who/did what/when/outcome)
Sentence 6. Conclusion. Love for the native land as the basis of the unity of the peoples of Russia.

Русь! Вижу тебя, из моего чудного, прекрасного далёка, вижу тебя. Что пророчит сей необъятный простор? Здесь, в тебе ли не родиться беспредельной мысли, когда ты сама без конца? Здесь ли не быть богатырю, когда есть место, где развернуться и пройти ему?

Н. Гоголь. Мёртвые души. 1842 г.



