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SET 1

Task 1. Listen to part of a lecture. You will hear the recording twice.

SCRIPT

Today we're going to discuss the history of the English language which was influenced by five invasions which contributed to the development of the language itself: the Roman invasion, the Anglo-Saxon invasions, the so-called Christian "invasion", the Viking invasions, and the Norman invasion. Let's talk about them in detail.

At the time of the earliest written records, the British islands were inhabited by Celtic people known as the Britons. Although the Roman Empire made initial contacts with the Celts in Britain around 55 BC, the Roman invasion of Britain began around 43 AD. The Celtic people resisted but were unable to fend off the invading Roman troops. One of the principal figures fighting the Romans was the Celtic queen Boudicca. Unlike their Roman counterparts, Celtic societies allotted women rights often equal to those of men. When her husband, an ally of the Romans, died, the Romans took over the land of her tribe, the Iceni, flogging Boudicca and her daughters. Boudicca led her people in revolt and for some time managed to hold back the mighty Roman legions.

Long familiar with Britain as a source of tin, the Romans conquered Britain around 44 AD and set up fortresses, light houses on the coast, and a defensive wall across the entire Northern border of England named Hadrian's Wall for the Roman emperor Hadrian. As they did in many parts of the world, the Romans built villas with beautiful mosaics, a series of roads which were used for centuries, and great Roman baths, such as those at Aquae Sulis.

How did the Roman invasion affect the development of the English language? While there is no direct linguistic connection, the Roman occupation of Britain and their subsequent abandonment of the country set the stage for the most important invasion, the Anglo-Saxon invasion, which provided the foundation of the English language.

At the fall of the Roman Empire, the Roman troops were called back to the continent, and Britain was left undefended. This period of time produced the figure that was transformed in legend into King Arthur. The man who formed the basis of the Arthurian legend was probably a descendent of Celtic and Roman people who led his followers in resisting the Anglo-Saxons. This resistance occurred long before the days of knights in armor mounted on horseback, the picture of King Arthur found in most stories.

The Anglo-Saxons were Germanic tribes who began raiding the coastal areas of Britain around 450. For over 100 years, the Anglo-Saxons

continued to raid and gradually settled in Britain, pushing the Celtic people into remote parts of Britain — into what are today the countries of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. With them, they took their Celtic language which formed the basis of the Gaelic languages of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. Few Celtic words remain in today's English; those few are primarily place names such as *avon* for river (as in the English town Stratford-upon-Avon) and words associated with the countries to which the Celts dispersed such as *glen* (valley), *loch* (lake), and *cairn* (pile of stones) from Scotland.

The culture of the Anglo-Saxons is much in evidence in Old English literature, especially in the concept of the Germanic heroic ideal. The primary attribute of the heroic ideal was excellence — excellence in all that was important to the tribe: hunting, sea-faring, fighting. The leader of each tribal unit, often family units especially in earlier years, gained his position because of his physical strength and capabilities in the activities necessary for survival. Each man of the tribe, called a *thane* or retainer, an Anglo-Saxon warrior loyal to a specific leader, swore his allegiance, and in return his leader rewarded him with the spoils of their battles and raids. A group of Anglo-Saxon warriors bound by the reciprocal king-retainer relationship was known as a *comitatus*.

England is not blessed with an abundance of surviving Anglo-Saxon buildings. The only buildings the Anglo-Saxons tended to build in stone were their monasteries and churches. It was the Normans who brought to England the idea of raising the typical medieval castles.

The Anglo-Saxons had a rich tradition of oral literature. The Anglo-Saxon invasion established the English language and the earliest English literature. The next important step, the recording of that literature, came with the return of Christianity to Britain. Although certainly not a military invasion like the others in the list, the arrival of Christianity in Britain was as influential on the language and the culture, and therefore on the literature. Christianity was not unknown in Britain when St Augustine arrived in 597 but it had appeared during the time of the Romans. However, Christianity was suppressed along with the Celtic tribes during the Anglo-Saxon invasions. In 597, St Augustine arrived on a mission to Christianize the pagan Anglo-Saxons, and the literature of the time bears witness to his influence. During the same time period, Celtic Christianity continued to spread from the northern and western reaches. The Anglo-Saxons were mostly illiterate; therefore, their oral stories were not written until the Christian monks recorded them. Many twentieth-century scholars believed that *Beowulf*, for example, was originally a pagan story and that references to Christianity are interpolations made by the recording monks in their reluctance to perpetuate strictly pagan literature or as a way of converting still-pagan Anglo-Saxons. Most scholars now believe that *Beowulf* was more likely composed by a Christian author who drew on and perhaps paid homage to his pagan roots.

Many words with Latin roots found their way into the English language with the assimilation of Christianity into the culture, many of them are words for religious concepts for which the Anglo-Saxons had no terms, such as *angel, priest, martyr, bishop*.

Between 750 and 1050, another group of warlike, pagan tribes raided Britain and gradually established settlements, primarily in the north and the east of England. The raid on Lindisfarne marked the start of the Viking migration from Scandinavia in 793. In the years that followed, villages near the sea, monasteries and even cities found themselves besieged by these sea-based foreign intruders. While they shared cultural similarities with the Anglo-Saxons, they brought their own language, another impact on the developing English language. Words such as *sky, skin, wagon* originated with the language of the Vikings.

Alfred the Great negotiated a peaceful settlement with the Vikings by partitioning Britain in what was known as the Danelaw, establishing a period of relatively peaceful coexistence in which the language and the culture mingled.

The year 1066 is possibly the most important date in the history of Britain and in the development of the English language. When William the Conqueror defeated the English King Harold at the Battle of Hastings, he brought to England a new language and a new culture. Old French became the language of the court, of the government, the church, and all the aristocratic entities. Old English, the language of the Anglo-Saxons, existed only among the conquered lower orders of society. However, within three to four hundred years, the English language emerged, greatly enriched by French vocabulary and distinctly different from the Anglo-Saxons' Old English. The new English, Chaucer's language, is now referred to as Middle English.

Choose TWO correct answers for each question.

Which of the following statements are TRUE about...

1. the Roman invasion?
 - A. Latin replaced the Celtic language in Britain.
 - B. The Roman alphabet was used on some British coins.
 - C. Latin was only a minor influence on the English language.
 - D. Christianity reached Britain for the first time.
2. the Anglo-Saxon invasions?
 - A. The withdrawal of the Romans from England in the early 4th century left a political vacuum.
 - B. The Anglo-Saxons were pagan Germanic tribes that played a significant role in post-Roman Britain.
 - C. The British economy collapsed.
 - D. The Anglo-Saxons did not build castles.

3. the Christian “invasion”?
 - A. Some ecclesiastical Latin loanwords were introduced.
 - B. Celtic Christianity tended to be authoritarian and male-dominated.
 - C. Hundreds of monasteries and hermitages spread out across the British Isles.
 - D. Old English written literature flowered after Augustine’s arrival.
4. the Viking invasions?
 - A. The Danelaw lasted less than a century.
 - B. The Vikings spoke Old Norse, an early North Germanic language.
 - C. Viking expansion was checked by Alfred the Great.
 - D. The Vikings were Scandinavian pirates who began to attack the coasts of England.
5. the Norman invasion?
 - A. English became the language mainly of the lower classes for a few centuries.
 - B. Latin was the verbal language of the court, administration and culture.
 - C. The event that began the gradual transition from Old English to Middle English was the Conquest of 1066.
 - D. The Normans bequeathed over 10,000 words to English.

For questions 6–10, put these events (A–E) in chronological order.

LIST OF OF EVENTS

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. _____ | A. The concept of King Arthur as a glorious and triumphant warrior was born. |
| 7. _____ | |
| 8. _____ | B. Alfred the Great prevented England from falling to the Danes. |
| 9. _____ | |
| 10. _____ | C. Augustine was sent from Rome to England to bring Christianity to the Anglo-Saxons. |
| | D. Boudicca became the sole ruler of the Iceni. |
| | E. The Battle of Hastings was fought. |

Task 2. Read the text.

- A. The longest-reigning British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II was a much-loved figure in the United Kingdom and across the world. She passed away peacefully at Balmoral Castle in Scotland at age 96 on Sept. 8, 2022, after having recently marked 70 years on the throne. During her lifetime, the queen witnessed pivotal moments in history and interacted with many key figures who shaped global events, including prime ministers Winston Churchill and Margaret Thatcher. Born in 1926, the queen was a direct descendant of many famed British rulers including King James VI, Mary Queen of Scots, and King Robert II of Scotland. Yet the royal system she was born into was very different from that of her ancestors.
- B. During the Second World War, the future looked bleak for Britain when the Nazi regime mounted a heavy bombing campaign that became known as the Blitz. Targeting British civilians, landmarks, and indeed virtually anything in sight, German bombers did their utmost to make British cities — especially London — a living hell for residents. In addition, German U-Boats lurking in the Atlantic sought to cut off supplies from the British Isles. Despite the acute danger posed by the bombings, the queen’s father, King George VI, chose to remain with his people instead of fleeing to a safe location. When it was suggested that the family take refuge elsewhere, his wife, the queen mother, famously said: “The children won’t go without me. I won’t leave the king. And the king will never leave.” All in all, the king took a hands-on role in his approach to leadership — he visited the armed forces, used the radio to encourage the British public and constantly travelled to bombed locations, hospitals and factories. His dignified yet down-to-earth royal presence proved a major boost to British morale.
- C. The king’s example had a major influence on his daughter Elizabeth, who gave her first public address to child war refugees via radio in 1940 at age 14. Elizabeth ascended to the throne after her father’s death in 1952 and was crowned on June 2, 1953. The role of the sovereign is largely ceremonial in today’s Britain. Thus, when she acceded to the throne, many in the public questioned the relevance of the British monarchy — criticisms that persisted throughout the queen’s reign. However the queen expressed the belief — which she demonstrated with actions throughout her lifetime — that some traditions are worth saving. Using television to deliver her first Christmas broadcast in 1957, the queen emphasised that her role as sovereign would be one of public service. “In the old days, the monarch led his soldiers on the battlefield and his leadership at all times was close and personal.

Today things are very different. I cannot lead you into battle. I do not give you laws or administer justice. But I can do something else. I can give you my heart, and my devotion to these old islands, and to all the peoples of our brotherhood of nations.”

- D. Referring to herself as a “representative” of her people, the queen was known for her great skill at diplomacy and strengthened ties between the United Kingdom and other nations over many decades. On May 16, 1991, she became the first British monarch to address the US Congress. She was involved with countless charities and initiatives to improve peoples’ lives. One such initiative was The Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee Trust, which sponsored medical initiatives to treat eye conditions and prevent blindness in Africa, Australia and India. Environmentally conscious, the queen planted more than 1,500 trees across the world during her lifetime and spoke alongside famed environmental advocate David Attenborough. For her Platinum Jubilee, she started an initiative called the Queen’s Green Canopy to encourage public involvement in planting trees. So far, thousands of trees have been planted in the United Kingdom as a result. The queen, a deeply religious woman, served as the head of the Church of England and was also commander-in-chief of Britain’s armed forces. In her younger years, she became an iconic sight riding proudly in uniform at the trooping of the colour on her favourite horse, Burmese. Although her death truly marks the end of an era, the queen left behind a lasting legacy that will ensure that she holds a high place in history for many years to come. Charles III, the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II and a man born to reign, now 73, has finally muttered, “Long live the king!”

Decide whether the following statements 1–5 are True (A), False (B), or Not stated (C).

STATEMENTS	A	B	C
1. She spoke out regularly for religious tolerance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. She delivered a speech before the American politicians.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. She was not overly popular abroad.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Charles acceded to the throne after being the successor for longer than anyone in the history of the British monarchy.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. King George VI’s behaviour urged his people to stand firm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

For questions 6–10 choose the correct paragraph (A–D). Some of the letters may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

Which of the paragraphs mentions

- 6. the difficult times ahead
- 7. the inspection of troops
- 8. the championship of the sick
- 9. going green
- 10. the role model effect

SET 1

Task 1

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| <p>1. C, В тексте указано, что влияние D. латинского языка было не столь значительным в данный период. Также указывается, что распространение христианства на территории Британии связано с первыми контактами между Римом и местными жителями.</p> <p>2. B, После падения Римской империи D. германские племена повлияли на дальнейшее развитие Британии. Тем не менее в тексте указывается, что они не строили замки. Ответ A не может быть верным из-за несоответствия дат.</p> <p>3. A, В тексте указывается, что с распространением миссии на территории Британии в английский язык были привнесены слова, которые связаны с христианством и не существовали в языке язычников. Также мы видим упоминание того, что английская литература получила толчок к развитию с появлением монахов, которые могли записывать устные сказания англо-саксов. Ответ C не может быть верным, потому что число построенных монастырей в тексте не указано.</p> <p>4. C, В тексте есть информация о том, D. что викинги были родом из Скандинавии, и они совершали набеги на территорию Англии. Также в тексте указано, что король Альфред заключил с ними мирное соглашение.</p> | <p>While there is no direct linguistic connection
Christianity was not unknown in Britain when St. Augustine arrived in 597 but had appeared during the time of the Romans</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons were Germanic tribes
The Anglo-Saxon invasion established the English language buildings the Anglo-Saxons tended to build in stone were their monasteries and churches</p> <p>Many words with Latin roots found their way into the English language with the assimilation of Christianity into the culture, many of them words for religious concepts the literature of the time bears witness to his influence</p> <p>Alfred the Great negotiated a peaceful settlement with the Vikings
Viking migration from Scandinavia in 793
besieged by these sea-based foreign intruders</p> |
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