

Task 1

Read the text “English Language in Asia” and do the tasks based on the text.

English Language in Asia

Part 1

For questions 1-10, read the first part of the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

English now is said to be an international language or a global language. English today is a unique language, functionally and structurally quite different from (1)..... languages of the world.

Functionally speaking, English has conspicuously spread (2)..... non-native speakers as a sizable (3)..... of Asian, African, Pacific, and other countries designate it (4)..... their official or working language. (5)..... view of the situation, millions of students are learning English as a language (6)..... wider communication. As a result, people of the world unanimously consider English as the most useful language for multinational communication.

Structurally speaking, as the spread of English progresses, English is bound (7)..... reflect a diversity of disparate cultures. Importantly, non-native speakers are (8)..... advantage of this additional language and are exploring new dimensions of English usage, phonetically, lexically, syntactically, semantically, and pragmatically. Since no language is used to its fullest (9)..... by its native speakers, there is always much room (10)..... for non-native speakers to exploit it in their unique ways.

Part 2

For questions 11-20, read the second part of the text and change the indexed words/mix of letters in some of the sentences to make them and the whole text meaningful. In some cases synonyms are given.

Study the examples.

0 UCLALAYT – UNSCRAMBLE= in fact → ACTUALLY

00 HAVE – ADD 2 LETTERS= act → BEHAVE

000 RESPECT – WORD BUILDING → RESPECTIVELY

What (0)uclalayt (unscramble=in fact) happens is that, for example, Japanese (00)have (add 2 letters=act) like Japanese and speak English in Japanese ways, and so do Indonesians, Vietnamese, Italians, Danish, and many others (000)respect (word building). This demonstrates that English now is a multicultural language.

The (11)thread (change 2 letters=growth) of English as a language for multinational and multicultural (12)communicate (word building) utilized by an (13)msroenou (unscramble=very big) number of non-native speakers shows that English is becoming more and more de-Anglo-Americanized in many (14)rations

(change 2 letters=parts) of the world. This creates a new role that English can play in the **(15)aproteycormn** (unscramble=modern) world.

As a matter of fact, English has become a very important language in Asia. It is a working language for **(16)otinnantralai** (unscramble=within one nation) and international communication in many parts of the region. It is the language used in the **(17)files** (change 1 letter + add 1 letter=sphere) of business, tourism, **(18)aseoesrv** (unscramble=foreign) studies, environmental protection, or regional cooperation. According to a report, 350 million people speak English for various purposes in Asia, a number that is close to the combined populations of the United States and Great Britain, where English is a **(19)motive** (change 2 letters=natal) tongue for most citizens. The **(20)like** (word building) of using English with other Asians motivates an increasing number of students to learn the language better.

Task 2

For questions 21-30, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there.

If a line is correct, put a tick on your answer sheet.

If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word on your answer sheet.

There are two examples at the beginning **(0 and 00)**.

0	V
00	very

Korean Dining

0	Sampling the local cuisine is one of the greatest pleasures for people visiting Korea, a country famous for its rich array of foods.	
00	Korean cuisine is very highly distinct.	
21	It is rich in fermented and preserved food, and full of strong, spicy flavours – no meal is complete without a selection of strong chilli seasonings to enhance it!	
22	Meat, seafood, vegetables and wild greens, grains such as rice, soups, and teas all have feature heavily in the Korean diet.	
23	Korean food is hardly ever deep-fried. Instead, foods are boiled, steamed or stir-fried. It is too highly nutritious, low in calories and fat, and very healthy.	
24	Koreans are very proud of it! Distinct to Korean cuisine is its way of picking instead of cooking vegetables.	
25	A classic Korean dish is fermented vegetables or a 'kimchi'.	
26	Kimchi is highly valued because of its disease-preventing properties and most of Koreans eat kimchi every day of the year – for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.	

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Первый (отборочный) этап

27	Korean meals are almost always accompanied by a bowl of soup or stew with and they are not served in courses. Instead, dishes are all placed on the table at the same time.	
28	Cooks try to create meals that harmonize in five essential flavours (hot, sour, sweet, salty, bitter) and five colours (green, red, white, black and yellow).	
29	They also pay no particular attention to the way foods are arranged on a plate and laid out on a table.	
30	Foods are meant to be arranged in neat circles or parallel columns. In Korea, you will never see a table with dishes laid out in a disorderly fashion.	

Task 3

For questions 31-40, match the word borrowed from some Asian language (column 1) with its description (column 2). Two descriptions are not needed.

1	2
(31) <i>tycoon</i> (32) <i>karaoke</i> (33) <i>ketchup</i> (34) <i>paper tiger</i> (35) <i>kendo</i> (36) <i>tsunami</i> (37) <i>chin-chin</i> (38) <i>banchan</i> (39) <i>sudoku</i> (40) <i>taekwondo</i>	<p>A. a Korean martial art involving punching and kicking techniques. The literal translation for *** is "kicking", "punching", and "the art or way of". It sometimes involves the use of weapons.</p> <p>B. someone who obtained power through might or hard work, rather than inheriting it.</p> <p>C. the word borrowed from Chinese and denotes a kind of fermented fish sauce. By the early 18th century, the sauce had made it to the Malay peninsula, where it was later discovered by English explorers.</p> <p>D. This game and its title originated in Japan 1984 and have since become very popular all over the world. The overall aim of the game is to get numbers to appear once in squares in a grid.</p> <p>E. a Japanese martial art which originates from 'empty' and 'hand', meaning fighting with bare hands.</p> <p>F. the word originates from Japanese 'harbor' and 'wave' and can be used in a figurative sense to mean a large and sudden amount of something.</p> <p>G. a Japanese martial art meaning 'sword' and 'way'. Players use bamboo swords and wear protective guards.</p> <p>H. a Japanese word which literally means 'empty' 'orchestra'.</p>

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	<p>I. a Chinese exclamation used to express good wishes before drinking, literally 'please', 'invite'.</p> <p>J. a calque of the Chinese phrase and refers to something or someone that claims or appears to be powerful or threatening but is actually ineffectual and unable to withstand challenge.</p> <p>K. graphics that help express an emotion when words are just not enough. The word came from the Japanese language and means “picture” and “character”.</p> <p>L. small side dishes served along with cooked rice in Korean cuisine and set in the middle of the table to be shared.</p>
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Task 4

For questions 41-50, match Asian idioms with their English equivalents. There are two extra English proverbs which you do not need to use.

Asian proverbs	English proverbs
(41) Money cannot buy time.	A When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
(42) Even monkeys fall from trees.	B I'll mind my own business, you mind yours.
(43) Obey the customs of the village you enter.	C Two heads are better than one.
(44) A frog's baby is a frog.	D A leopard will never change his spots
(45) One cannot move the mountain nor change one's personality.	E Time is more precious than gold.
(46) Go fishing for three days and dry the nets for two.	F Actions speak louder than words.
(47) By poking at a bamboo thicket, one drives out a snake.	G The error of a moment becomes the regret of a lifetime.
(48) Consult anyone, even your knees.	H Anybody can make a mistake.
(49) Knock before crossing even a stone bridge.	I Look before you leap.
(50) Well water does not intrude into river water.	J Like father, like son.
	K Work by fits and starts.
	L Let sleeping dogs lie.