УШБ-2023 17 марта, 12.00 (английский язык)

## РАЗБОР ЗАДАНИЙ



1. Among the issues which *Child Alert* is **NOT** concerned with is

**Correct answer:** 

B) children being abused in families.

Joanne Waters: <...> here in Britain we've been looking at the whole problem of homelessness, and then on a global scale we've been for many years looking at a number of issues - the problem of children being conscripted as soldiers, which we've been investigating for a number of years, and then the issue of child labour...

2. On her recent trip Joanne was Correct answer:

A) investigating the problem of exploiting children.

JW: <...> and then the issue of child labour...
I: And there's recently been a lot of concern in the media about this ... do you think the concern is justified?
JW: Well, in fact I've recently visited a number of countries where it does constitute an important part of the economy, trying to find out as much concrete information as possible.

3. Joanne's concerns about the extent of the problem

**Correct answer:** 

C) were fully confirmed.

I: And did you find that children were actually employed to any significant degree?JW: Oh, yes, this is certainly the case.

4. Joanne mentioned a case in which underage children

**Correct answer:** 

## B) were left completely jobless.

**JW**: For example, there was a similar outcry recently in the United States about imported clothing which, it emerged, had been made by underage children. So, the authorities decided to forbid the import of this clothing. But then the employers sacked all the children to get the contract back, and then the children had no income, they had to look for new jobs and a lot of these were in even worse conditions, so they ended up much worse off.

5. The outcome of the case concerned made Joanne conclude that

Correct answer:

# B) banning imported goods produced by children could harm them.

**JW**: For example, there was a similar outcry recently in the United States about imported clothing which, it emerged, had been made by underage children. So, er, the authorities decided to forbid the import of this clothing. But then the employers sacked all the children to get the contract back, and then the children had no income, they had to look for new jobs and a lot of these were in even worse conditions, so they ended up much worse off.

6. As Joanne sees it, imposing a total ban on child labour

**Correct answer:** 

#### C) is a step-by-step process.

I: So are you saying that nothing can be done about this? JW: No, I think a great deal can be done, but the answer is not a total ban on child labour. Instead we've started to work with the sporting goods industry, and with other charitable organisations to gradually phase out child labour in the football industry - so not impose a total ban, but go more gradually.

7. The major bulk of evidence in Joanne's investigation was provided by

**Correct answer:** 

C) children themselves.

I: So what was your first step? JW: Well, we found that no-one had actually asked the children themselves about their work. So we started by doing just that.

8. Child Alert found that underage working children

**Correct answer:** 

A) felt obliged to work.

**JW**: Well, we found that no-one had actually asked the children themselves about their work. So we started by doing just that. And what we found from them is first of all that they have to work, their families can't manage if they don't.

9. The charity is set to
Correct answer:
B) ban life-threatening jobs for children.

**JW**: Well, the most pressing need we feel is to stop children from having to do jobs such as work in mines, or where they're exposed to toxic substances... anything dangerous.

10. According to Joanne, the success of the goal set by *Child Alert* largely depends on

Correct answer:

C) the country's economic policies.

**JW**: Parents don't want their children to work, but it's not until standards of pay can be improved for their parents that anyone will be able to say, no, the children don't need to work, they can have the sort of life we think of as a child's life.

1. Correct answer:

Speaker 1 uses Instagram to build better relationships (A).

Speaker 1: But I find Instagram is different – sharing visuals of what I'm doing actually makes me closer to my friends.

2. Correct answer:

Speaker 2 uses Snapchat to replicate faceto-face communication (C).

Speaker 2: I can share the same kind of banter I have when I'm actually with my friends - nothing heavy or important.

3. Correct answer:

Speaker 3 uses YouTube to engage a wide audience (F).

Speaker 3: I'm inspired by the likes and comments I get.

4. Correct answer:

**Speaker 4** writes a diary to compare experiences (D).

Speaker 4: Even if I've done something very mundane, I make a note about it cos I enjoy looking back at what I was doing at the same time last year.

#### 5. Correct answer:

**Speaker 5** likes to create something unique **(B)**.

Speaker 5: I enjoy making something that is a complete one-off, and it's very therapeutic and calming.

6. Correct answer:

**Speaker 1** had trouble understanding software **(B)**.

Speaker 1: I did run into trouble at first because too many people could see my posts but it was because I didn't understand how to set it up.

Correct answer:
 Speaker 2 faced losing data (H).

Speaker 2: When I first used it, I was upset by having no record of a school trip because it disappeared, but I've learnt now to save what I need.

#### 8. Correct answer:

Speaker 3 had trouble with inappropriate postings (F).

Speaker 3: Once I talked about something that happened in school and then regretted it as it was too personal. I took it down, but still too many people saw it.

- 9. Correct answer:
  - **Speaker 4** struggled with keeping information private (A).
  - Speaker 4: The thing is, it's just for me it's my feelings, and I was angry about one of my friends reading it once. That was horrible, so now I don't talk to anyone about it.

10. Correct answer:

Speaker 5 was frustrated with their ability to master a skill (C).

Speaker 5: I used to get very frustrated with how to draw properly but it's taught me to be patient and not worry if it isn't perfect.

## Reading

1. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

some secret information recently revealed

**Correct answer: D** 

For centuries, forest tribes have known about the healing properties of certain plants, but it is only recently that the outside world has discovered that the rainforests hold potential cures for some of the world's major diseases.

2. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

gloomy predictions about the global future of languages

**Correct answer: A** 

Thousands of the world's languages are dying. Linguists have calculated that of the 6,000 languages currently spoken worldwide most will disappear over the next 100 years.

3. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

a difference in the mentality of people speaking different languages

**Correct answer: C** 

These people say things to each other which are very different from the things we say, they think very different thoughts, which are incomprehensible to us.

4. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

time required to record the data in written form

**Correct answer: B** 

The problem is it can take years to document a language.

5. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

a connection between language and culture

**Correct answer: C** 

The disappearance of a language invariably means the disappearance of a nation's traditions, rites, beliefs, and customs.

6. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

a criterion of defining a dead language Correct answer: B

When the language is spoken by fewer than 40 people, he calculates that it will die out.

7. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

negotiating skills for completing a mission successfully

**Correct answer: A** 

This often means trekking to some of the most inaccessible parts of the Earth and can require consummate diplomacy in dealing with remote tribes, some of which may be meeting outsiders for the first time, and will be wary of strangers asking for so much information about their language.

8. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

- a small number of modern thriving languages
- **Correct answer: A**

Conversely, the handful of major international languages are forging ahead.

9. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

consequences of dying languages for people's well-being

**Correct answer: D** 

If the languages die, so will the medicinal knowledge of naturally occurring tonics, rubs and potions.

10. In which part of the article is the following mentioned ...

lack of information on a number of languages Correct answer: B

There are about 200 languages spoken in this area, but only a few have been properly described

11. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

a comparison with another science for a better understanding

**Correct answer: C** 

Why should a language be less interesting than unknown species?

12. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

general reluctance to learn minor languages of small countries.

**Correct answer: A** 

Nor will most people be interested in mastering any of the 800 languages spoken on the island of Papua New Guinea, many of which are threatened.

13. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

a no longer existing language in North America

**Correct answer: A** 

But the vast majority of the world never had need of phrases in Heiltsuk, a native Indian language from Canada which is now dead.

14. In which part of the article is the following mentioned...

medical applications of some plants Correct answer: D

The udi tree eases sore throats, and hibiscus leaf tea is used by expectant mothers.

## Reading. Task 2

## A landmark study has revealed a great increase in the use of essay cheating by students at universities around the world.

(D) Based on recent surveys, this groundbreaking paper concludes that at least one in seven of the university students have asked someone else to do a written assignment for them. This potentially represents 31 million learners across the globe.

(C) Phil Newton, director of learning and teaching at Swansea University and author of this study, said: "The numbers are clearly going up." He analyzed 71 survey samples from 65 studies covering more than 50 thousand participants.

**(B)** In the examined number of samples, 3.5 % of students admitted to cheating. The rates of essay cheating were much lower in the older surveys, whereas, among samples dating from 2014 onwards, the average rate of cheating rose to 15.7 %.

(E) Based on this percentage, Professor Newton suggested that the information he found mostly underestimated the levels of essay cheating. Students at their own university might fear some kind of punishment for honest answers. The research also shows that those who answered the questions of the survey are least likely to cheat.

(A) "To tackle the problem, we are going to have more conversations with staff and students about academic integrity and how to promote it. Moreover, we need to change the laws. While Ireland and the US legislate against it, the UK risks becoming the country where essay business is going to thrive unless something is done about it," Professor Newton said.

(F) This idea is supported by a petition to "ban advertising of 'essay cheating services" in the UK. It was launched by lain Mansfield, formerly a senior civil servant in the Department for Education, who said that "because helping someone to cheat in an academic exam is not technically illegal, the government needs to close this legal loophole."

The Quality Assurance Agency is considering a proposal on how existing legislation could be used to prosecute essay mill advertising.