

ЗАДАНИЯ

заключительного этапа Универсиады РУДН
по предметному направлению
«ЛИНГВИСТИКА: ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ»
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)

Заключительный этап по предметному направлению «Лингвистика: иностранные языки» (английский язык)

На данном этапе проверяется уровень владения английским языком на уровне B2 по Общей европейской шкале уровней владения иностранными языками (CEFR). Уровень B2 соответствует "продвинутому" уровню владения языком.

Испытание заключительного этапа открытой универсиады федерального государственного автономного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Российский университет дружбы народов имени Патриса Лумумбы» «RUDN-ON» (Универсиады РУДН) по направлению подготовки: 45.03.02 Лингвистика состоит из двух частей:

Первая часть включает в себя чтение и анализ текста на профессиональную тематику (объем 650-700 слов) и ответы на вопросы, проверяющие понимание основной идеи, вспомогательных деталей и общей структуры текста. Количество вопросов 25. Правильный ответ на каждый вопрос оценивается в 2 балла. Общее количество – 50 баллов. Время выполнения – 60 минут.

Вторая часть – устная беседа на заданную тему (до 3-х минут), будет предложена тема для обсуждения, в рамках которой надо составить соответствующее высказывание и ответить на дополнительные вопросы (до 3-х). Оценка производится по 5 критериям от 1 до 10. Максимальное количество баллов – 50. Время 10 минут. Общее количество баллов заключительного этапа – 100.

Критерии оценивания заданий устной части заключительного этапа

№	Критерии оценивания	Баллы
1	Логичность и последовательность. Стройность высказывания. Беглость высказывания. Использование средств логической связи.	1-10
2	Лексика. Разнообразие и правильное контекстуальное использование лексических единиц и идиоматических выражений	1-10
3	Грамматика. Разнообразие и сложность используемых грамматических структур. Правильное использование грамматических форм и явлений, включая структуру предложений.	1-10
4	Произношение. Разборчивость: способность быть понятым экзаменатором. Ударение и интонация. Правильное выделение слов и фраз.	1-10
5	Содержание. Актуальность. Степень соответствия ответа заданной теме и заданию. Развитие темы. Глубина и проработанность ответа с использованием примеров и деталей.	1-10
	Оценка осуществляется на основании соответствия высказывания уровню языка – B2 продвинутый. На оценку влияет количество и качество ошибок. Ошибками кандидата считаются те, которые существенно затрудняют понимание и свидетельствуют о недостаточном знании языка или несоответствии уровню B2, постоянные грамматические ошибки, трудности произношения, мешающие разборчивости высказывания, ограниченный словарный запас, частое повторение мыслей, неорганизованные ответы, лишённые связности.	
ИТОГО		max 50

Multilingual Education

A. Multilingualism is a fundamental part of human society, reflecting the diverse linguistic landscape of our world. World Atlas of Languages documents 8,324 languages, spoken or signed, of which around 7,000 languages are still in use today. Only 351 languages are used as medium of instruction. One language disappears every two weeks, underscoring the urgent need for language preservation and revitalisation efforts.

B. Multilingual education, based on mother tongue instruction, is essential because it enables learners to be taught in the language they understand and speak best, resulting in better learning outcomes across a range of subjects including math and science. Research shows that when children learn in their first language, they have better reading and comprehension skills, making it easier to learn additional languages. Multilingual education based on the mother tongue in the early years of schooling also plays a key role in the transition from home to school and fosters respect for diversity.

C. UNESCO underscores the importance of multilingual education as a foundation for equitable and inclusive learning. To strengthen it, governments must prioritize policies that integrate mother tongue languages into the education system, allowing learners to develop literacy in their mother tongue before acquiring additional languages. A well-trained teaching workforce is central to this effort. Teachers must be equipped with the skills to deliver instruction in multiple languages effectively, supported by culturally relevant materials that reflect diverse linguistic backgrounds. Additionally, embedding multilingual education into national curricula from early childhood through higher education provides a seamless transition for students. Assessment strategies must also align with multilingual education principles to ensure fair evaluation of students' progress. Community involvement plays a key role. When parents and local stakeholders are actively engaged in shaping education policies, multilingual approaches gain broader acceptance and lead to better outcomes.

D. By some estimates, between half and two-thirds of the world's population use two or more languages in their daily life. Switzerland attributes 10% of its gross domestic product (GDP) to its multilingual heritage, which includes French, German, Italian, and Romansh. In contrast, the United Kingdom has been estimated to lose approximately 3.5% of its GDP annually due to relatively poor language skills among its population, limiting international trade and economic opportunities. The Pacific is home to nearly 25% of the world's approximately 6,000 languages. Students are found to perform better when concepts are explained in terms of their personal context and experience. Countries that promote multilingual education benefit from enhanced innovation, improved employability, and increased participation in the global economy. Multilingual education supports sustainable development by preserving indigenous knowledge systems, which often contain valuable insights into biodiversity and climate resilience.

E. Despite its recognized benefits, multilingual education faces several challenges. One of the main issues is limited teacher capacity, as many are not trained to teach in multiple languages or may lack proficiency in their students' mother tongue. Another significant challenge is the lack of resources, with many regions experiencing a shortage of funding, textbooks and other learning materials in minority, and indigenous languages. Policy gaps also hinder the effective implementation of multilingual education; while many governments acknowledge its importance, few have enacted comprehensive policies to support it effectively. Additionally, there can be resistance from communities, with some parents and stakeholders concerned that mother tongue instruction may hinder proficiency in dominant national or international languages, potentially limiting future opportunities. Overcoming this resistance necessitates community engagement, awareness campaigns, and concrete evidence of the long-term benefits multilingual education brings to students and society. Technology is transforming multilingual education by offering innovative ways to teach and preserve languages. AI-driven tools, mobile apps, and digital archives facilitate the documentation and dissemination of Indigenous and minority languages. Digital learning resources, such as e-books and online courses, make



language education more accessible, especially in remote areas. Additionally, speech-to-text applications and translation tools are improving the reach of multilingual education, ensuring that learners can access content in their preferred language. However, it is essential that these technologies are developed inclusively, supporting underrepresented languages, and that digital education aligns with cultural contexts and community needs.

Task 1. Matching Headings to Paragraphs (A–E)

Read the text. Match the headings I–VII to the appropriate paragraph A–E in the text.
There are two extra statements that do not match any paragraph.

- I. The role of community and data in supporting effective multilingual policies.
- II. The current state of the world's languages.
- III. How poor language skills can lead to economic losses.
- IV. Learning in one's first language improves academic performance and eases school transition.
- V. Practical obstacles and how technology can help.
- VI. Recommendations for integrating mother tongue instruction into national education systems.
- VII. The cognitive advantages of learning multiple languages from childhood.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. E

Task 2. Read the text.

Decide if statements are True, False or Not Given

6. Weak foreign-language skills in the United Kingdom are associated with missed chances in overseas trade.
7. Digital platforms are extending access to education in various languages, which is particularly beneficial for learners in metropolitan areas.
8. More than two-thirds of the world's documented languages are still actively used today.
9. Switzerland's homogenized language environment is portrayed as an asset that contributes positively to its national income.
10. Learning in one's mother tongue prevents students from becoming proficient in dominant national or international languages.
11. Governments that have enacted comprehensive multilingual policies have already seen a complete stop to the disappearance of their indigenous languages.



12. Safeguarding local and Indigenous languages has nothing to do with knowledge about biodiversity or climate resilience.
13. Having plenty of teachers who can confidently teach in more than one language is a major strength of today's education systems.
14. Children should first acquire literacy in their home language before starting to study additional languages.
15. When families and local communities are meaningfully involved, multilingual programmes are more likely to gain acceptance and succeed.

Task 3. Fill the gaps using no more than two words from the text (one- or two-word answers). Use the exact word forms from the text.

Multilingual education relies on instruction in a student's 16 _____, which improves academic performance in subjects such as 17 _____ and science. It also promotes 18 _____ for cultural diversity and supports the shift from home to school. Nations that support multilingual education experience greater 19 _____, higher 20 _____, and increased participation in the global economy. Nevertheless, obstacles remain, including insufficient 21 _____, scarce 22 _____, and existing 23 _____. Technology offers solutions via 24 _____ resources and AI applications. UNESCO advises incorporating mother tongue languages into educational frameworks and preparing 25 _____ effectively to deliver instruction in multiple languages.

Часть II. Вопросы для устной беседы

1. Motivation

What is your main motivation for learning a language, and how does it influence your learning process?

Supporting Questions:

- Is your motivation more practical (e.g., career, travel) or personal (e.g., culture, family)?
- Has your motivation changed since you started learning?
- How does having a clear goal affect your consistency and enthusiasm?

2. Challenges

What is the biggest challenge you face in language learning, and how do you overcome it?

Supporting Questions:

- Do you struggle more with speaking, grammar, vocabulary, or confidence?
- How do you handle making mistakes in front of others?
- What strategies or mindsets help you stay persistent when learning feels difficult?



3. Learning Preferences

What kind of language learning environment or method works best for you?

Supporting Questions:

- Do you prefer structured classroom learning, self-study, immersion, or a mix?
- How important is technology (apps, online tools) in your learning process?
- Do you learn better alone, in pairs, or in group settings?

4. Role of the Teacher

What qualities or methods do you think make a language teacher most effective?

Supporting Questions:

- Should a teacher correct every mistake, or focus more on fluency and confidence?
- How can a teacher create a supportive and motivating classroom atmosphere?
- What role should culture play in language teaching?

5. Language and Identity

How do you think learning a new language affects your sense of identity or worldview?

Supporting Questions:

- Has learning a language changed how you see your own culture or other cultures?
- Do you feel like a “different person” when you speak another language?
- How important is pronunciation/accuracy to feeling like you “own” the language?

