

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ



Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

«Российский государственный гуманитарный университет»
(ФГБОУ ВО «РГГУ»)

ОЛИМПИАДА РГГУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2021 г.

Заключительный этап

9 класс

Вариант № 21-ОШ-2-09 Английский язык-2

На выполнение олимпиадных заданий отводится 150 минут. Вам предлагается выполнить четыре категории заданий. При выполнении заданий внимательно читайте инструкцию к каждому заданию.

Максимальное количество баллов за ответы:

- Часть 1. (Reading) - 35 баллов;
- Часть 2. (Writing) - 25 баллов;
- Часть 3. (Use of English) - 20 баллов;
- Часть 4. (Cultural Studies) - 20 баллов.

Part 1. Reading

You are the editor of a magazine. You have come across two interesting articles but some parts of the articles have been mixed up. Use the headline and the initial paragraphs of the articles and put the parts to the right title and in the right order so that you should receive the original articles.

Task 1.

Article 1.

A Search for a Lost Hammer Led to the Largest Cache of Roman Treasure Ever Found in Britain

When Eric Lawes set off for a field in Hoxne village, Suffolk on November 16, 1992, it wasn't on a treasure hunt. The metal detector he'd received as a retirement gift was meant to find a hammer lost on the farmland. But the detector picked up a strong signal in the earth, leading Lawes to start digging, and it quickly became apparent that he had **come across** treasure. After bringing up only a few shovelfuls of silver spoons and gold coins, Lawes quickly retreated and called the police and the local archaeological society. The very next day, as covertly as possible, the archaeologists excavated a chunk of earth with the treasure still contained within. This way,

they could remove the objects under laboratory conditions, which would help determine the age and storage method of the cache.

A) In the 25 years since the unearthing of the Hoxne hoard, researchers have used the objects to learn more about one of Britain's most turbulent periods: the island's separation from the Roman Empire in 410 A.D. The end of the fourth century A.D. was an **unsettled** time for the Roman Empire. The territory stretched the Mediterranean world, including all of the land that would come to be Italy, Spain, Greece and France and large chunks of North Africa, Turkey and Britain. Under Emperor Theodosius, Christianity became the sole religion of the empire, while all other belief systems became illegal, a dramatic change after centuries of polytheism. And while parts of the Empire continued to thrive, the Western Roman Empire was deteriorating. Gothic warriors won battles and killed leaders like Emperor Valens, and in 410 the Visigoths (nomadic Germanic peoples) sacked Rome. Meanwhile, Roman subjects in Britain were left to **fend** for themselves against raiders from Scotland and Ireland, having lost the support of Roman soldiers even before the separation from the Empire. "The years from the later fourth century to 450, the period including the British hoarding peak, witnessed numerous invasions into the [mainland Europe] Empire by Germanic and Hunnic groups often followed by large scale devastation and disruption," writes Roman archaeologist Peter Guest.

B) Lawes received £1.75 million from the British government for finding the gold and leaving it intact, which he split with the farmer on whose land the hoard was uncovered (he also eventually found the hammer, which later went on exhibit). As for archaeologists, they had their own reward: of the 40 treasure hoards discovered in Britain, the Hoxne Hoard was "the largest and latest ever found in Britain," says Rachel Wilkinson. The project curator for Romano-British collections at the British Museum, where the artifacts reside, Wilkinson says the unique way this hoard was excavated, compared to how most are retrieved by farmers plowing their field, makes it invaluable.

C) However, even surrounded by unanswered questions, the Hoxne treasure is an irresistible collection that tells a dramatic story: the end of one empire, the earliest days of what would eventually become another empire. And whatever else it might provide archaeologists, it also provides the public with a happy ending – sometimes you find buried treasure when you least expect it.

D) This level of societal **upheaval** has led to the "hoards equal hordes" hypothesis. Basically, Romano-British citizens who no longer had the protection of the Roman Empire were so terrified of the raiding Saxons, Angles, Picts and others that they buried their most valuable belongings. According to an entry from 418 in the 9th-century text Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, "In this year the Romans collected all the treasures which were in Britain and hid some in the earth so that no one afterwards could find them, and some they took with them into Gaul." For all their fears of "barbarians," the Romano-British weren't only the only people in the Roman Empire to experience upheaval – yet nowhere else have hoards been discovered in as dense of numbers as in Britain. Because no organic materials survived in the Hoxne hoard, radiocarbon can't be used as a dating technique. Instead, archaeologists use the age of coins, which they arrive at by looking at **inscriptions** on the coin as well as the ruler depicted on its face.

E) "The Roman Emperor wasn't supplying Britain with new gold and silver coins, and in light of that, the population tried to get over this sudden cutoff in the supply of precious metals by making the existing supplies go further," Guest said. Archaeologist Catherine Johns

speculates that the Roman family to whom the treasure belonged kept them as sentimental objects.

Task 2.

Article 2.

The True History of the Orient Express

To most people the Orient Express is more an idea than just a train. We are most familiar with its life in fiction and cinema: Hercule Poirot solved his most famous case on it, Alfred Hitchcock's lady vanished from it and James Bond rode it from Istanbul to London. Now the legendary train is going to appear on the big screen as director Kenneth Branagh tries his hand at remaking Agatha Christie's classic murder-mystery tale.

F) However, what was the real Orient Express like, how did it first attain its aura of mystery and intrigue and what was the famous train's ultimate fate? In 1865, a prominent Belgian banker's son named Georges Nagelmackers first envisioned "a train that would span a continent, running on a continuous ribbon of metal for more than 1,500 miles," as E. H. Cookridge writes in *Orient Express: The Life and Time of the World's Most Famous Train*. During a trip to America, Nagelmackers witnessed the many innovations in railway travel there – chief among them George Pullman's unprecedented, luxurious "sleeper cars" – and he returned determined to realize his vision.

G) After a number of **false** starts, financial troubles and difficulties negotiating with various national railway companies, Nagelmackers's Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits (wagons-lits being French for "sleeper cars") established a route from Paris to Istanbul, and then called Constantinople. The newspapers **dubbed** it the "Orient Express" – though Istanbul was as far toward the "Orient" as this train would ever travel – and Nagelmackers embraced the name. Then the Orient Express set out on its first formal journey, with many journalists aboard to publicly marvel at the train's luxury and beauty. Aboard the train, the delighted passengers felt as though they'd entered one of Europe's finest hotels; they marveled at the intricate wooden paneling, deluxe leather armchairs, silk sheets and wool blankets for the beds. The journey from Paris to Istanbul lasted a little over 80 hours.

H) Some kings traveling onboard the train infamously exhibited very odd behavior. Ferdinand of Bulgaria, scared to death of assassins, was observed locking himself in the bathroom. The king of Bulgaria, an amateur engineer, insisted that he be allowed to drive the train through his country, which he did at dangerous speeds. Czar Nicholas II demanded that special cars be built for his visit to France, and some decades later the French President Paul Deschanel clumsily **tumbled** from one of these cars in the dead of night, an event that prompted such ridicule that he eventually resigned. In its heyday, the train duly earned another nickname: "Spies' Express." Continent-hopping secret agents loved the train, writes Cookridge, since it simply "made their jobs so much easier and their travels much more comfortable." One of the most remarkable of these agents was an Englishman named Robert Baden-Powell, who posed as a lepidopterist collecting samples in the Balkans. His intricate sketches of the forms and colors of butterfly wings were actually coded representations of the fortifications he spotted along the Dalmatian Coast, which served as great aids to the British and Italian navies during World War I. Though the two World Wars severely limited Orient Express service, a single car played a fascinating symbolic role in both.

I) The pedigree of the train became rather complicated in later years, as Nagelmackers's original line spawned similar ones following slightly different routes, and as other providers began to use the phrase "Orient Express" for promotional purposes. The Direct Orient Express, the Simplon Orient Express (the train Poirot rode), the Nostalgic Orient Express and many others have existed over the years. One descendant of the original Orient Express became rather shabby, crowded and cheap – a disillusioned journalist called it a movable apartment house. Today's Venice-Simplon Orient Express aims for the **opulence** of the original, and for the right price, a person can still go for a ride in its restored original Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits cars. But attempts to maintain the old glamour of the Orient Express have largely fallen into self-parody – promoters of the line have encouraged **patrons** to dress in 1920s clothes, and even once staged a murder mystery game during a journey. Writing in 1976 for the Los Angeles Times, one reporter meets a tired and cranky contessa who says, on the trip's last leg, "If there are going to be any murders on this train, it will be the Turk that wakes me up at 5 a.m."

J) Modern versions of the Orient Express are a far cry from the original that Cookridge lovingly and nostalgically portrays: "Kings and crooks, millionaires and refugees, big-game hunters and smugglers, prima donnas and courtesans traveled on it; tycoons and financiers clinched their deals across its elegant dining tables; diplomats, spies, and revolutionaries on board the train moved secretively to their moments of history." The era of such intrigue and excitement aboard the Orient Express is over. But in a world that becomes more connected every day – and one in which there is no shortage of luxury travel – much of Nagelmackers's vision lives on. The Orient Express became the train of choice for Europe's wealthy and high-born, a rolling symbol of the economic disparities of its age. "Peasants in half-a-dozen countries would pause in their work in the fields and gape at the glittering cars and the snobby faces behind the windows," writes Cookridge. It came to be called "the King of Trains and the Train of Kings."

Tasks 3-12.

Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts.

3. What does the word "**come across**" mean?

- A. looked for
- B. turned up
- C. understood
- D. found

4. What does the word "**unsettled**" mean?

- A. anxious
- B. wasted
- C. worried
- D. empty

5. What does the word “**fend**” mean?

- A. worry
- B. protect
- C. bother
- D. save

6. What does the word “**upheaval**” mean?

- A. feast
- B. stroll
- C. unrest
- D. event

7. What does the word “**inscriptions**” mean?

- A. writings
- B. letters
- C. portraits
- D. pictures

8. What does the word “**false**” mean?

- A. early
- B. late
- C. failed
- D. refused

9. What does the word “**dubbed**” mean?

- A. described
- B. compared
- C. called
- D. replaced

10. What does the word “**tumbled**” mean?

- A. fell out
- B. came out
- C. went out
- D. jumped out

11. What does the word “**opulence**” mean?

- A. fortune
- B. wealth
- C. richness
- D. prosperity

12. What does the word “**patrons**” mean?

- A. promoters
- B. clients
- C. staff
- D. sponsors

Tasks 13-27.

Here is a summary of the article “The True History of the Orient Express”. However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose “0”.

13. The journey across the world aboard the Orient Express lasted a little over 80 hours.

- a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

14. The newspapers dubbed it the “Orient Express” – as Istanbul was not far toward the “Orient” as this train would ever travel – and Nagelmackers embraced the name.

- a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

15. Then the Orient Express set out on its first informal journey, with many journalists aboard to publicly marvel at the train’s luxury and beauty.

- a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

16. The pedigree of the train became rather complicated in previous years, as Nagelmackers’s original line generated similar ones following slightly similar routes, and as other providers began to use the phrase “Orient Express” for promotional purposes.

- a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

17. In its heyday, the train duly earned another nickname: “Spies’ Express.”

- a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

18. We are most familiar with its life in fiction and cinema: Hercule Poirot never managed to solve his most famous case on it.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

19. In 1865 a prominent Belgian banker's son first devised a train that would span a continent, running on a continuous ribbon of metal for more than 1,500 miles.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

20. During a trip to America, gentlemen had the opportunity to see the lack of innovations in railway travel there.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

21. Chief innovations among them George Pullman's unprecedented, luxurious "sleeper cars" – and he returned determined to realize his vision.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

22. After successful and fruitful negotiating with various national railway companies, "Compagnie des Wagons-Lits" established a route from London to Istanbul, and then called Constantinople.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

23. Aboard the train, the irritated passengers felt as though they'd entered one of Europe's finest hotels.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

24. The passengers astonish at the intricate wooden paneling, deluxe leather armchairs, silk sheets and wool blankets for the beds.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

25. One of the spy agents was Robert Baden-Powell, who posed as a lepidopterist collecting samples in the Balkans.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

26. The Orient Express became the train of choice for Europe's middle class, a rolling symbol of the economic inequality of its age.

- a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

27. Czar Nicholas II demanded that special cars be built for his visit to France.

- a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3

Part 2. Writing

Tasks 28.

You have read the article “A Search for a Lost Hammer Led to the Largest Cache of Roman Treasure Ever Found in Britain”. Put the events which you have learnt about in the chronological order.

- A) The next day, the archaeologists excavated a chunk of earth with the treasure still contained within. They could remove the objects under laboratory conditions, which would help determine the age and storage method of the hiding place.
- B) The metal detector Eric Lawes had received as a retirement gift was meant to find a hammer lost on the farmland. But the detector picked up a strong signal in the earth, leading Lawes to start digging, and it quickly became apparent that he had come across treasure.
- C) In the 25 years since the unearthing of the treasure, researchers have used the objects to learn more about one of Britain's most turbulent periods. For example, archaeologists use the age of coins, which they get by looking at inscriptions on the coin as well as the ruler depicted on its face.
- D) After the study, it was assumed that Romano-British citizens who no longer had the protection of the Roman Empire were so terrified of the raiding that they buried their most valuable belongings. But even surrounded by unanswered questions treasure is a collection that tells a dramatic story: the end of one empire, the earliest days of what would eventually become another empire. And whatever else it might provide archaeologists, it also provides the public with a happy ending—sometimes you find buried treasure when you least expect it.
- E) Lawes received the compensation from the British government for finding the gold and leaving it untouched. And he split it with the farmer on whose land the hoard was uncovered. And for archaeologists, they had their own reward namely the 40 treasure hoards discovered in Britain. Then the project curator says the unique way this hoard was excavated, compared to how most are extracted by farmers plowing their field, makes it invaluable.

Task 29.

Write a commentary on the given information from the article “A Search for a Lost Hammer Led to the Largest Cache of Roman Treasure Ever Found in Britain”. Your commentary is to be between 150-180 words. You are not allowed to cite from the original text pieces longer than 4 words running. Your text should contain various points of view, including your own.

To fulfill the task successfully you are:

- to briefly convey the content of the article;
- to mention various/possible views of the issue;
- to divide your text into logically connected paragraphs.

Part 3. Use of English

Tasks 30-39.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE the word given. DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS. The number of words you should write is specified in each sentence. Type the needed words. The words of your answers should be divided by one space.

30. Mary remembers the first time she went to school very clearly.

going

Mary clearly remembers _____ the first time. (4 words)

31. This picture was bought by us.

we

_____ bought the picture. (4 words)

32. It is warmer today than it was yesterday.

not

_____ today as it was yesterday. (5 words)

33. “Let us not go outside”, he said.

suggested

He _____ at home. (3 words)

34. Louise couldn't complete the trip to the Pole because he wasn't well enough.

too

Louise _____ the trip to the Pole. (5 words)

35. Which part of the course interested you most?

interesting

Which _____ of your course? (5 words)

36. He is quite a good English speaker.

enough

He _____ . (4 words)

37. As long as it doesn't rain, the party will be held outdoors.

unless

_____, the party will be held outdoors. (3 words)

38. I did not know that the child was so talented.

how

I did not know _____ ! (5 words)

39. Everybody must do exactly what your teacher tells you.

carry

Everybody must _____ instructions exactly. (4 words)

Part 4. Cultural Study

Tasks 40-49.

Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.

40. After the death of King Henry III, his son Edward I became the new King of this country. He started a conquest in three separate campaigns. There was an uprising against the locals but later on tried and executed. The second campaign was Democratic. The king was obliged to call a parliament.

true

false

41. The history of this country began with a warrior tribe of people known as the Gauls. Then, the Romans conquered the Gauls and they were followed by the Franks from Germany. The Franks gave the name to this country. This country was a major power in Europe in the Middle Ages.

true

false

42. This event took place in the Forest in 9 AD, when an alliance of people ambushed and destroyed three legions and their auxiliaries. The alliance was led by Arminius. He had acquired citizenship and had received a military education, which enabled him to deceive the commander methodically and anticipate the army's tactical responses.

true

false

43. The Roman Conquest resulted in the establishment of this country as a European Nation. In the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066, they debated where country would belong to. Harold Godwinson expelled the Vikings from this country.

true

false

44. During the 13th and 14th centuries, armies tried to conquer the country through military force. It was until in 1707 when they agreed to the Act of Union. This was composed of two Acts of Parliament and they also shared one military and engineering prowess. This was considered as the most successful nation union in world history.

true

false

45. This bridge is very famous and located in this country. This ancient 50 m high three-level bridge is a technical masterpiece in Occitanie. It was built shortly before the Christian era to allow the Nîmes aqueduct, nearly 50 km long, to cross the Gardon river. This tall and magnificent bridge is almost a thousand years old!

true

false

46. Once the citizens of this country had to face the French in 1805. Then Admiral won a great victory over the French fleet. In order to commemorate this event, the monument was erected on this square.

true

false

47. This country was the first to use postage stamps: In 1840 the first stamps showed a portrait of the ruler of that country. The first postage stamp called 'Penny Black' as it was worth one penny and was black.

true

false

48. Over the years, this country has been through many political crises. Its current government is a semi-presidential system. The president is elected by the people and is head of state. A prime minister, chosen by the president, works with the elected parliament to pass laws.

true

false

49. In the nineteenth century an amazing general and commander of the army, came into power. He led the country into many battles and made this country even stronger. Then he became the ruler of this country. His time as the ruler ended after he lost the Battle of Waterloo. He was sent to the island of Elba and finally to St Helena to be sure he would not escape. He died on the island.

true

false

Tasks 50-59.

Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.

Great Fire of London

(50) _____, night the fire began on (51) _____, in the bake shop of Thomas Farynor, who is the baker to (52) _____. At one o'clock in the morning, a servant woke to find the house aflame, and the baker and his family escaped. The unit of people poured the buckets of water from the river over the flames. By 8 o'clock in the morning, the fire had spread halfway across London Bridge. Most of the city got damage.

The loss of life was less but the property loss was huge. Some 430 acres, as much as (53) _____ of the city proper was destroyed, Thousands of citizens found themselves homeless and financially ruined. The Great Fire changed the face of London forever. The only positive effect of the Great Fire of London was that the (54) _____, which had claimed many lives in London since 1665, stopped spreading due to the mass death of plague (55)_____.

Charles II appointed six Commissioners to redesign the city. The plan provided for wider streets and buildings of (56)_____. By 1671, 9000 houses and public buildings had been completed. (57)_____ was commissioned to design and oversee the construction of nearly 50 churches, not least of them a new St. Paul's Cathedral, construction of which began in 1675. The King also had Wren design a (58) _____ to the Great Fire, which stands still today at the site of the bakery which started it all.

The London fire gave rise to modern fire (59) _____. The very next year, in 1667, Nicholas Barbon established the first insurance company that specializes in fire insurance – “The Fire Office”, later renamed “The Phoenix”.

50.

- A. September 2, 1666,
- B. October 2, 1666
- C. September 2, 1766
- D. October 15, 1966

51.

- A. Carnaby Street
- B. Pudding Lane
- C. Abbey Road
- D. Baker Street

52.

- A. Louis XIV the Great
- B. Edward VIII
- C. George I
- D. King Charles II

53.

- A. 10%
- B. 20 %
- C. 50 %
- D. 80%

54.

- A. gaiety
- B. burn
- C. plague
- D. disease

55.

- A. rats
- B. dogs
- C. people
- D. hamsters

56.

- A. timber, rather than brick
- B. brick, rather than timber
- C. brick, rather than concrete
- D. timber, rather than concrete

57.

- A. Charles Barry
- B. Antonio Gaudi
- C. Peter Harrison
- D. Sir Christopher Wren

58.

- A. flag
- B. monument
- C. sculpture
- D. flowerbed

59.

- A. insurance
- B. service
- C. office
- D. security

Председатель предметной методической
комиссии по иностранному языку
доктор филологических наук, профессор



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