МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
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«Российский государственный гуманитарный университет»
(ФГБОУ ВО «РГГУ»)

ОЛИМПИАДА РГГУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2021 г.

Заключительный этап

10 класс

ОТВЕТЫ

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Вариант № 21-ОШ-2-10 Английский язык-1

Part 1. Reading
(35 баллов)

Task 1. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)
Article 1.

What Will Happen When Machines Write Songs Just as Well as Your Favorite Musician?

Ed Newton-Rex grew up immersed in music. As a child, he sang in the King's College Choir in England and played the piano. He went on to earn a music degree, and one of the things he studied was, "Why do people like music?" he told me. The answer, he learned, is that there's no simple answer: It's a deeply complex stew of art, timbre, and emotion. And maths. As Pythagoras discovered about 2,500 years ago, music is deeply mathematical, and it's possible to represent melody using numbers and ratios. After finishing his undergraduate degree, Newton-Rex went to visit his girlfriend, who was studying at Harvard. He sat in on a coding lecture and became enraptured with the idea of writing software that could generate songs by harnessing the machine's ability to semi-randomly recombine numbers. "Why haven't computers been able to do this yet?" he wondered.

B) Over the next year, he set out to create a composing machine. He taught himself enough to code up a prototype that would create songs based on a set of simple rules. Before

long, his system, Jukedeck, **was cranking out** instrumental tunes good enough to convince some investors to back him. He then hired programmers to rebuild his system using “deep learning” neural networks, the hot new artificial-intelligence (AI) technique. Neural nets can, in effect, learn on their own. Newton-Rex would feed thousands of melodies his team composed - pop, blues, folk, and other genres - into the system. The neural net would decode the deep patterns in the music and crank out new melodies based on what it had intuited.

A) Jukedeck has since penned more than 1 million songs, and in the past few years several similar firms have emerged to join this weird new industry. Their tools are **point-and-click** easy: Pick a genre, a “mood,” and a duration, and boom—Jukedeck churns out a free composition for your personal project or, if you pay a fee, for commercial use. Songs composed by Jukedeck and its ilk are already showing up in podcasts, video games, and YouTube content, “from explainer videos to family holiday videos to sports videos,” says Patrick Stobbs, Jukedeck’s co-founder. For years, DIY video makers have licensed tunes from huge “libraries” of Muzak-y stuff produced by humans. The songs can be surprisingly good. We’ve all heard about how AI is getting progressively better at accomplishing eerily lifelike tasks: driving cars, recognizing faces, translating languages. But when a machine can compose songs as well as a talented musician can, the implications run deep - not only for people’s livelihoods, but for the very notion of what makes human beings unique.

E) Newton-Rex and his fellow pioneers are, historically, in good company. For centuries, musicians have been **mesmerized** by the idea of writing algorithmically, usually by finding some device to add randomness to their craft. In the 18th century, composers played Würfelspiel, a dice game, to generate compositions. This became so common that one composer even wrote a satire about an artist who splattered paint on musical scores and tried to play whatever emerged. In Amsterdam, Dietrich Winkel, inventor of the common metronome, built a mammoth automated pipe organ that recombined melodies using two barrels that interacted on a “random walk.” The innovations picked up again in the 1960s, as the first generation of computer nerds coaxed room-size mainframes to generate simple melodies. A couple of decades later, composition tools arrived on the first blast of personal computers – with Laurie Spiegel’s Music Mouse software, you could wave your mouse around and hit keys to influence the algorithm, making you a partner in your Mac’s auditory creation.

D) There are two forces propelling today’s robotic music explosion. One is the rise of neural nets, technique AI scientists **beavered** at for decades before enjoying key breakthroughs in the early 2010s. Companies like Google have released free, easy-to-use neural net code, so now nearly any competent programmer can dabble. And neural nets allow for subtler compositions than past technologies did. Rather than telling the system precisely how to compose a tune or a beat, the coder simply gathers thousands of examples and lets the system make its own rules.

C) The second factor is demand. The US market for background music hit $660 million in 2017, up 18 percent from two years earlier, according to industry consultant Barry Massarsky, and preliminary figures show 11 percent growth in 2018. Composers worldwide make ends meet by contributing to the tune libraries used by You Tubers, corporations, radio shows - whoever needs a sonic backdrop. This is basically the audio version of the market for stock photos: The songs are predictable, often hackneyed, but good enough for a how-to makeup video or sports podcast.

Task 2.
Article 2.

How Headphones Changed the World

If you are reading this on a computer, there is an excellent chance that you are wearing, or within arm's reach of, a pair of headphones or earbuds. To visit a modern office place is to walk into a room with a dozen songs playing simultaneously but to hear none of them. Up to half of younger workers listen to music on their headphones, and the vast majority thinks it makes us better at our jobs. In survey after survey, we report with confidence that music makes us happier, better at concentrating, and more productive. Science says we're full of it. Listening to music hurts our ability to recall other stimuli, and any pop song - loud or soft - reduces overall performance for both extraverts and introverts.

H) If headphones are so bad for productivity, why do so many people at work have headphones?

There is an economic answer: The United States has moved from a farming economy to a service economy, and more jobs "demand higher levels of concentration, reflection and creativity." This leads to a logistical answer: With 70 percent of office workers in **cubicles**, it's more important to create one's own cocoon of sound. That brings us to a psychological answer: There is evidence that music relaxes our muscles, improves our mood, and can even moderately reduce blood pressure, heart rate, and anxiety. What music steals in acute concentration, it returns to us in the form of good vibes. That brings us finally to our final cultural answer: Headphones give us absolute control over our audio-environment, allowing us to privatize our public spaces. This is an important development for dense office environments in a service economy. But it also represents nothing less than a fundamental shift in humans' basic relationship to music.

J) In 1910, the Radio Division of the U.S. Navy received a freak letter from Salt Lake City written in purple ink on blue-and-pink paper. Whoever opened the envelope probably wasn't expecting to read the next Thomas Edison. But the invention contained within represented the apotheosis of one of Edison's more famous and incomplete, discoveries: the creation of sound from electrical signals. The author of the violet-ink note, an eccentric Utah **tinker,** named Nathaniel Baldwin, made an astonishing claim that he had built in his kitchen a new kind of **headset** that could amplify sound. The military asked for a sound test. They were blown away. Naval radio officers clamored for the "comfortable, efficient headset" on the brink of World War I. And so, the modern headphone was born.

I) The purpose of the headphone was to concentrate a quiet and private sound in the ear of the listener. This was a radical departure from music's social purpose in history. "Music together with dance co-evolved biologically and culturally to serve as a technology of social bonding," Nils L. Wallin and Björn Merker wrote in *The Origins of Music*. Songs don't leave behind **fossils,** but evidence of musical notation dates back to at least Sumeria. In 1995, archaeologists discovered a bone flute in southern Europe estimated to be 44,000 years old. The 20th century did a number on music technology. Radio made music transmittable. Cars made music mobile. Speakers made music big, and silicon chips made music small. But headphones might represent the most important inflection point in music history.

G) If music evolved as social glue for the species - as a way to make groups and keep them together - headphones allow music to be enjoyed friendless - as a way **to savor our**

privacy, in heightened solitude. In the 1950s, John C. Koss invented a set of stereo headphones "designed explicitly for personal music consumption," Virginia Heffernan reported for the *New York Times*. "In that decade, according to Keir Keightley, a professor of media studies at the University of Western Ontario, middle-class men began shutting out their families with giant headphones and hi-fi equipment." In the end, headphones did for music what writing and literacy did for language. They made it private.

F) We still haven't answered the first question I posed: If headphones are so bad for productivity, why do so many people work with headphones? It's not just that headphones carve privacy out of public spaces. It is also that music causes us to relax and reflect and pause. The outcome of relaxation, reflection, and pausing won't be captured in minute-to-minute productivity metrics. In moments of extreme focus, our attention beams outward, toward the problem, rather than inward, toward the insights."When our minds are **at ease** - when those alpha waves are rippling through the brain - we're more likely to direct the spotlight of attention inward," Jonah Lehrer wrote in *Imagine*. "The answers have been there all along. We just weren't listening." In a crowded world, real estate is the ultimate scarce resource, and a headphone is a small invisible fence around our minds - making space, creating separation, helping us listen to ourselves.

Tasks 3-12. (всего 10 баллов, по 1 баллу за правильный ответ на каждый вопрос)

Правильные ответы выделены жирным шрифтом. В работах участников Олимпиады варианты ответов могут быть даны в иной последовательности.

3. The underlined word-combination **‘was cranking out’** means the same as:

A. was fabricating
B. was bringing
C. was producing
D. was gathering

4. The underlined word **‘point-and-click’** means the same as:

A. **do things quietly and easily on computers**
B. do things on the big figure
C. do things to
D. do the thinking

5. The underlined word **‘mesmerized’** means the same as:

A. memorized
B. astonished
C. remembered
D. realized

6. The underlined word **‘beavered’** means the same as:

A. hardly worked
B. hard worked
C. worked hard
D. worked up

7. The underlined word **‘cubicles’** means the same as:

A. coaches
B. open work spaces
C. cars
D. cartels

8. The underlined word **‘fossils’** means the same as:

A. modern
B. up-to-date
C. out-of-date
D. present-day

9. The underlined word ‘**headset**’ means the same as:

A. headnotes
B. headpieces
C. headphones
D. headmen

10. The underlined word-combination **‘savor the privacy’** means the same as:

A. enjoy independence
B. enjoy confidence
C. enjoy health
D. enjoy solitude

11. The underlined word ‘**tinker**’ means the same as:

A. tinman
B. thinker
C. thinner
D. tinkle

12. The underlined word **‘at ease’** means the same as:

A. anxious
B. tense
C. relaxed
D. relieved

Tasks 13-27. (всего 15 баллов, по 1 баллу за правильный ответ на каждый вопрос)

13. b.1
14. b.1
15. b.1
16. a.0
17. a.0
18. b.1
19. c.2
20. a.0
21. b.1
22. b.1
23. a.0
24. b.1
25. a.0
26. a.0
27. b.1

Part 2. Writing
(25 баллов)

Tasks 28-32. (всего 5 баллов, по 1 баллу за каждое правильно составленное предложение)

Task 33. (Максимальное количество - 20 баллов)

Баллы за решение коммуникативной задачи

Коммуникативная задача полностью выполнена – содержание раскрыто полно, точно и интересно.
Работа участника содержит:
1) есть вступление – 2 балла;
2) представлены разные точки зрения – 2 балла;
3) представлена своя точка зрения – 2 балла;
4) представлены обоснованные аргументы – 2 балла;

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5) объём работы либо соответствует заданному, либо отклоняется от заданного не более чем на 10 %) – 2 балла.

Итого: максимум 10 баллов

Коммуникативная задача раскрыта частично. Тема раскрыта, однако в работе отражены не все аспекты. Отсутствие каждого аспекта приводит к потере 2 баллов.

Если аспекты присутствуют, но раскрыты не развернуто, то выставляется только 1 балл.

При отсутствии любых 4 аспектов выставляется оценка «0» по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи».

При оценке 0 по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи» выставляется общая оценка 0.

Баллы за композиционное построение, лексико-грамматическое оформление текста

Общая оценка за оформление выводится на основании критериев, приведённых в таблице:

Композиция (максимум 2 балла)	**Лексика** (максимум 3 балла)	**Грамматика** (максимум 3 балла)	**Орфография** (максимум 1 балл)	**Пунктуация** (максимум 1 балл)

Итого: максимум 10 баллов

Композиция

Композиция - 2 балла

Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения композиции: представлены введение, основная часть и заключение.

Соблюдена логика высказывания. Средства логической связи присутствуют и используются правильно. Текст правильно разделён на абзацы.

Композиция -1 балл

В целом текст имеет чёткую композицию. Однако в делении текста на абзацы имеются 1–2 нарушения.

Допущены 1-2 ошибки при использовании средств логической связи и/или 1–2 нарушения логики высказывания.

Лексика

Лексика - 3 балла

Участник демонстрирует богатый лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, точный выбор слов и адекватное владение лексикой. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения лексического оформления.

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Лексика - 2 балла

Участник демонстрирует богатый лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, точный выбор слов и адекватное владение лексикой. В работе имеются 1–2 незначительные (негрубые) лексические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание текста.

Лексика - 1 балл

Участник демонстрирует не достаточный лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, не точный выбор слов и не адекватное владение лексикой. В работе имеются 3-4 незначительные (негрубые) лексические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание текста.

Лексика - 0 баллов

Участник не владеет лексическим запасом, необходимым для раскрытия темы, не точный выбор слов и не адекватное владение лексикой. В работе имеются 5-6 незначительных (негрубых) лексических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание текста и/или 1-2 грубые ошибки, затрудняющие понимание текста.

Грамматика

Грамматика - 3 балла

Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей.

Работа имеет 1 негрубую ошибку с точки зрения грамматического оформления.

Грамматика - 2 балла

Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. В работе имеются 2 незначительные (негрубые) грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание высказывания.

Грамматика - 1 балл

Участник не демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. В работе имеются 3-4 грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание высказывания.

Грамматика - 0 баллов

Участник не демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. В работе имеются 5-6 грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание высказывания и/или 1-2 грубые ошибки, затрудняющие понимание текста.

Орфография

Орфография – 1 балл

Участник демонстрирует уверенное владение навыками орфографии. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения орфографии.

Орфография – 0 баллов

В тексте присутствуют орфографические ошибки (1–3).

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Пунктуация

Пунктуация - 1 балл

Участник демонстрирует уверенное владение навыками пунктуации. В работе могут быть 1–2 пунктуационные ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание высказывания.

Пунктуация - 0 баллов

В тексте присутствуют пунктуационные ошибки (3–4).

Part 3. Use of English
(20 баллов)

Tasks 34-43. (20 баллов, по 2 балла за правильный ответ)

The first example (0) is done for you.

0) I consider him my worst enemy.

look

I ……..... my worst enemy. (4 words)

I **look upon him as** my worst enemy.

34. Your central heating boiler should have an annual service.

get

You _____ annually.(7 words)

Ответ - should get your central heating boiler serviced

35. You cannot hear anyone because of the too loud music.

sounds

The music _____ anyone. (5 words)

Ответ - sounds too loud to hear

36. You don’t often get offered an opportunity like that.

come

Rarely _____ your way. (6 words)

Ответ - does an opportunity like that come

37. Gloria has been in many types of films, but always seems to play the same character.

appears

Whatever _____, she always seems to play the same character. (6 words)

Ответ - type of film Gloria appears in

38. As long as it doesn’t rain, the party will be held outdoors.

Unless

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

Ответ - Unless it rains

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39. The more driving practice you get, the more likely you are to pass the test.

plenty

As long _____, you're quite likely to pass the test. (7 words)

Ответ - as you get plenty of driving practice

40. Terry was disappointed that he couldn't go to the football match.

wishes

Terry _____ to the football match. (5 words)

Ответ - wishes he could have gone

41. How likely is anyone to find out what we have done?

chances

What _____ we have done? (8 words)

Ответ - are the chances of anyone finding out what

42. I wouldn't be at all surprised if that company went bankrupt.

as

It would _____ company went bankrupt. (8 words)

Ответ - come as no surprise to me if that

43. Kelly would be pleased if it stopped raining,

wishes

Kelly _____ stop. (4 words)

Ответ - wishes the rain would

Part 4. Cultural Study
(20 баллов)

Tasks 44-53. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за правильный ответ)

Правильные ответы выделены жирным шрифтом. В работах участников Олимпиады варианты ответов могут быть даны в иной последовательности.

44. **Choose an abbreviation from the list in the appropriate context.**

Every time she needs cash, she has her son leave our home, go to the _____, withdraw money from her account, and bring it to her across town.

A. ATM

B.R&D

C.AKA

D.PA

E. ASAP

F. The UNO

G. PIN

45. **Write down the full form of the chosen abbreviation from the previous task. Type the needed words. DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS. The words of your answers should be divided by one space.**

Full form: **Automated Teller Machine/ Automatic Teller Machine**

46. **Choose an abbreviation from the list in the appropriate context.**

Debit cards take money directly from the bank account rather than borrowing money at a rate of interest, and they often use _____ instead of a signature.

A. ATM
B. R&D
C. AKA
D. PA
E. ASAP
F. The UNO
G. PIN

47. **Write down the full form of the chosen abbreviation from the previous task. Type the needed words. DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS. The words of your answers should be divided by one space.**

Full form: **Personal Identification Number**

48. **Choose an abbreviation from the list in the appropriate context.**

Are you thinking to write a personalized cover letter for your _____ resume?

A. ATM
B. R&D
C. AKA
D. PA
E. ASAP
F. The UNO
G. PIN

49. **Write down the full form of the chosen abbreviation from the previous task. Type the needed words. DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS. The words of your answers should be divided by one space.**

Full form: **Personal Assistant**

50**. Choose an abbreviation from the list in the appropriate context.**

_____expenditure is charged against profits in the year it is incurred.

A. ATM
B. R&D
C. AKA
D. PA
E. ASAP
F. The UNO
G. PIN

51. **Write down the full form of the chosen abbreviation from the previous task. Type the needed words. DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS. The words of your answers should be divided by one space.**

Full form: **Research and Development**

52. **Choose an abbreviation from the list in the appropriate context.**

_____ has firmly distanced itself from the anti-government movement.

A. ATM
B. R&D
C. AKA
D. PA
E. ASAP
F. The UNO
G. PIN

53. **Write down the full form of the chosen abbreviation from the previous task. Type the needed words. DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS. The words of your answers should be divided by one space.**

Full form: **The United Nations Organization**

Tasks 54-63. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за правильный ответ)

54.
A. Great Arthur
B. Great Britain
C. Great Cob Island
D. Great Mew Stone

55.
A. the South Atlantic
B. the Antarctic Circle
C. the North Atlantic
D. the Arctic Circle

56.
A. The Lowlands
B. The Highlands
C. The Uplands
D. The Midlands

57.
A. Everest
B. Vesuvius
C. Ben Nevis
D. Great Gable

58.
A. Loch Shiel
B. Loch Lomond
C. Loch Awe
D. Loch Ness

59.
A. Glasgow
B. Dundee
C. Aberdeen
D. Cardiff

60.
A. Glasgow
B. Cardiff
C. Paisley
D. Livingston

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61.
A. skirt
B. kilt
C. trousers
D. shirt

62.
A, wool
B. fur
C. cotton
D. tartan

63.
A. tulip
B. thistle
C. rose
D. orchid

Председатель предметной методической комиссии по иностранному языку
доктор филологических наук, профессор Н.Ю. Гвоздецкая