

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

10 класс

Вариант № 21-ОШ-2-10 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.

MEDITERRANEAN CUISINE: A SHARED HISTORY OF INTERACTION

Unlike many other ethnic cuisines, Mediterranean cuisine is not the product of a specific ethnic group or culture. Rather, it is a label referring to the culinary trends shared by a diverse array of peoples that live in the region around the Mediterranean Sea.

A) Meat is generally, on the one hand, used sparingly in Mediterranean cuisine, and, in most of the Mediterranean, tends to be grilled. The Mediterranean's rocky terrain can't typically support larger herding animals like cows, limiting meat options to smaller domesticates like goats, sheep, pigs, and chicken, as well as some wild game. Goat and sheep milk are also used in a variety of Mediterranean dishes, primarily in the forms of yogurt and cheese.

B) While Mediterranean cuisine is understood to be a unified culinary tradition, in reality, there is a vast amount of cultural variance in the cooking found in this geographic region. Although Mediterranean cuisine isn't governed by a single culture, it is very much the product of cultural influence and exchange. The world's earliest civilizations bordered the Mediterranean Sea, their development bolstered by the rich soil and temperate climate that made agricultural production thrive. As the point of intersection between Asia, Europe, and Africa, with major civilizations located in each area, the Mediterranean was geographically destined to become a major trading hub. Traders exchanged cultural **commodities** like spices and other food goods, resulting in the wide dissemination of certain ingredients throughout the cuisines of these disparate peoples. It was through this form of cultural interaction that certain fundamental elements of Mediterranean cuisine became popular throughout the region.

C) On the other hand, seafood is a more prevalently used protein source, appearing in variety of dishes. The close proximity to the Mediterranean Sea provides easy access to fresh seafood, which makes frequent appearances in dishes throughout the region. A preponderant use of fresh herbs characterizes Mediterranean cuisine. The climate and geography of the region is naturally suited to growing herbaceous plants, both indigenous and imported. While there is some cultural variation in the use of certain herbs, overall the culinary traditions of the Mediterranean use basil, oregano, thyme, rosemary, marjoram, parsley, dill, mint, garlic, tarragon, fennel, cilantro, and saffron.

D) The overarching characteristics of Mediterranean cuisine are largely shaped by the climate and geography of the region. The sunny, mild Mediterranean climate yields an agricultural **bounty** that heavily influences the vegetable-dominant cuisines of the region. The most universally used and prevalent ingredient in the cuisines of the Mediterranean is olive oil. Olive trees are prevalent throughout the region, and the distinctive oil is a major export of many Mediterranean countries. The pungent, sometimes bitter oil works its way into a variety of dishes, and is used both as a cooking agent and a dressing. Olives themselves are a regular ingredient in Mediterranean cuisine, adding a punchy, fermented, acidity to dishes. Fresh vegetables dominate Mediterranean cuisine, with a wide variety taking center stage in dishes throughout the region. While there is some cultural variation, eggplant, artichokes, squash, tomatoes, legumes, onions, mushrooms, okra, cucumbers, and a variety of greens and lettuces all flourish in this region and are commonly used. Vegetables appear in dishes in a variety of forms: baked, roasted, sautéed, grilled, puréed, and served fresh in salads.

E) **Conquest** was another factor in shaping Mediterranean cuisines. The different cultures of the Mediterranean came into direct contact as a result of the empire-building efforts of various civilizations. Once one civilization overthrew the government of another, they often imposed their own cultural practices upon the conquered society. At the same time, there was inevitably a certain amount of cultural persistence during conquest, often resulting in the amalgamation of the conquering group's culture with that of the conquered. As societies **blended** together within the empire, culinary practices were adapted and conformed, resulting eventually in the adoption of the current culinary identifiers of the Mediterranean cuisine by people throughout the region.

Task 2.**Article 2.****PLANET PASTA**

Pasta, in one form or another, is a component of many cuisines around the world. Even where it is not part of the local cooking tradition, it is still generally available. All the more extraordinary, therefore, that sales of pasta in Britain should have increased 48% between 1991 and 1995, and continue to do so. A similar trend has been registered in France and the USA. Only the Italians, it seems, are consuming less of the stuff. So, what lies behind this trend?

F) I like to think, however, that the clinching argument **in favour** of pasta, and the reason why it is the fastest expanding food area in food marketing, is its accessibility. Pasta breaks down the distinction between cooking and eating: it brings out the inventive in even the rankest amateur, since almost anything can be thrown into a pasta sauce; it makes no demands on anyone. Even the most modest cook can produce miraculously good pasta – as it were, by accident. The democracy of pasta is based on the enjoyment factor. If you combine that with the health factor, its accessibility to vegetarians and its low cost, the phenomenon becomes perfectly understandable.

G) As the old habits of eating – as a family, with the usual cast of characters, with manners, table settings, etc. have died out under the **exigencies** of modern working hours and the absence of a woman stuck at home preparing food for husband and children, so pasta has advanced alongside, I might add, other quick fixes from the take-away to the stir fry. The influence here is American. It is Americans who invented the whole idea of the meal-on-the move, the drive-in, the fast-food outlet. But if pasta has made great strides in the past few years, it has to be **due to** the emphasis placed on the ‘healthy’ Mediterranean diet. I can remember, many years ago, that when I reported in the British press that the Italian football team trained on pasta before a big match, I was thought scarcely believable. Pasta was considered a ‘heavy’ indigestible dish in Britain at that time. It was not long, however, before the skeptics realized that, in fact, we have few such excellent, short-term energy-providers as pasta. It is quickly absorbed, easily digested and gives instant results. In a world increasingly devoted to health and exercise, pasta was a natural.

H) This combinatory capacity, of course, is one of the reasons for the ubiquity of pasta. Whatever your most prized and available flavors (fish, meat, fungi or vegetables), they can be combined with pasta, and this factor allowed it to migrate from its original Asian home to Italy, whose main foodstuff it has long been. It also permitted chefs around the world to experiment and invent means by which its flavour could be **enhanced**. Pasta is also cheap, democratic, filling and nutritious. Its carbohydrates provide quickly convertible energy and whatever you add to it simply adds to its nutritional value. Finally, though there are some people who don’t eat some of those additional ingredients, you would be hard put to find anyone who doesn’t like it.

I) First, let us consider pasta itself. Apart from putting a slab of meat on a fire, boiling an egg or eating vegetables raw, no dish in the world is much simpler than pasta. It consists of flour, egg and water. It is dropped into boiling water and requires no more skill in cooking than boiling an egg. However, where other staples like rice or bread have survived and are eaten more or less as is, the almost unique characteristic of pasta is that it is no more than a savory depository for other flavors: those of its innumerable sauces. No one you or I know eats pasta plain. At the very least, we add butter and the Chinese cook it in stock or add **pungent** spices.

J) Pasta has become one of the most ubiquitous food items in Western culture in recent years. The food's obvious qualities of taste and texture don't fully explain this, however, and I would like to suggest that a number of economic and social factors have played a part. The first and most important of these is the new democracy of the kitchen; the fact that neither meal-times nor the symbolic importance of the dinner table retain their former formality. Pasta is a rough-and-ready, quickly prepared food fix. As it meets with universal favor and takes no great effort, it is available to all, and at any time. One cannot underestimate what this new ease of eating, at any time, under any circumstances means. It means freedom from planning because the ingredients are always available; it means quick and pungent satisfaction of appetite allied with facility; it is uncomplicated.

Task 3-12.

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

3. The underlined word "**conquest**" means the same as:

- A. exploration
- B. defeat
- C. winning
- D. inquiry

4. The underlined word "**blended**" means the same as:

- A. confused
- B. confronted
- C. gathered
- D. mixed

5. The underlined word "**pungent**" means the same as:

- A. aromatic
- B. sharp
- C. mild
- D. fragrant

6. The underlined word "**commodities**" means the same as:

- A. goods
- B. gifts
- C. donations
- D. souvenirs

7. The underlined word “**bounty**” means the same as:
- A. wealth
 - B. beauty
 - C. shortage
 - D. generosity
8. The underlined word “**exigencies**” means the same as:
- A. extremes
 - B. requirements
 - C. conditions
 - D. premises
9. The underlined word “**enhanced**” means the same as:
- A. weakened
 - B. improved
 - C. changed
 - D. spoilt
10. The underlined word “**ubiquitous**” means the same as:
- A. well-known
 - B. occasional
 - C. widespread
 - D. infrequent
11. The underlined word “**due to**” means the same as:
- A. because
 - B. except for
 - C. together
 - D. in addition to
12. The underlined word “**in favour**” means the same as
- A. as a sign
 - B. in greeting
 - C. as a result
 - D. in support

Task 13-27.

Here is a résumé using information from Article 1 “Mediterranean Cuisine: A Shared History of Interaction”. However, it contains some vocabulary, grammar and 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 errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose “0”.

Resume

13. Mediterranean cuisine is a label referring to the culinary trends shared by a diverse array of peoples.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

14. It is a product of a specific ethnic group living in the region around the Mediterranean Sea.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

15. As the point of impact between Asia, Europe, and Africa, the Mediterranean was geographically destined to become a major trading hub.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

16. Traders changed cultural commodities like spices and other food goods.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

17. The rich soil and temperature climate made agricultural production thrive.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

18. The most universally used ingredient in the cuisines of the Mediterranean is olive oil.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

19. Olive oil is used both as a cooking agent and a dressing.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

20. Common elements in Mediterranean cuisine include: fresh vegetables, such as eggplant, artichokes, tomatoes, legumes, onions, mushrooms, cucumbers, and a variety of greens and lettuces.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

21. Vegetables appear in dishes in a variety of forms: baked, roasted, grilled and served fresh in salads.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

22. Goat and sheep milk is also used in dishes, primarily in the forms of yogurt and cheese.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

23. Meat is used preferably in Mediterranean cuisine.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

24. In most of the Mediterranean, meat tends to be grilled.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

25. It's not a surprise that seafood is a less prevalently used protein source.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

26. A preponderant use of fresh herbs characterizes Mediterranean cuisine.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

27. Overall the culinary traditions of the Mediterranean use basil, oregan, thyme, rosemary, marjoram, parsley, dill, mint and garlic.

a.0 b.1 c.2 d.3 e.4 f.5

Part 2. Writing

Task 28-32.

You can see some separate words. Write a short coherent sentence, based on information in article 2 “Planet Pasta”, to link the following words in the order given and then use your sentence as a part of your outline for your commentary on the article ‘Planet Pasta’.

28. component / cuisine/ local / available
29. reason / ubiquity/ combined / flavours
30. cheap / democratic / nutritious
31. argument / favour / enjoyment
32. due to / healthy / Mediterranean diet/ expanding

Task 33.

Write your commentary on the article 2 “Planet Pasta”. Your commentary is to be between 180-200 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 fulfil 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

Task 34-43.

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.

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. Rosy is very easily upset.

get

It doesn't upset. (5 words)

35. Someone is making a new pair of dining room curtains for us.

Made

We for the dining room. (8 words)

36. We had only just taken our coats off when the film began.

than

Hardly the film began. (7 words)

37. When Liz talks about herself like that it really irritates me.

nerves

It talks about herself like that. (6 words)

38. The film starts in five minutes and it'll take us ten minutes to get there.

have

By the time we get there, the film started. (3 words)

39. Dinner will be served at 8 pm, irrespective of the children's state of readiness.

not

Whether, dinner will be served at 8 pm. (6 words)

40. Sally regrets not sending a birthday card to her boyfriend.

wishes

Sally..... boyfriend a birthday card. (5 words)

41. Tim can't go to the shopping centre without meeting old friends from school.

bumps

Whenever Timold friends from school. (8 words)

42. Provided you remain quiet, you can watch the procession from here.

long

You can watch the procession from hereremain quiet. (4 words)

43. Ronnie would very much like Samantha to help him his homework.

wishes

Ronniewith his homework. (5 words)

Part 4. Cultural Study

Task 44-53.

Choose an abbreviation from the list to complete the sentence. 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.

44. Choose an abbreviation from the list in order to complete a sentence.

I called your institute and asked these questions because we were unable to put together your _____.

- A. MoF
- B. PTA
- C. G&T
- D. TMI
- E.CV
- F. HQ
- G. PA

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: _____

46. Choose an abbreviation from the list in order to complete a sentence.

_____ programs are one way that New York City supports the educational needs of exceptional students.

- A. MoF
- B. PTA
- C. G&T
- D. TMI
- E.CV
- F. HQ
- G. PA

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: _____

48. Choose an abbreviation from the list in order to complete a sentence.

As a _____ you'll work closely with senior managerial or directorial staff to provide administrative support, usually on a one-to-one basis.

- A. MoF
- B. PTA
- C. G&T
- D. TMI
- E.CV
- F. HQ
- G. PA

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: _____

50. Choose an abbreviation from the list in order to complete a sentence.

National _____ comprises millions of families, students, teachers, administrators, and business and community leaders devoted to the educational success of children and the promotion of family engagement in schools.

- A. MoF
- B. PTA
- C. G&T
- D. TMI
- E.CV
- F. HQ
- G. PA

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: _____

52. Choose an abbreviation from the list in order to complete a sentence.

I reviewed the digital security logs from Sterling Safe's _____ in Virginia.

- A. MoF
- B. PTA
- C. G&T
- D. TMI
- E. CV
- F. HQ
- G. PA

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: _____

Task 54-63.

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

The first important exact date in British history is (54) _____, the date of the first invasion of Britain by the Romans. Although Roman forces quickly (55) _____, their coming initiated a period in which British Celtic society was radically transformed, first by Roman contact and then, through much of the island, by actual Roman rule. It was also a time when the available evidence for (56) _____ history explodes, due to the Roman habit of writing histories and commemorating events through stone inscriptions. The Roman Empire was dramatically expanding in both western Europe and (57) _____. Competing Roman generals and (58) _____ sought fame and wealth through conquest of weaker peoples. Britain became subject to the attention of the greatest of all Roman generals, (59) _____, who had conquered (60) _____ in 58 and become proconsul of the province. Given its cultural, political, and economic links with Gaul, Britain was a convenient refuge for some of Caesar's Gaulish enemies, many of whom were identified as Belgae and formed a new ruling class in southern Britain. The (61) _____ wealth of Britain also made it a tempting prize. Keenly aware of his own prestige and the glory that extending Roman rule to the edge of the known world would add to his legend, Caesar saw (62) _____ as a logical (63) _____ to his earlier conquests.

54.

- A. 66 B.C.E.
- B. 55 B.C.E.
- C. 1066
- D. 43 A.D.

55.

- A. attacked
- B. opposed
- C. upheld
- D. withdrew

56.

- A. British
- B. Roman
- C. Latin
- D. European

57.

- A. eastern Europe
- B. Scandinavia
- C. the Mediterranean
- D. Asia

58.

- A. statesmen
- B. rulers
- C. warriors
- D. politicians

59.

- A. Mark Antony
- B. Fabius Valens
- C. Julius Caesar
- D. Cornelius Fuscus

60.

- A. Gaul
- B. York
- C. Bath
- D. Colchester

61.

- A. economic
- B. mineral and agricultural
- C. cultural
- D. financial

62.

- A. Gaul
- B. Europe
- C. Roman Empire
- D. Britain

63.

- A. prize
- B. follow-up
- C. result
- D. retreat

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