

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-1

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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-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.

Here is a résumé using information from Article 1 “What Will Happen When Machines Write Songs Just as Well as Your Favorite Musician?”. 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”.

13. AI (Artificial Intelligence) will serious disrupt the labor market.

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

14. Background tracks are pretty algorithmic even when humanists write them - you introduce one motif, then another, layer them together, rinse, and repeat.

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

15. As AI capabilities improve, it's possible that the songs will become good enough that we'd opt to listen them, for instance, while working or driving.

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

16. The economics is enticing for streaming services.

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

17. Whenever we ponder the impacts of automation, there are dismal prophecies and sunny ones.

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

18. The optimistic argue that AI will destroy some jobs, but it will create new ones that pay better and require more creative smarts.

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

19. The pessimists reply that those jobs are never enough plentiful to employ the hordes hurled out of work, and rare do they materialize fast enough.

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

20. The entrepreneurs behind the one-click compositions, as you might imagine, mostly fall into the first camp.

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

21. Their efforts may erode prospects for low-end, entry-level composers.

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

22. However, they will eliminate never the need for top talent, writing complex scores for movies, TV, and videos or just songs we want to listen to.

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

23. Humans, of course, will need to adapt.

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

24. The ability to generate a three minute instrumental probably won't cut it anymore.

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

25. To feed their families, composers likely will have to move up the food chain and do work that requires collaboration.

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

26. As of now, no commercial AI system is good enough to create, by itself, a half-decent symphony, or even an entire pop song with words.

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

27. So if you would want to draw a Rubicon between human and computer creativity, that'd be it: a hit song at the push of a button.

a.0

b.1

c.2

d.3

e.4

f.5

Part 2. Writing

Tasks 28-32.

You can see some separate words. Write a short coherent sentence, based on information in Article 2 - 'How Headphones Changed the World', 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 'How Headphones Changed the World'

28. majority / music / headphones

29. control / audio-environment / public spaces

30. claim / kitchen / headset

31. purpose / private sound / listener

32. headphones / fence / minds

Task 33.

Write your commentary on the Article 2 - 'How Headphones Changed the World'. 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 **as** my worst enemy.

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

get

You _____ annually. (7 words)

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

sounds

The music _____ anyone. (5 words)

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

come

Rarely _____ your way. (6 words)

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)

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

Unless

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

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)

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

wishes

Terry _____ to the football match. (5 words)

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

chances

What _____ we have done? (8 words)

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

as

It would _____ company went bankrupt. (8 words)

43. Kelly would be pleased if it stopped raining,

wishes

Kelly _____ stop. (4 words)

Part 4. Cultural Study

Tasks 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 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: _____

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: _____

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: _____

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: _____

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: _____

Tasks 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.

Although Scotland takes up one third of the territory of the British Isles, its population is not very big. It is the most northern part of the island of (54) _____ and is not far away from (55) _____.

Scotland is divided into three regions. (56) _____ of Scotland are among the oldest mountains in the world. They reach their highest point in (57) _____ (1343 m). Many valleys between the hills are filled with lakes. The best-known is (58) _____ where as some people think a large monster lives. The most important city here is (59) _____ which is the oil centre of Scotland.

(60) _____ is the biggest industrial city and an important port in Scotland. It's a grim city because of the greyness of its houses many of which are not suitable for living and needs repairs or rebuilding. It is the city of working movement and it has glorious revolutionary traditions.

One of the things that people associate with Scotland is the (61) _____. It is a relic of the time when the clan system existed in the Highlands. Each clan has its own (62) _____.

The capital and the cultural centre of Scotland is Edinburgh. It is also associated with the world-famous Edinburgh Festival of Music and Drama. Since 1947 the Festival has been held annually. Its emblem is a (63) _____.

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

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

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доктор филологических наук, профессор



Н.Ю. Гвоздецкая

Н.Ю. Гвоздецкая