

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)
Возрастная группа: 9-11 классы

LISTENING (20 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Part 1. You will hear three different extracts. Choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract 1. You hear two friends talking about building a drone.

1. *According to the girl, what does their project demonstrate?*

- A the efficiency of the drone they are building
- B the effect on direction caused by the propellers
- C the relationship between weight and lift

2. *What do they agree may be an issue?*

- A gathering accurate information
- B obtaining the materials
- C constructing the drone

Extract 2. You hear two friends discussing jackets that use smart technology.

3. *What aspect of heated jackets do the man and woman disagree about?*

- A whether they would be useful where the speakers are
- B how safe they might be in wet conditions
- C the reasons they are not very popular

4. *What point does the man make about cooling jackets?*

- A They are not very energy efficient.
- B They are uncomfortable to work in.
- C They may not be visually appealing.

Extract 3. You hear a man and woman discussing a science programme they watched on TV.

5. *How does the woman feel about the helium balloon project?*

- A unsure about its potential to help people
- B disappointed that it might not be a success
- C frustrated that the money has been wasted

6. *What surprised the man in the second part of the programme?*

- A that so few languages were represented on the internet
- B that phone recycling schemes had not been tried before
- C that relevant advice doesn't exist anywhere on the internet

Part 2. You will hear a woman called Luisa giving a talk about her work in the games design industry. For questions **1-8** complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase.

Luisa initially explains why she became drawn to the idea of studying (1) at university. Luisa suggests that people can become (2) while they are seeking work in the games industry.

Luisa mentions her excitement when the (3) provides her with preliminary ideas for the look of a game.

Luisa says that, in games design, a person's (4) is key to helping their professional progress.

Luisa notes that she was better able to grasp of the organization of (5) by moving into programming.

Luisa explains that maintaining her (6) when she is working on a project is difficult due to office conditions.

Luisa explains that she and her colleagues are clearly distinguishable as they often have to wear (7) in the office.

Luisa suggests that she is keen for her career to progress into the (8) industry.

Part 3. You will hear an interview in which two photographers called Hanna Bergkamp and Stefan Rose are discussing photography. For questions **1-5**, choose the answer (**A, B, C** or **D**) which fits best according to what you hear.

1. *What does Stefan say about his time working for fashion magazines?*

- A He was surprised at how unlikeable famous people are.
- B He was encouraged to take more realistic photographs.
- C He was convinced that his future lay away from the industry.
- D He was enthusiastic about the chance to live the life of a celebrity.

2. *When talking about her own work as a photographer, Hanna says that she is*

- A interested in moving into the fashion industry.
- B enthusiastic about discussing her technique with others.
- C inspired by creating believable simulations of reality.
- D obsessed with planning each shot in great detail.

3. *Hanna explains that her young artist collaboration with Stefan came as a result of*

- A feeling encouraged by his advice and guidance.
- B exhibiting the work she had done at art college.
- C being supported in her studies by her tutors.
- D finding a common theme they mutually wanted to investigate.

4. *Stefan compares photography to physical health in order to*

- A suggest that technology always has its limitations.
- B demonstrate how influential technology has become.
- C explain how being fitter has improved his photography.
- D illustrate that most products today tend to be overpriced.

5. *According to Hanna, what personal motivation led them to focus on street photography?*

- A** the desire to experience working in an outdoor environment.
- B** the understanding that they wanted to take on a new challenge.
- C** the conclusions they had made after a period of research.
- D** the belief that it was an appropriate theme for young people.

6. *What do Hanna and Stefan agree is a productive approach to street photography?*

- A** To adopt the same methods as when working in a studio.
- B** To accept that your potential for success is limited.
- C** To ensure that every shot is prepared in advance.
- D** To have a clear awareness of your surroundings.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

READING (20 points)

Time: 25 minutes

Part 1. Choose the correct heading for paragraphs 1-7 from the list of headings below (A-K). There are FOUR extra headings.

LIST OF HEADINGS

- A. How Different Kinds of People Use Language
- B. How Content Words Reveal Thoughts
- C. Potential Uses of this Knowledge
- D. Three Distinct Styles of Speech
- E. Differences Between Men and Women
- F. Language and Health
- G. Neurological Differences
- H. Ways of Writing
- I. Words of Meaning and Style
- J. A Few Words Used Often
- K. A Program to Analyse Language

THE SECRET LIFE OF PRONOUNS

James W. Pennebaker

1

In the early 1980s, I stumbled on a finding that fascinated me. People who reported having a traumatic experience and kept the experience a secret had far more health problems than people who talked openly. If you asked people to write about their secrets, would their health improve? The answer, I discovered, was yes.

As part of this work, we developed a computer program to analyse the language people used when they wrote about traumas. We made numerous discoveries using this tool. However, our most striking discovery was not about the content of people's writing but the style. In particular, we found that the use of pronouns mattered enormously. The more people changed from using first-person singular pronouns (I, me) to using other pronouns (we, you), the better their health became. Their word use reflected their psychological state.

2

What do I mean by style? In any given sentence, there are two basic types of word. The first is content words, which provide meaning. These include nouns (table, uncle), verbs (to love, to walk), adjectives (blue, mouthwatering) and adverbs (sadly, hungrily). The other type are 'function' words. These serve quieter, supporting roles - connecting, shaping and organising the content words. They are what determines style.

Function words include pronouns (I, she), articles (a, an), prepositions (up, with), auxiliary verbs (is, don't), negations (no, never), conjunctions (but, and), quantifiers (few, most) and common adverbs (very, really). By themselves, they don't have much meaning. Whereas a content word such as 'table' can trigger an image in everyone's mind, try to imagine 'that' or 'really'.

3

Function words are psychologically very revealing. They are used at high rates, while also being short and hard to detect. They are processed in the brain differently from content words. And, critically, they require social skills to use properly. A very small number of function words account for most of the words we hear, read and say. English has about 450 common function words in total, which account for 55 per cent of the words we use. To put this into perspective, the average English speaker has a vocabulary of perhaps 100,000 words. More than 99.9 per cent of this is made up of content words but these account for less than half of the words we use.

4

Function words are both short and hard to perceive. One reason we have trouble spotting their high rate of usage is that our brains naturally slide over them. We automatically focus on content words as they provide the basic who, what and where of a conversation.

This distinction can also be seen in people with brain damage. Occasionally, a person will have a brain injury that affects their ability to use content words but not function words. Injuries in other areas can produce the opposite results.

The two brain regions of interest are Broca's and Wernicke's areas. If a person with damage to their Broca's area were asked to describe a picture of, say, a girl and an old woman, he or she might say, 'Girl ... ummm ... woman ... ahh ... picture, uhhh ... old.' Someone with a damaged Wernicke's area might say, 'Well, right here is one of them and I think she's next to that one. So if I see over there you'll see her too.' To say that Broca's area controls style words and Wernicke's controls content words is a gross oversimplification. Nevertheless, it points to the fact that the distinction between content and style words is occurring at a fairly basic level in the brain.

5

The ability to use function words is a marker of basic social skills – and analysing how people use them reveals a great deal about their social worlds. That is not to say a single sentence is particularly revealing. If you mention 'a chair' versus 'that chair', it says very little about you.

But what if we monitored your words over the course of a week? What if we found that you use 'a' and 'the' at high rates, or hardly at all?

In fact, there are people who use articles at very high rates and others who rarely use them. Men tend to use them at higher rates than women. Gender aside, high article users tend to be more organised, emotionally stable, conscientious, politically conservative and older.

6

In one experiment, we analysed hundreds of essays written by my students and we identified three very different writing styles: formal, analytic and narrative.

Formal writing often appears stiff, sometimes humourless, with a touch of arrogance. It includes high rates of articles and prepositions but very few I-words, and infrequent discrepancy words, such as 'would', and adverbs. Those who score highest in formal thinking tend to be more concerned with status and power and are less self-reflective. They drink and smoke less and are more mentally healthy, but also tend to be less honest.

Analytical writing, meanwhile, is all about making distinctions. These people attain higher grades, tend to be more honest, and are more open to new experiences.

Narrative writers are natural storytellers. The function words that generally reveal storytelling involve people, past-tense verbs and inclusive words such as 'with' and 'together'. People who score high for narrative writing tend to have better social skills, more friends and rate themselves as more outgoing.

7

This work on personality only scratches the surface. We have also found that function words can detect emotional states, spot when people are lying, predict where they rank in social hierarchies and the quality of their relationships. They reveal much about the dynamics within groups. They can be used to identify the authors of disputed texts, and much more.

Part 2. Mark the following statements as **True (T)**, **False (F)** or **Not Stated (NS)**.

8. Different languages utilize the same groups of function words.

9. The examples of Broca's and Wernicke's aphasia demonstrate that individuals with Broca's aphasia struggle with syntax, whereas those with Wernicke's aphasia generate grammatically correct but meaningless sentences.

10. Studies have shown that people who opt for narrative writing tend to be withdrawn.

Part 3. Read the passage and fill in the gaps in the **SUMMARY** below with ONE word (semantically and grammatically suitable).

OUTBACK ON SCREEN

Shirley Graham

Many of Australia's creative interpretations of the outback over the last two centuries have reflected a mostly immigrant people's interpretation of a landscape very different to the lands which they or their forebears came from. But like artists, poets and novelists, Australian film makers from the beginning have used the outback to define a sense of belonging.

Covering 70 per cent of Australia, the outback is remote, arid and lightly populated. Most of the remaining continent has been defined as 'the bush', comprising the well-watered domesticated or semi-domesticated coastal fringes east and south of the Great Dividing Range flanking eastern Australia, moving west via Melbourne to Adelaide as well as incorporating the island of Tasmania. Today, when most of Australia's almost 23 million people live in urban areas, the character of the outback survives as a major ingredient in the nation's novels, poetry, paintings, feature and short films, TV drama and advertising.

In 1896 cinema made its first global appearance at a time of intense nationalism for Australian identity, especially as interpreted through literature and painting. Australian novelists, short story writers and ballad writers of the 1880s and 1890s used the bush and outback to define what it was to be Australian. The painters Tom Roberts, Frederick McCubbin and Arthur Streeton created their own myths about frontier and farm life. From the 1890s onward Australian cinema would perpetuate these myths, eventually questioning and extending them.

Prior to white settlement, Aboriginal people had occupied Australia for at least 50,000 years - not a single Aboriginal nation but a gathering of several hundred communities or tribes, each with its own language, set of beliefs and territory on which many lived a nomadic and spiritual existence that recognised a community's unique relationship with the land. Whites occupied much of that land after European settlement in 1788, dispossessing most tribes except those living a very remote existence.

Aboriginal people were first officially recognised as Australian citizens in 1967, one year after the Northern Territory Gurindji tribe launched the first Indigenous bid to obtain title to traditional land. They were among the earliest Australians filmed in the 1890s. In 1898 Cambridge University anthropologist Alfred Cort Haddon filmed Torres Strait Islanders and mainland Aborigines, making this the world's first film of an anthropological field trip. In 1901 and 1912 Professor Walter Baldwin Spencer filmed the lifestyles and spiritual activities of the tribes of Central and Northern Australia.

Aborigines on screen in early filmmaking were often exploited subjects rather than people who had any say in how they were filmed and who would see the results. With rare exceptions, it was not until the 1960s and '70s that documentary filmmakers sought to include the perspective of Aboriginal people. David Roberts in 1976 made the documentary *Walya Ngamardiki: The Land My Mother*, featuring Arnhem Land Aboriginal people talking about traditional attachment to their land and their attitudes to the uranium mining that could change it irretrievably. Oliver Howes's documentary *On Sacred Ground* (1981) looks at the dispossession and loss of identity that provides a background to the late 1970s Noonkanbah land rights confrontation between traditional Aboriginal owners and miners in the Kimberley region of Western Australia.

Over time, Aboriginal people gained opportunities to speak for themselves about their relationship to and ownership of land, a number of whose landforms had sacred associations. More recently a new generation of Aboriginal filmmakers, producing for a variety of screen media including television, have been telling stories of Aboriginal history, myths, legends and connections with the land.

Courtesy of the National Film and Sound Archive of Australia. The full essay appeals at aso.gov.au

SUMMARY

Shirley Graham discusses the (1)..... of Australia's outback in creative works over the past two centuries, emphasizing its significance for a predominantly (2)..... population. The outback, which covers 70% of Australia, is characterized as remote and (3)....., contrasting with the more populated coastal areas known as 'the bush.' Despite urbanization, the outback remains a vital component in the nation's literature, film, and other art forms.

Cinema emerged globally in 1896 during a period of heightened (4)....., where Australian writers and artists used the bush and outback to express Australian (5) Notable painters like Tom Roberts and Frederick McCubbin shaped (6)..... surrounding frontier life, which Australian cinema later continued to explore and challenge.

Before European settlement in 1788, Aboriginal peoples had lived in Australia for over 50,000 years, forming diverse tribes with different (7) and spiritual connections to the land. However, post-settlement, many were (8)..... of their territories. Aboriginal people were only recognized as citizens in 1967, following significant land rights movements.

Early films often depicted Aboriginal people as subjects rather than as active participants in their representation. It wasn't until the 1960s and '70s that filmmakers began to include Aboriginal perspectives. Documentaries like David Roberts' *Walya Ngamardiki: The Land My Mother* highlighted Aboriginal connections to land and opposition to (9)..... .

Recently, a new wave of Aboriginal (10)..... has emerged, sharing stories that reflect Aboriginal history, legends, and their ongoing connection to the land, contributing to a more authentic representation of their culture in media.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)
Возрастная группа: 9-11 классы

USE OF ENGLISH (25 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Part 1. Read the text and fill in the gaps **1-10**. The first letters of the words are given for you. Then complete the grid.

Henry VIII (1491-1547), King of England (1509-1547), remains among the most renowned English (1) **m**..... primarily due to his six marriages. For political purposes, shortly after ascending the throne, Henry married Catherine of Aragon, his late brother's (2) **w**..... . Together they welcomed a daughter destined to rule as Mary I. England had not so far had a ruling queen, and the dynasty was not secure enough to run the risk of handing the (3) **C**..... on to a woman. The king was desperate for a male (4) **h**..... .

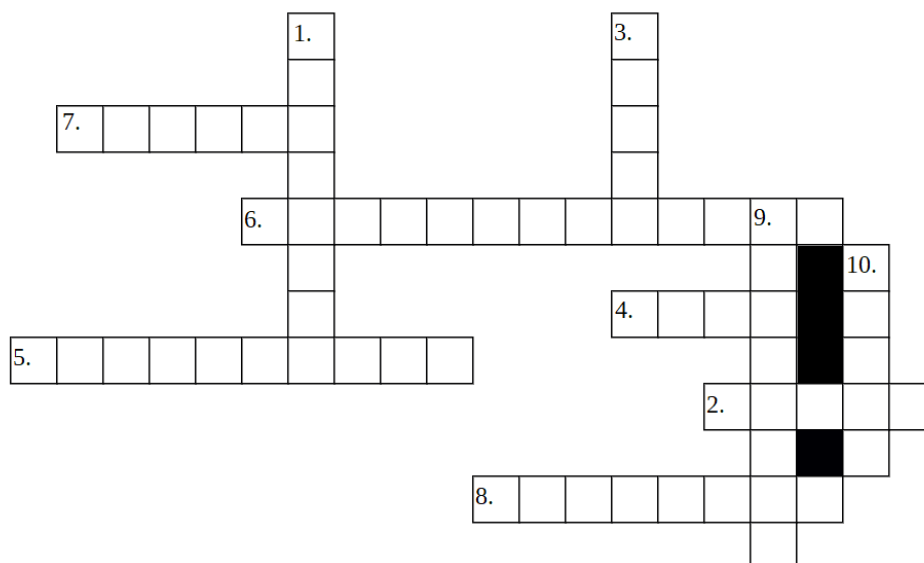
Henry's wife being in her forties, he decided to divorce her. As the Pope refused to give the necessary (5) **p**....., Henry renounced allegiance to Rome, proclaiming himself Supreme Head of the newly established Church of England. His subsequent actions catalyzed the emergence of (6) **P**..... across England.

In 1533, Henry married Anne Boleyn, who birthed Princess Elizabeth, future Elizabeth I, affectionately remembered as the “(7) **V**..... Queen”. Anne failing to deliver a son, Henry VIII had tried, convicted and (8) **e** her.

Jane Seymour followed as Henry's third bride, delivering their sole surviving son, Edward, later crowned Edward VI. Unfortunately, Jane perished from postpartum complications. Later, in pursuit of diplomatic advantage, Henry wedded Anne of Cleves, swiftly divorcing her. He then promptly married Catherine Howard in 1540, only to have her beheaded under allegations of infidelity several years later.

Finally, Henry tied the knot with Catherine Parr, who (9) **s**..... him, dying peacefully in 1548. Despite persistent efforts aimed at solidifying the (10) **T**..... legacy, Henry's tumultuous marital history resulted in only one fragile son, and an insecure succession with two princesses (Mary and Elizabeth) - none of whom were to have children.

Part 1.	
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	



Part 2. Open Cloze. For items 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap.

MATRYOSHKA DOLLS

Matryoshka dolls, known for their distinctive nesting design, have been produced in Russia since the late 19th century. Strange (1)..... it might seem, their origins can be traced back to a 7-piece set of nesting dolls from Honshu, Japan, created in the late 1800s. The largest figure in this set, the "Fukuruma" doll, which depicts a bald-headed sage, (2)..... its way to Russia in the 1890s. It fell into the hands of an artist at the Children's Education Workshop near Moscow.

Inspired by the arrival of the Fukuruma nesting set, artist S.V. Malyutin sought to create a new form of Russian folk art – the matryoshka doll. The first matryoshka, based on Malyutin's sketches, was an eight-piece set crafted by V. Zvesdochkin, the premier toy-maker of Sergiev Posad, a town later known as Zagorsk during the Communist Era. As the Children's Education Workshop closed in the late 1890s, the production of matryoshka dolls shifted to Sergiev Posad, (3)..... continues to be a significant center for these dolls and (4)..... wooden crafts.

The name "matryoshka" derives (5)..... the Russian word for "mother," linked to the Latin root "mater". Common female names like Matryona and Matryosha were prevalent in Provincial Russia prior (6)..... the 1917 Revolution. The suffix "-oshka" (or "-ushka") is often used in Russian to create diminutive and affectionate forms of names, leading to a broader interpretation of matryoshka (7)..... "little mother."

The primary woods (8)..... to create these dolls are lime and birch. Trees are typically cut in spring, stripped of their bark, and stacked to dry for several years. Crafting a matryoshka requires significant skill, as logs are shaped through as (9)..... as 15 turning operations. The smallest figures are crafted first, with the process of creating each larger doll starting from the bottom. The head is shaped to fit snugly onto the upper ring, all done intuitively (10)..... measurements. Once the blank doll is completed, it undergoes cleaning, priming, and drying, making it ready for the intricate painting that brings each doll to life.

Part 3. Make nouns using the morphemes below. You need to use ONE of the morphemes TWICE. Then fill in the gaps in the sentences (1-5) using the nouns (in some cases in the plural). There is an example (0)

-name-	-nym-	-gänger-	-geist-	-part-	-sake-
-epo-	polter-	pseudo-	counter-	-doppel-	

0. This hostelry held a dark secret. For a whole year throughout 1761 and 1762, a (0) poltergeist terrorised landlord Richard Giles' two daughters.

1. Colin Firth is best known for playing two literary: Mr. Darcy in the 1995 TV adaptation of *Pride and Prejudice*, and the main character in the *Bridget Jones's Diary* films.

2. Many brands use For example, the Jacuzzi brothers invented the hydrotherapy pump, which was named after them.

3. In the summer of 2017, Macron hosted his American for a two-day visit to France centered around a Bastille Day military parade that made a deep impression on Trump.

4. Natalie Portman and Keira Knightley are often referred to as Both starred in *Star Wars*, and the resemblance was so strong that even their mothers couldn't tell them apart.
5. For much of her life, and even today, Mary Ann Evans is better known by her male, George Eliot, which she adopted to conceal her gender at a time when women were largely excluded from intellectual circles.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)
Возрастная группа: 9-11 классы

WRITING (10 points)

Time: 45 minutes

Your school magazine is running a series of articles on how films can influence attitudes. Write an article for the magazine briefly describing an appropriate film and explain to what extent your own attitudes have been influenced.

In your article remember to

- include the title of the film;
- briefly describe the plot and the main characters;
- explore the film message;
- say what impact the film had on your outlook;
- use the following words:

reinforce

allegedly

perspective

evolve

set

Write **200-250** words.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.