

**ГЕРЦЕНОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ (АНГЛИЙСКОМУ) ЯЗЫКУ 2022/23 г.**

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ (САМО)ПОДГОТОВКИ

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**ОБРАЗЦЫ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ ОТБОРОЧНОГО ТУРА
(в дистанционной форме)**

<https://olymp.herzen.spb.ru>

**Каждому участнику олимпиады методом случайного выбора
предлагается один из вариантов нижеприведенных типов заданий**

ТЕСТ № 1

➤ **Конкурс на знание грамматики**

Прочитайте микро-контекст, заполните пропуски грамматической формой, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

- 1.1. There's a new pharmacy not far from here, just ... the street from the baker's.
A. across B. in
C. opposite D. through
- 1.2. There wasn't a room ... in a hotel, so we had to go and find some other place.
A. found B. to be found
C. to find D. to have been found
- 1.3. I can't help ... disappointed with the results of your test.
A. being felt B. feeling
C. to be feeling D. to feel
- 1.4. Dr. Martin said the company ... to add a floor to the building quite soon.
A. had been able B. is being able
C. will be able D. would be able
- 1.5. Hardly ... into the house when it started snowing.
A. had they come B. have they come
C. they had come D. they have come
- 1.6. Of which country is Vienna ... capital?

- A. – B. a
C. an D. the
- 1.7. If he ... the tickets in advance, we would have better seats now.
A. booked B. had booked
C. were booked D. were booking
- 1.8. Diana is ... she seems.
A. more hardworking B. not hardworking as
C. not so hardworking as D. so hardworking
- 1.9. John stayed at his ... cottage last night.
A. a mother's-in-law's B. mother's-in-law
C. mother's-in-law's D. mother-in-law's
- 1.10. The old man feared lest he ... miss the bus.
A. should B. shouldn't
C. would D. wouldn't
- 1.11. ... the end of August they should come back home.
A. By B. For
C. In D. On
- 1.12. ... there yesterday or are you going to do it tomorrow?
A. Did you have go B. Did you have to go
C. Had you go D. Had you to go
- 1.13. Last week I bumped into an old friend whom I hadn't seen for ten years.
I stopped ... to her.
A. talk B. talking
C. to talk D. to talking
- 1.14. No one told me whether they ... any opportunity to defend themselves.
A. had been given B. had been giving
C. had given D. will be given
- 1.15. Right now the tide is low, but when the tide ..., the ship will be able to leave the harbor.
A. come in B. comes in
C. will come in D. will have come
- 1.16. He wanted to hide ... embarrassment he felt at making his report.
A. – B. a
C. an D. the
- 1.17. If it hadn't been for the last question, she ... a perfect score on the test.
A. got B. will get
C. would get D. would have got
- 1.18. I don't suppose you could walk ...?
A. a little bit slower B. a little slowest
C. less slower D. little bit slower
- 1.19. This ... good news, ...?
A. are..., aren't they B. is ..., isn't it

- C. was ..., isn't it D. were ..., isn't it
- 1.20. I wish I ... all that money, or I would have enough left to buy a new coat.
- A. hadn't spend B. hadn't spent
C. won't spend D. wouldn't have spent

- 1.30. I love my job. I enjoy what I do so much because I ... believe that I work with some of the best people in the world.
- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. mostly | B. exactly |
| C. truly | D. strictly |

➤ **Конкурс по страноведению**

Прочитайте текст (микро-контекст), ответьте на вопрос или продолжите утверждение, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

- 1.31. The Mississippi River flows into ...
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. the Gulf of Alaska | B. the Gulf of California |
| C. the Gulf of Mexico | D. the Gulf of St. Lawrence |
- 1.32. Where was the first university in England founded?
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. In Cambridge | B. In Leicester |
| C. In London | D. In Oxford |
- 1.33. Who is called by the British people "Our National Bard", "The Bard of Avon"?
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A. Charles Dickens | B. Jane Austen |
| C. Robert Burns | D. William Shakespeare |
- 1.34. The Flag of the United States is called "Stars and Stripes". What do the stripes represent?
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| A. the diversity of life | B. the national rivers |
| C. the original states | D. the oceans' waves |
- 1.35. The first president of the USA was ...
- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Abraham Lincoln | B. George Washington |
| C. Ronald Reagan | D. Theodore Roosevelt |
- 1.36. What is the National Gallery famous for?
- | |
|--|
| A. It has the greatest collection of European paintings in the world. |
| B. It exhibits the works of man from prehistoric to modern times from around the world. |
| C. It is home to a permanent dinosaur exhibition. |
| D. It has one of the largest collections of arts and crafts including furniture, jewelry, ceramics and textiles. |
- 1.37. What is the traditional Christmas desert in Britain?
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Christmas pudding | B. Apple pie |
| C. Carrot cake | D. Cherries jubilee |
- 1.38. What is the name of the red cross on the flag of England?
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. St Andrew's Cross | B. St George's Cross |
| C. St Patrick's Cross | D. The Union Jack |
- 1.39. What is a special day in England set aside to remember all those men and women who were killed during the two World Wars and other conflicts?
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| A. Victory Day | B. The Day of Peace |
| C. Eternal Light Day | D. Remembrance Day |

- 1.40. What historical event gave rise to the *Bonfire Night*?
 A. Bishops' Wars B. The Gunpowder Plot
 C. The Battle of Hastings D. The Battle of Trafalgar

➤ **Конкурс на знание фонетики и орфографии**

Напишите слово по транскрипции в соответствии с британским вариантом правописания.

- 1.41. [ˌentə'teɪnmənt]
 1.42. ['fi:tʃə]
 1.43. ['leɪblɪŋ]
 1.44. ['mɒdənaɪz]
 1.45. ['sentə]
 1.46. [wɪð'drɔː]

Прочитайте предложение (микроконтекст), заполните пропуски, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа.

- 1.47. It's a tsar's ...
 A. throne B. trone
 C. thron D. throun
- 1.48. She blushed with ...
 A. embarrasment B. embarrassment
 C. embarassment D. embarrassement
- 1.49. How rude! He didn't even ...
 A. knok B. nock
 C. knock D. nok
- 1.50. I ... dropped the vase.
 A. accidentally B. accidentelly
 C. accidentaly D. acidentally

➤ **Ключи к Тесту № 1**

1A	11A	21B	31C	41 entertainment
2B	12B	22D	32D	42 feature
3B	13C	23C	33D	43 labelling
4D	14A	24C	34C	44 modernise
5A	15B	25A	35B	45 centre
6D	16D	26D	36A	46 withdraw
7B	17D	27D	37A	47A
8C	18A	28A	38A	48B
9D	19B	29B	39D	49C
10A	20B	30C	40B	50A

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ТЕСТ № 2

➤ Конкурс чтения и понимания письменных текстов

Установите соответствие между фрагментами текстов и тематическими рубриками газеты. Внимание! 1 рубрика является лишней.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 2.1. War photography is associated with black-and-white images taken in the heart of action, such as Robert Capa's shots. Such pictures helped make Capa one of the most famous photojournalists. Yet he is all but absent from "Conflict, Time, Photography", a new exhibition at Tate Modern. The focus is on those who looked back on the action years later. | A. World politics |
| 2.2. Richard Mudabe sacked his vice-president, Joyce Mugaru, and seven ministers in a purge that cleared the way for Emerson Mnangagwa, the hardline former justice minister, to become his likeliest successor. Ms Mugaru denied accusations of corruption and plotting to kill Mr Mudabe. | B. Economics |
| 2.3. Driving an electric car confers a badge of greenery, or so the marketing departments would have you believe. Yet a report which analyses the car emissions presents a different picture. A battery-powered car recharged with electricity generated by coal-fired power stations is likely to cause more than three times as many deaths from pollution as a conventional petrol-driven vehicle. | C. Science and technology |
| | D. Culture |

Установите соответствие между частями предложения связного текста. Внимание! 1 часть предложения является лишней.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2.4. More people speak English than | A. these new English speakers |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|

- any other language, but according to English language expert David Crystal, ...
- 2.5. By the end of last year, the number of adult English speakers ...
- 2.6. And according to the British Council, in ten years' time 2 billion people will study English and ...
- 2.7. The way that people study English ...
- 2.8. ... they are changing it.
- 2.9. ... every day all over the world.
- aren't just learning the language
- B. new words are being invented
- C. there are hundreds of different types of English
- D. non-native speakers now outnumber native speakers by three to one
- E. is also changing
- F. in Asia had reached 350 million
- G. about half the world's population will speak it

➤ Конкурс на знание грамматики

Определите, в грамматически правильной или неправильной форме употреблено выделенное слово / слова в данном контексте.

A. True

B. False

- 2.10. You will get into all sorts of problems unless there **isn't** this clause in your contract. You absolutely have to include it.
- 2.11. Mattie is by far **the best** lawyer you've ever seen, don't you agree?
- 2.12. "She is my sister." – "I should **guess** the moment I saw her, you look so much alike."
- 2.13. I still have two projects to complete. One is History, **the other** is Literature.
- 2.14. The airport announced it was set to clock up more than 60 million passengers **in the end of the year**.
- 2.15. So far, his victory **has been covered** on the local newsbreaks only.
- 2.16. Quarterly means something that happens **four times the year**.
- 2.17. We asked Franny if she **would go** back to school after the holidays.
- 2.18. I wish I **didn't overlook** that error. I'm really sorry I did.
- 2.19. The tornado is reported **to have damaged** some buildings in the area, but no one was hurt.

Установите соответствие между допущенной во фразе ошибкой и характером допущенной ошибки. Внимание! 1 вариант ошибки является лишним!

2.20. The place was deserted. It looked as if no one was there for quite a while.

A. Неправильное местоимение

2.21. A house was beautiful. Martin

B. Неправильная форма

- looked at it in amazement.
- 2.22. "Would you like nothing to eat?" she suggested, knowing she had to be polite.
- 2.23. If the children didn't come home so late that night, they would have been scolded.
- 2.24. He seems to be sleeping for a long time, we should wake him up.
- 2.25. It's time Derek should start looking for the better-paid job.
- 2.26. I watched the car having disappeared down the street.
- 2.27. He saw that the sheep was all grazing in the field.
- 2.28. I've been watching this show since her premiere in 2003.
- причастия
- C. Неправильная форма глагола
- D. Неправильный артикль
- A. Неправильная форма прилагательного
- B. Неправильный артикль
- C. Неправильная форма инфинитива
- D. Неправильная форма глагола
- A. Неправильная форма глагола
- B. Неправильная форма существительного
- C. Неправильное местоимение
- D. Неправильная форма причастия

Установите соответствие между пропуском и грамматической формой. Внимание! 1 грамматическая форма является лишней.

- 2.29. Why can't you two get ...?
- 2.30. She usually gets ... by bus.
- 2.31. She got ... her cold quite quickly.
- A. off
- B. along
- C. over
- D. around

➤ Конкурс на знание лексики

Установите соответствие между репликой (высказыванием) и ситуацией общения. Внимание! 1 ситуация является лишней.

- 2.32. What's the purpose of your visit to the United States?
- 2.33. Can I have the bill now?
- 2.34. I'm here to see Shakespeare's famous play "Hamlet".
- A. At the theatre
- B. In the cinema
- C. Passport control
- D. At the restaurant

Установите соответствие между пропуском слова в связном тексте и словом из предлагаемого списка. Внимание! 1 слово является лишним.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 2.35. <i>The Hunger Games</i> is an American science fiction ... directed by Gary Ross and based on the novel of the same name. | A. book |
| 2.36. The story takes place in a post-apocalyptic future in the nation of Panem, where boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18 must ... in <i>The Hunger Games</i> . | B. the guidance |
| 2.37. The competition is a televised annual event in which the "tributes" are required to ... until there is one remaining who will be crowned the victor. | C. take her younger sister's place |
| 2.38. Katniss Everdeen volunteers to ... in the games. | D. take part |
| 2.39. Joined by her district's male tribute Peeta Mellark, Katniss travels to the Capitol to train for the Hunger Games under of former victor Haymitch Abernathy. | E. fight to the death |
| | F. adventure film |

Установите соответствие между выделенным словом и его значением в данном контексте. Внимание! 1 слово-эквивалент является лишним.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 2.40. We were still cleaning the house when the guests started to arrive. | A. rebuke |
| 2.41. The water appeared still from a distance. | B. calm down |
| 2.42. Her quiet words still the animal. | C. motionless |
| 2.43. A man should know where the golden mean is. | D. as yet |
| 2.44. He is mean about money. | A. greedy |
| 2.45. What do you mean ? | B. balance |
| | C. average |
| | D. have in mind |

Подберите антоним к выделенным словам. Внимание! 1 антоним является лишним.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 2.46. The houses on this side of the street all have odd numbers. | A. curious |
| 2.47. I had a very odd dream about you last night. | B. regular |
| 2.48. I used to do a lot of sport, but now I just play the odd game of tennis. | C. ordinary |
| | D. even |

Установите соответствие между пропуском слова в предложении и словом из предлагаемого списка.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 2.49. She wore a ... black dress. | A. plane |
|-----------------------------------|----------|

2.50. We'll be boarding the in about 20 minutes. B. plain

➤ **Ключи к тесту № 2**

1D	2A	3C	4D	5F	6G	7E	8A	9B	10B
11A	12B	13A	14B	15A	16B	17A	18B	19A	20C
21D	22A	23D	24C	25B	26D	27A	28C	29B	30D
31C	32C	33D	34A	35F	36D	37E	38C	39B	40D
41C	42B	43B	44A	45D	46D	47C	48B	49B	50A

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ТЕСТ № 3

Каждому участнику олимпиады методом случайного выбора предлагается один из вариантов нижеприведенных типов заданий

➤ **Интегрированный конкурс понимания устной и письменной речи (Аудирование + Чтение)**

Прослушайте аудиозапись¹ и выполните следующие задания.

3.1. *What is the main topic of the podcast?*

The linguist is talking about _____

- A. the use of colloquialisms and idiomatic expressions in an informal register.
- B. complaints and misunderstanding of younger generation's language.
- C. the necessity to bridge the generation gap.

3.2. *Define the podcast category that this recording best represents.*

- A. History & Legacy
- B. Arts & Opinions
- C. Society & Culture

3.3. *Choose 5 out of 8 words and phrases that can be used as hashtags to search for this podcast.*

- A. Ageism
- B. Failing at language study
- C. Generational complaints
- D. Feelings and emotions
- E. Dispossession

¹ Adapted from National Public Radio. Opinion. Irked by the way millennials speak? 'I feel like' it's time to loosen up

- F. Changes in the language
- G. Colloquialisms
- H. Introducing opinions

3.4. *True or false? Choose the best answer.*

Geoff Nunberg believes that the real purpose of using the expression “I feel like” is to avoid confrontation by turning every statement into a feeling.

- A. True
- B. False

3.5. *True or false? Choose the best answer.*

According to Geoff Nunberg, we misunderstand what young people are trying to say because the manners of younger generation are alien to us.

- A. True
- B. False

Прослушайте аудиозапись еще раз, прочитайте текст², определите, имеет ли данное утверждение отношение к их содержанию.

3.6. *Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).*

The common phrase “I feel like” can now be used synonymously with “I think” because its specific literal meaning is devalued.

- A. means that the idea is expressed both in the listening and the reading passage.
- B. means that the idea is expressed in the reading passage only.
- C. means that the idea is expressed in the listening passage only.
- D. means that the idea is expressed neither in the listening nor in the reading passage.

Listen for the phrase “feel like” and you’ll hear it everywhere. This reflex to hedge every statement as a feeling is most common among millennials. But I hear it almost as often among Generation Xers and my own colleagues in academia. As in so many things, the young are early carriers of a broad cultural contagion.

The imperfect data that linguists have collected indicates that “I feel like” became more common toward the end of the last century. In North American English, it seems to have become a synonym for “I think” or “I believe” only in the last decade or so, but make no mistake: “I feel like” is not a harmless tic. George Orwell put the point simply: “If thought corrupts language, language can also corrupt thought.”

The phrase says a great deal about our muddled ideas about reason, emotion and argument. This is what is most disturbing about “I feel like”: the phrase that acknowledges the presence of emotion cripples our range of expression and flattens the complex role that emotions do play in our reasoning. We should not

² Adapted from The New York Times. Stop saying ‘I feel like’

“feel like.” We should argue rationally, feel deeply and take full responsibility for our interaction with the world.

➤ **Конкурс на знание грамматики**

Прочитайте текст, заполните пропуски предлагаемой грамматической формой, преобразовав её, если необходимо, так, чтобы она грамматически соответствовала содержанию текста.

It is probable that until two hundred years ago, Antarctica (3.7)___NOT SEE___ by any human eyes. The first people who are known (3.8)___APPROACH___ it were hunters on ships in 1819. Two years later, one of them managed to land there though conditions prevented him from (3.9)___EXPLORE___ very far. Larger scientific expeditions later came to the region to find out more. By the end of the nineteenth century they had succeeded in (3.10)___MAP___ the coast of the continent, despite Antarctica (3.11)___COVER___ by a thick layer of ice which in places stretches far onto the sea.

There was something else which attracted people to Antarctica besides research: the South Pole. A number of attempts to reach it (3.12)___MAKE___ in the early years of the twentieth century, but the first person to get there was Roald Amundsen in 1911. Travelling with dogs to pull the sledges which carried his party's (3.13)___SUPPLY___, he arrived at the pole five weeks before his rivals, a group (3.14)___LEAD___ by Robert Scott.

Despite the weather conditions, many nations now have scientific bases on Antarctica, carrying out research on a range of subjects, including the ice sheets. In contrast to the melting of the Arctic sea ice, sea ice around Antarctica (3.15)___EXPAND___ in recent years. The reasons for this are not fully understood.

Antarctic tourism (3.16)___DEVELOP___ at a tremendous pace now.

➤ **Конкурс на знание лексики и страноведения**

Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски словами из предложенного списка.

imply
undertakes
grant
awareness
call

launching
holds
brings
heritage
sponsorship

World Book Capital Cities

Every year, UNESCO convenes delegates from the International Publishers Association, the International Authors Forum (IAF), and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) to grant the title of World Book Capital to one city.

The city (3.17) _____ the title for one designated year, from 23 April (UNESCO World Book Day) until 22 April of the following year. During that year it (3.18) _____ to organise and run a large number of events around books, literature and reading. The programme (3.19) _____ together the local and national book industries and puts books and book culture into the public eye. It attracts (3.20) _____ and extra funding for book related institutions. The programme raises (3.21) _____ for literacy and reading issues, libraries and books shops and highlights the overall benefits of a lively book culture. The title is also used to promote tourism and draw national and international attention to the literary (3.22) _____ of a city and nation.

Six years after the (3.23) _____ of the World Book (23 April), IPA had the idea to nominate the best city programme aimed at promoting books during the period between one “Book Day” and the next.

Following IPA's idea, the UNESCO General Conference decided, on 2 November 2001, that the Organisation would (3.24) _____ its moral and intellectual support to the conception and implementation of the World Book Capital City initiative, by inviting the international professional organisations of the book chain to work together for its concretisation.

Following a public (3.25) _____ for applications, the Advisory Committee meet once every year in order to appoint a World Book Capital City. It makes a shortlist of three candidates and recommends a winner to the UNESCO's Director-General.

The nomination does not (3.26) _____ for UNESCO any financial prize, but conquering the title of World Book Capital City represents an important symbolic acknowledgement, also effective, for the winner city, in terms of communication and promotion.

➤ Ключи к тесту № 3

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. B (100%), C (50%) | 2. B (100%), C (50%) |
| 3. B, C, F, G, H | 4. B / False |
| 5. B / False | 6. C |
| 7. had not been seen/hadn't been seen | 8. to have approached |
| 9. exploring | 10. mapping |
| 11. being covered | 12. were made |
| 13. supplies | 14. led |
| 15. has expanded/has been expanding | 16. is developing |
| 17. holds | 18. undertakes |
| 19. brings | 20. sponsorship |

- 21. awareness
- 23. launching
- 25. call

- 22. heritage
- 24. grant
- 26. imply

ОБРАЦЫ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОГО ТУРА

➤ Интегрированный конкурс понимания устной и письменной речи (Аудирование + Чтение)

Прослушайте аудиозапись³ и выполните задания.

1. *What is the main topic of the text?*
 - A. The historical origins of Received Pronunciation, issues of correctness and purism.
 - B. Recent and ongoing historical corpus projects documenting Received Pronunciation.
 - C. A sociolinguistically focused overview of the history of Received Pronunciation.
2. *Define the podcast format that this recording best represents.*
 - A. A narrative fiction podcast
 - B. An explainer podcast
 - C. A deep dive podcast
3. *Choose 5 out of 8 words and phrases that can be used as hashtags to search for this podcast online. Arrange your answers ALPHABETICALLY.*

I. Accent of authority	J. Broadcast speech
K. Dialect and slang	L. Distinctive features
M. Social class indicator	N. Standard British accent
O. Teaching pronunciation	P. Updating Received Pronunciation
4. *True or false? Choose the best answer.*

According to David Crystal, the development of Received Pronunciation in British society is closely linked to the rise of accent as a social signifier.

A. True	B. False
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5. *True or false? Choose the best answer.*

According to David Crystal, in the 1920s the dissemination of RP was to become even wider with the introduction of sound broadcasting.

A. True	B. False
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Прослушайте аудиозапись еще раз, прочитайте текст⁴ и определите

³ Adapted from Paul Meier's *In a Manner of Speaking*. Episode 22

⁴ Adapted from *The Cockneyfication of R. P.?* by John C. Wells, University College London

те, имеет ли данное утверждение отношение к их содержанию.

6. Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).

In the course of the 19th century British public school system indirectly influenced the promotion of Received Pronunciation as the most prestigious spoken variety.

- A. means that the idea is expressed both in the listening and the reading passage
- B. means that the idea is expressed in the reading passage only
- C. means that the idea is expressed in the listening passage only
- D. means that the idea is expressed neither in the listening nor in the reading passage

More than a century ago, Daniel Jones, the great describer and codifier of the Received Pronunciation (RP) of English, was ten years old. He was born in 1881, so by 1891 we may assume that his own pronunciation (on which he doubtless based his description) was fixed in its essentials. Insofar as teachers of English Phonetics or English as a Foreign Language base their teaching on Jones's classic works, they are operating with a model that is now a hundred years out of date. In practice, of course, those who are in contact with current English as now spoken have modified Jones's model, consciously or unconsciously, in this or that detail. A number of recent articles have attempted to list the phonetic changes that have taken place in RP since Jones's day. Recognition that changes have occurred is attested by the often-heard assertion that 'no-one speaks RP any more'. While this is true in the sense that no-one speaks Jonesian RP, it is only to be expected in view of the facts that Jones's generation are by now all dead and that languages change. It is more helpful, and more accurate, to say that RP is still alive as ever, but that it has undergone various changes.

➤ **Конкурс понимания письменного текста (Чтение)**

Прочитайте текст⁵ и выполните задания к нему.

Bullying isn't a new problem for parents and young people, but the Internet has morphed it into something that is much more difficult to deal with. The bullying that used to take place in schoolyards is now finding its way into private message inboxes, social media groups, and virtual life as well. There are many different types of bullying but in this article we'll be going through cyberbullying.

Young people are online now more than ever, and it's been shown that online bullying is just as harmful as traditional bullying. Victims suffer learning difficulties, anxiety, and depression. Combine that with the fact that most par-

⁵ <https://www.jonnyshannon.com/blog/cyberbullying-how-to...safe>

ents are in the dark about their kids' activity online and how to prevent cyberbullying, and you can start to see how big this problem is.

The psychological toll that cyberbullying can take on an affected student can be seen in their tainted school experience. One large-scale study found that 64% of online bullying victims say it "really affected their ability to learn and feel safe at school". Victims of cyberbullying often have impaired academic skills and social development because of having their mind occupied by fear and anxiety. To have such an event take place during the crucial developmental years in a young person's life, can become an unwarranted hurdle with a long-term impression. That's one in every three cyberbullying victims developing what can become a lifelong disorder, as most cases of anxiety and depression found within adults are often developed within childhood/adolescent years.

7. *Choose an appropriate headline for this article.*
 - A. Cyberbullying
 - B. Influence of Cyberbullying on Students' Lives
 - C. Bulling Differs
8. *Choose the section of a newspaper/magazine where you could find this article.*
 - A. Opinion Columns
 - B. Editorials
 - C. Classifieds
9. *Choose 5 out of 8 words and phrases that can be used as hashtags to search for this article online. Arrange your answers ALPHABETICALLY.*

A. Bulling	B. Cyberbullying
C. Victims	D. Victims of cyberbullying
E. Online bullying	F. Lifelong disorder
G. Kids' activity online	H. Bullying survey
10. *True or false? Choose the best answer.*

Online harassment causes an undue obstacle for its sufferers to become confident in the future having made them feel disquiet at school.

A. True	B. False
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11. *True or false? Choose the best answer.*

The computer network is considered to be a reason for the increase in parents' awareness of their children's bullying.

A. True	B. False
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12. *What does the author mean saying, "The psychological toll that cyberbullying can take on an affected student can be seen in their tainted school experience".*
 - A. Those studying poorly are bullied.
 - B. The cyberbullying influence on the development of a troubled student's personality is likely to be detected by his/her modest academic achievements.

- C. There is an opportunity to reveal the consequences of cyberbullying by analyzing students' academic backgrounds.
13. *Find equivalents from the text you have read to the word below. Write from one to three words in their infinitive forms, without particle "to". Mind spacing.*
To gradually change, or change someone or something, from one thing to another.
14. *Find equivalents from the text you have read to the word below. Write from one to three words in their infinitive forms, without particle "to". Mind spacing.*
To experience something, especially something unpleasant or difficult.
15. *Find equivalents from the text you have read to the word below. Write from one to three words in their infinitive forms, without articles. Mind spacing.*
The total number of bad things or amount of damage that happens as a result of something.
16. *Find equivalents from the text you have read to the word below. Write from one to three words in their infinitive forms, without articles. Mind spacing.*
A problem that you have to deal with before you can make progress.
17. *Find examples of the grammatical form from the text you have read. Write from one to five words. Mind spacing.*
One simple passive infinitive. Write the form of simple passive infinitive without the subject.
18. *Find examples of the grammatical form from the text you have read. Write from one to five words. Mind spacing.*
One gerund in its simple form. Write the form of gerund with the preposition preceding it.
19. *Find examples of the grammatical form from the text you have read. Write from one to five words. Mind spacing.*
One verb in a perfect passive form. Write down one verb in a perfect passive form (full or short) with the subject.

➤ **Конкурс на знание грамматики**

Преобразуйте выделенную часть предложения в соответствии с указанием, содержащемся в скобках.

20. We went to the jeweller's together to shop for wedding rings. They had some lovely rings that we could try on. (*for-to infinitive construction*) /..... and we picked the ones we both liked.
21. This old rotary phone isn't working properly. Why don't you replace it. (*subjunctive mood after the expression "Isn't it time"*) /..... with something more modern?

22. They say he was looking for. (*subjective infinitive construction*) /..... a new vocalist for his band.
23. The social media consultant would have lost her job but for your helping her out. (*conditional clause*)
24. The column read: "I made a mistake last week. I'd like to explain myself. (*objective-with-the-infinitive construction after the verb "to let"*) /..... and give my public apologies to anyone I might have hurt."
25. On the one hand, I am sorry he wasn't given. (*subjunctive mood after the verb "to wish"*) /..... more time onstage. He is a wonderful actor.
26. He explained that nothing would be regarded as authoritative unless published. (*conditional clause*) /..... by a recognised medical institution.
27. I suspected that my neighbours had been poisoning. (*gerund*) /..... my trees for years.
28. As long as I know my package will be replaced if stolen. (*conditional clause*) /..... , I don't care what happens to the thief.
29. "Well, this has been fascinating," the inspector acknowledged. Then he asked her, "Why have you been keeping all this from us?" (*reported speech*)

➤ **Конкурс на знание лексики и страноведения**

Прочитайте текст⁶. Заполните пропуски одним словом, подходящим по смыслу и грамматически.

National parks like the Grand (30) _____ in Arizona, Yellowstone, and Acadia provide the closest thing Americans have to experiencing unbridled nature. They also represent the decision not to harm the environment in these special places, by cutting (31) _____ the forest, mining (32) _____ minerals or hunting wildlife. Over time, the understanding of what is the right thing to do has grown. One of those right things is not to provide single-use plastics in national parks. Plastic (33) _____ does not belong in these special places. Yet single-use plastic products are being sold and distributed in national parks. Plastic is now found everywhere – not just in neighbourhood's streets or along coastlines but also in unexpected places: in Arctic sea ice, in the deepest part of the ocean, and in the rain falling on national parks.

Plastic is made to (34) _____ forever, despite much of it being used for only a moment before it's (35) _____ away. So, all the plastic in our environment will probably exist far longer than America's earliest national park, Yellowstone, which celebrated its 150th anniversary in 2022. No part of our world deserves to be (36) _____ with plastic, but national parks are one of the most unsuitable places for a problem that has grown (37) _____ one of the planet's top environmental threats. (38) _____ to a recent Oceana poll, 82% of Ameri-

⁶ <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2022/may/03/why-are-american-national-parks-filled-with-plastic>

can voters would support a decision by the National Park Service to stop selling and distributing single-use plastic at national parks.

Plastic is an eyesore for visitors but it's also a threat to the wildlife in the parks. Everything from birds and bears to sea turtles and manatees can swallow or become entangled in single-use plastic. Over time, plastic breaks up into smaller pieces that can end (39) _____ in the air we breathe and the water we drink.

➤ Конкурс письменной речи (Письмо)

Выберите одну из двух тем и напишите эссе объёмом в 200-250 слов.

1. Volunteering is the act of contributing free labour to conduct community service or support a non-profit organization. According to the research released by the British Heart Foundation, generation Z is more likely to have volunteered than any other age group. Nearly half of Gen Z has volunteered, and almost 25% say they are currently serving. Do you agree that volunteering is important for teenagers? What benefits does it have? Justify your point of view and give examples.
2. The question of what to do after finishing school is considered to be profoundly important for every teenager nowadays. Some teens think that going to universities is the best way to start a career and gain success in the future while others do not find it obligatory. What is your opinion on this issue? Justify your point of view and give examples.

РАЗБОР КОНКУРСНЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ С КОММЕНТАРИЯМИ

Интегрированный конкурс понимания устной и письменной речи (Аудирование + Чтение)

№№	Ответ	Комментарии / Фрагмент аудиозаписи
1.	С	Полный и точный ответ. Оценивается максимальным количеством баллов. <i>Today we talk about the history of Received Pronunciation, RP... So, round about 1800, the growth of the elocution movement, which started to train what was perceived to be an upper-class accent of some sort, was beginning to manifest itself. The growth of the elocution movement began because of the changes in the English class system, as always with the study of accents, indeed, the study of language generally. It doesn't take long before you slip out of linguistics into social history.</i>
	А	Ответ не совсем точный; в тексте не говорится о вопросах правильности того или иного акцента и не обсуждается пуризм. Ответ оценивается со снижением балла.
	В	Ответ неверный, текст не содержит информации о “ <i>corpus projects documenting Received Pronunciation</i> ”.

2.	B	<p>Это аутентичный формат данного подкаста. Текст содержит мнение лингвиста по обсуждаемой проблеме.</p> <p><i>An explainer podcast is a type of educational podcast that explores a single or a few topics in each episode and its goal is to explain things.</i></p>
	C	<p>Возможный, но не точный формат подкаста. Ответ оценивается со снижением балла.</p> <p><i>A deep dive podcast format involves someone with expertise in a particular industry speaking to other guests who have been entrenched in their industry for years.</i></p>
	A	Формат подкаста не соответствует содержанию текста.
3.	A B E F G	<p>Информацию о поднятой в тексте проблеме можно найти по тегам, связанным с содержанием подкаста.</p> <p>Теги <i>Distinctive features</i> и <i>Updating Received Pronunciation</i> не имеют отношения к тематике и содержанию текста, а тег <i>Dialect and slang</i> не является конкретным и затрудняет поиск или делает его невозможным.</p>
4.	A. True	<p>Утверждение является верным.</p> <p><i>The growth of the elocution movement is in the second half of the 18th century. Sheridan, the father of the dramatist, made himself a millionaire by going around the country training people to speak the emerging accent of the upper classes of its time... When this new accent started to evolve, it quickly came to be taught in the public schools like Winchester and Eaton, and Harrow, and so on. And these are the schools that taught the civil servants and the upper-class military, and the missionaries, and so on... So, during the 19th century, RP became the voice of educated Britain, the voice of the aristocracy, the voice of the people who could afford to go to the theater, and so on and so forth.</i></p>
5.	A. True	<p>Утверждение является верным.</p> <p><i>When the BBC comes along in 1922 the accent is chosen, quite specifically chosen by Lord Reith as the accent of this new thing because he says it will be most understood by the people of this country who could afford to buy a radio set. So, during the 19th century, RP became the voice of educated Britain, the voice of the aristocracy, the voice of the people who could afford to go to the theater, and so on and so forth.</i></p>
6.	D	<p>В тексте аудирования содержится противоречащая данному утверждению информация.</p> <p><i>When this new accent started to evolve, it quickly came to be taught in the public schools like Winchester and Eaton, and Harrow, and so on. And these are the schools that taught the civil servants and the upper-class military, and the missionaries, and so on. Now, the 19th century is also the century of the British Empire. And so, these are the people who would go abroad and take RP with them. So, that's the accent that people would've heard in India, Singapore, and so on.</i></p> <p>В тексте для чтения не содержится информации о влиянии образовательной системы Великобритании на продвижение и</p>

Скрипт аудиозаписи

Paul Meier:

My guest this month is eminent linguist David Crystal. Today we talk about the history of Received Pronunciation, RP, also known as the Queen's English, BBC English, and other name. We've heard it in Downton Abbey and just about any other favorite British period drama. David, wonderful of you to spare the time for another podcast. Today we're going to do English accents. What is RP? When did it arise in English and why?

David Crystal:

Most people think that RP has been around in a long time in the sense of hundreds and hundreds of years. In fact, it started towards the end of the 18th century, round about the year 1800 or thereabouts. There are many kinds of RPs, but there are certain signature sounds that people will notice for RP. So, the question is, when did those sounds first start getting recorded in dictionaries and when did people first start teaching them as the sign of an educated accent? And the answer to that is towards the end of the 18th century. So, round about 1800, the growth of the elocution movement, which started to train what was perceived to be an upper-class accent of some sort, was beginning to manifest itself. The growth of the elocution movement began because of the changes in the English class system, as always with the study of accents, indeed, the study of language generally. It doesn't take long before you slip out of linguistics into social history. When you look at the class system of the 18th century, what you find is the traditional upper classes, the aristocracy and so on, and the lower classes between the emergence of a new middle class. Senior middle classes of those days were very important people. These were the people who started the Industrial Revolution. They invented the textile machines and the new ways of making roads, and the locomotives, and things like that. And they made factories and they became very, very rich. And there are lots of stories from the time, sometimes reproduced in novels, but sometimes in letters and diaries, of these people now living in the countryside with a big house and all the servants, and the carriages, and everything. And they get invited to dinner by the local aristocrat around the corner who's got also a big house, but maybe not quite so big, who knows. And they go for dinner. And they come back home and they say, "It were a lovely evening, but they were laughing at us. They were laughing at us. They didn't like the way we spoke." And so, these people say, "We gonna have to do something about that." And so, they go to elocution classes. The growth of the elocution movement is in the second half of the 18th century. Sheridan, the father of the dramatist, made himself a millionaire by going around the country training people to speak the emerging accent of the upper classes of its time. Contrast that with the 19th century. When this new accent started to evolve, it quickly came to be taught in the public schools like Winchester and Eaton, and Harrow, and so on. And these are the schools that taught the civil servants and the upper-class military, and the missionaries, and so on. Now, the 19th century is also the century of the British Empire. And so, these are the people who would go abroad and take RP with them. So, that's the accent that people would've heard in India, Singapore, and so on. As the century progressed, this accent consolidated. When the BBC comes along in 1922 the accent is chosen, quite specifically chosen by Lord Reith as the accent of this new thing because he says it will be most understood by the people of this country who could afford to buy a radio set. So, during the 19th century, RP became the voice of educated Britain, the voice of the aristocracy, the voice of the people who could afford to go to the theater, and so on and so forth.

Конкурс понимания письменного текста (Чтение)

№ №	Ответ	Комментарии к тексту
7.	A	Правильный вариант: (1) аутентичный заголовок; (2) обозначен в первом параграфе текста самим автором; оценивается максимальным количеством баллов
	B	Допустимый вариант (возможный заголовок статьи): в тексте есть данные нескольких исследований по проблеме кибер-буллинга; оценивается со снижением на балл.
	C	Заголовок не связан с содержанием текста: разнообразие форм буллинга упомянуто в тексте как факт, но содержание этого разнообразия далее не раскрыто.
8.	A	Текст размещен именно в этой тематической рубрике, поскольку отражает мнение психолога, ведущего свой блог.
	B	Допустимое размещение текста на сайте.
	C	Данный тематический раздел должен содержать рекламные объявления, что не имеет ничего общего с темой текста.
9.	A B D E H	Найти данный текст на сайте можно по тегам, связанным с содержанием статьи. По тегам <i>Victims</i> , <i>Kids' activity online</i> , <i>Lifelong disorder</i> невозможно найти искомый текст, т. к. они не являются точными / конкретными для тематики.
10.	A. True	Утверждение соответствует информации, содержащейся в тексте: <i>Victims of cyberbullying often have impaired academic skills and social development because of having their mind occupied by fear and anxiety. To have such an event take place during the crucial developmental years in a young person's life, can become an unwarranted hurdle with a long-term impression.</i>
11.	B. False	Утверждение не соответствует информации, содержащейся в тексте: <i>Bullying isn't a new problem for parents and young people, but the internet has morphed it into something that is much more difficult to deal with.</i>
12.	B	В данном ответе предложена верная интерпретация утверждения автора.
	C	Ответ не совсем точный; оценивается со снижением балла.
	A	Ответ неверный.
13.	morph	Допускается минимально краткий ответ – знаменательное слово без служебного (существительное без артикля, глагол без личного местоимения и т.д.)
14.	go through / suffer	
15.	toll	
16.	hurdle	
17.	(can) be seen	Инфинитив в пассивном залоге
18.	(because) of having	Простая форма герундия

19.	it's been shown / it has been shown	Глагол в пассивном залоге в перфекте
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Конкурс на знание грамматики

<i>№№</i>	<i>Ответ</i>	<i>Комментарии</i>
20.	They had some lovely rings <u>for us to try on</u> and we picked the ones we both liked.	Инфинитивная конструкция с предлогом <i>for</i> .
21.	<u>Isn't it time you replaced</u> / <u>Isn't it time (that) you should replace</u> / <u>Isn't it time it were/was replaced</u> / <u>Isn't it time (that) it should be replaced</u> with something more modern?	Сослагательное наклонение после фразы <i>Isn't it time</i> ; возможны два варианта сослагательного наклонения; возможен страдательный залог.
22.	<u>He is said to have been looking for</u> a new vocalist for his band.	Перфектный инфинитив в конструкции подчеркивает предшествование.
23.	The social media consultant would have lost her job <u>if it hadn't/had not been for your/you helping her out</u> / <u>if you hadn't/had not helped her out</u> / <u>unless you had helped her out</u> .	Условное предложение третьего типа.
24.	The column read: "I made a mistake last week. <u>Let me explain myself</u> and give my public apologies to anyone I might have hurt."	Сложное дополнение, инфинитив без частицы <i>to</i> после глагола <i>to let</i> .
25.	On the one hand, I <u>wish he had been given</u> more time onstage. He is a wonderful actor.	Сослагательное наклонение после фразы <i>I wish</i> , перфект подчеркивает предшествование
26.	He explained that nothing would be regarded as authoritative <u>unless it was published</u> / <u>if it was not/wasn't published</u> by a recognised medical institution.	Условное предложение первого типа после главного предложения в прошедшем времени.
27.	I suspected <u>my neighbours of poisoning</u> / <u>my neighbours of having poisoned</u> my trees for years.	Герундий; после глагола <i>to suspect</i> требуется предлог <i>of</i> ; перфектная форма в данной ситуации не обязательна, но допускается.
28.	As long as I know my package will be replaced <u>if it is stolen</u> .	Условное предложение первого типа.
29.	Then he asked her <u>why she had been keeping all that from them</u> .	Косвенная речь, согласование времен.

Конкурс на знание лексики и страноведения

<i>№ №</i>	<i>Лексическая единица из оригинального текста</i>	<i>Комментарий / Обоснование ответа / Фрагмент текста</i>
30.	Canyon	В данном контексте требуется имя существительное <i>Canyon</i> , дополняющее название каньона = <i>the Grand</i>

		<i>Canyon.</i>
31.	down	В данном контексте требуется предлог <i>down</i> , образующий совместно с глагольным компонентом фразовый глагол = <i>cut down</i> .
32.	for	В данном контексте требуется предлог <i>for</i> , сочетающийся с глаголом <i>mine</i> .
33.	rubbish	В данном контексте требуется имя существительное <i>rubbish</i> или <i>garbage, trash, litter, waste</i> .
34.	last	В данном контексте требуется глагол <i>last</i> или <i>remain</i> , сочетающийся с наречием <i>forever</i> в значении «прослужить вечно».
35.	thrown	В данном контексте требуется глагол в форме причастия прошедшего времени <i>thrown</i> , образующий совместно с наречием фразовый глагол = <i>throw away</i> .
36.	polluted	В данном контексте требуется глагол в форме причастия прошедшего времени <i>polluted</i> или прилагательное <i>dirty</i> .
37.	into	В данном контексте требуется предлог <i>into</i> , образующий совместно с глагольным компонентом фразовый глагол = <i>grow into</i> в значении <i>develop over time</i> .
38.	According	В данном контексте требуется предлог <i>According</i> .
39.	up	В данном контексте требуется предлог <i>up</i> , образующий совместно с глагольным компонентом фразовый глагол = <i>end up</i> .

Конкурс письменной речи (Письмо)

Возможные варианты раскрытия тем эссе

В соответствии с заданием, конкурсному, выбравшему тему № 1, предлагается порассуждать о причинах развития волонтерской деятельности в молодежной среде. Ожидается, что будут рассмотрены основные причины, побуждающие современных тинэйджеров к волонтерству и перечислены его ключевые преимущества, например: обретение чувства собственной ценности и значимости; получение опыта в выбранной профессии; возможность сделать мир лучше, завести новые знакомства и др. Допускается вариант, что конкурсант может не согласиться с важностью волонтерства в жизни современных подростков и приведет аргументы в пользу этой точки зрения.

Конкурсному, выбравшему тему № 2, следует выразить свою точку зрения о необходимости получения высшего образования. Ожидается, что будут приведены преимущества (глубокое и системное изучение теоретических знаний по ключевым дисциплинам, конкурентные преимущества при трудоустройстве, развитие интеллекта, расширение кругозора и др.) или недостатки (большие затраты времени и/или денежных средств, отсутствие гарантии высокой заработной платы, более позднее начало трудовой деятельности и др.) получения высшего образования в России и/или за рубежом. Допускается вариант перечисления как преимуществ, так и недостатков получения высшего образования.