

Олимпиада школьников «Покори Воробьевы горы!» 2023/24

Очный тур АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК 9-10 классы

Вариант 1

Задание 1 – 30 баллов. Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets.

1 (**According/ Due/ Regardless**) to a 2023 survey, at any time about one 2 (**of/ a/ in**) ten of us describe 3 (**ourselves/ us/ ourself**) as “madly in love”. Love is remarkably common; in the survey only 200 of the 1000 people 4 (**interviewing/ interviewee/ interviewed**) said they were not really in love, with most of the rest 5 (**admitting/ affording/ advancing**) to some kind of romantic involvement. So what is this feeling called love? Researchers believe it can 6 (**explain/ have been explained/ be explained**) by our biochemistry.

But how do we select our partners from all the thousands of possible people? People are often attracted to 7 (**other/ others/ another**) who have a lot in 8 (**common/ general/ average**) with them.

We give 9 (**in/ up/ out**) unspoken messages about ourselves every day from the way we walk, talk and hold ourselves. It’s not just the way we dress, but our posture, facial expressions, movements, tone of voice, accent and so on. If you 10 (**had put/ will put/ put**) a group of people who don’t know each other in a room together and ask them to pair up, they will naturally choose partners who are of similar family 11 (**habitat/ background/ circumstance**), social class and upbringing. We are all looking for something familiar 12 (**despite/ in spite of/ though**) we may not be aware 13 (**about/ of/ in**) exactly what 14 (**it is/ is it/ might it be**).

Facial attractiveness influences greatly 15 (**on/ -/ to**) our 16 (**choose/ choise/ choice**) of partners, too. People have long-lasting relationships with others of a similar level of attractiveness. In a recent study, researchers took a selection of 17 (**fiance/ wedding/ bridal**) photos and cut them up to separate the bride and the groom. Then they showed them 18 (**to/ for/ -**) people who were asked how attractive each person’s face 19 (**has been/ had been/ was**). When the researchers put the photos back into pairs, they found that 20 (**the most/ most/ more**) of the couples had been rated at similar levels.

Aside from our ability to rate others, 21 (**each/ every/ either**) of us carries a rough estimate in our heads of how facially attractive we might be. We realise 22 (**unconsciously/ subconsciously/ unconscientiously**) that if we 23 (**will approach/ had approached/ approach**) someone who is 24 (**more better/ far good/ much better**) looking 25 (**that/ than/ what**) we are, we run the risk of 26 (**being rejected/ rejecting/ be rejected**).

27 (However/ Whatever/ Although) the explanation for how and why we **28 (drop/ burst/ fall)** in love, one thing is clear: nature has made the whole process as wonderful and as addictive **29 (like/ as if/ as)** possible. Perhaps that's why so many of us are at **30 (least/ average/ whole)** a little bit "in love" most of the time.

Задание 2 – 10 баллов. Match two halves of the sentences below. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

1 Dreams have

2 The idea that dreams provide us

3 For the greater part of human history it was

4 Dreams were to be interpreted as messages

5 In the nineteenth century, there was a widespread reaction

6 Dreams were widely dismissed

7 It was not

8 An Austrian neurologist, Sigmund Freud, focused

9 Freud went on

10 It enabled him to interpret dreams

A with prophetic or healing functions.

B always fascinated human beings.

C until the end of the nineteenth century that the situation changed.

D on the fact that people who have similar experiences during the day produce different dreams.

E taken for granted that the sleeping mind was in touch with the supernatural world.

F what really interested him.

G as clues to the conflicts taking place within the personality.

H with useful information about our lives goes on thousands of years.

I to this way of thinking.

J as being very little more than jumbles of fantasy brought about by memories of the previous day.

K to develop a theory of the dream process.

Задание 3 – 10 баллов. Choose the correct answer to each question.

1. White-collar workers are

- 1) people who work in offices, doing work that needs mental rather than physical effort.
- 2) people who do work needing strength or physical skill rather than office work.

2. A constituency is

- 1) a written document which forms the set of political principles by which a state or organization is governed, especially in relation to the rights of the people it governs.
- 2) the group of people who can vote belonging to any of the official areas of a country that elect someone to represent them nationally.

3. The Stock Exchange is

- 1) a place where parts of the ownership of companies are bought and sold, or the organization of people whose job is to do this buying or selling.
- 2) the rate at which the money of one country can be changed into the money of another country.

4. A Trade Union is

- 1) an organization that represents the people who work in a particular industry, protects their rights, and discusses their pay and working conditions with employers.
- 2) an official organization that deals with agreements for buying and selling goods and services between countries.

5. An editorial is

- 1) an article in a newspaper which expresses the editor's opinion on a subject of particular interest at the present time.
- 2) a company which publishes books.

Задание 4 – 50 баллов.

Write a blog post (app. 250-280 words) on the following topic: "DIY (Do it yourself) Language Learning Adventures". Write about your favourite language learning experiences. This could be through online platforms, language exchange programmes, or any creative methods you've discovered. Share the impact of these experiences on your language skills.

Use the following plan for writing a blog:

1. Write an engaging introduction.
2. Separate your blog into 2-3 paragraphs. Use headings to separate new ideas. A few headings will keep your readers interested in your blog post.
3. At the end of your blog post, give the reader a reason to leave a comment. Ask a question or invite readers to share their own ideas or links.