

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

2023/2024 учебный год

**ОТВЕТЫ
КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ**

Заключительный этап

9 класс

Вариант № 24-ОШ-2-09 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) - 30 баллов;
- Часть 2. (Writing) - 30 баллов;
- Часть 3. (Grammar) - 20 баллов;
- Часть 4. (Cultural study) – 20 баллов.

Part 1. Reading

You are an editor of a magazine. You have come across an interesting article but some parts of the article have been mixed up. Use the headline and the initial paragraph of the article and put the parts to the title and in the right order so that you should receive the original article.

Tasks 001-005. (10 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильно расположенный абзац текста)

Article.

WHY YOU CAN'T SPOT A LIAR ONLY BY LOOKING

Police thought that 17-year-old Marty Tankleff seemed too calm after finding his mother stabbed to death and his father mortally wounded in the family home. Authorities didn't believe his claims of innocence, and he spent 17 years in prison for the murders. Yet in another case, detectives thought that 16-year-old Jeffrey Deskovic seemed too eager to help detectives after his

high school classmate was found murdered. He, too, was judged to be lying and served nearly 16 years for the crime. One man was not upset enough. The other was too upset. How can such opposite feelings both be **telltale** clues of hidden guilt? In both cases the sentence was based on their behavior. There is widespread misconception that you can **spot** a liar by the way they act. Across cultures, people believe that behaviors such as averted **gaze**, changing posture are telltale clues that betray deceivers.

001. D) In fact, it is wrong. Researchers have found little evidence to support this belief despite decades of searching. Psychologists have conducted a number of experiments which prove how hard it is to spot a liar only by looking. In 2003, psychologist Bella DePaulo and her colleagues gathered 116 experiments in scientific literature that compared people's behavior when lying and when telling the truth. The studies assessed 102 possible nonverbal clues, including averted gaze, blinking, talking louder, shrugging, shifting posture and movements of the head, hands, arms or legs. None proved reliable indicators of a liar. Three years later, she and psychologist Charles Bond of Texas Christian University reviewed 206 studies involving 24,483 observers judging the truthfulness of communications by volunteer individuals. Neither law enforcement experts nor student volunteers were able to pick true from false statements better than 54 percent of the time — just slightly **above chance**. In individual experiments, accuracy ranged from 31 to 73 percent. The results looked convincing. Police experts, however, have frequently disagreed with the conclusions claiming that the experiments weren't realistic enough. After all, they say, volunteers — mostly students — instructed to lie or tell the truth in psychology labs do not face the same consequences as criminal suspects in the interrogation room or on the witness stand. “The ‘guilty’ people had nothing at stake, it wasn't real motivation” says Joseph Buckley, criticising lab research.

002. C) Samantha Mann, a psychologist at the University of Portsmouth, UK, thought that such police criticism had a point. To **delve** into the issue, she and colleague Aldert Vrij first went through hours of videotaped police interviews of a convicted serial killer and picked out three known truths and three known lies. Then Mann asked 65 English police officers to view the six statements and judge which were true, and which false. Since the interviews were in Dutch, the officers judged entirely on the basis of nonverbal clues. The officers were right 64 percent of the time — better than chance, but still not very **accurate**. And the officers who did worst were those who said they relied on nonverbal stereotypes like “liars look away” or “liars don't sit still.” In fact, the killer-maintained eye contact and did not **fidget** while deceiving. “This guy was clearly very nervous, no doubt,” Mann says, but he controlled his behavior to strategically counter the stereotypes. In a later study, also by Mann and Vrij, 52 Dutch police officers did no better than chance at distinguishing true and false statements given by family members who'd murdered their relatives but denied it in anguished displays during televised press conferences used in the study. Notably, officers who performed the worst were those who felt that the emotional displays were sincere. It only shows that nonverbal behavior can be interpreted in different ways. If you focus on the nonverbal behavior like emotions, you are likely to make a mistake. This was proved in Mann's recent experiment in 2019.

003. A) In this study Mann examined nonverbal behaviour of a person trying to conceal illegal activity — a type of deception relevant to detecting bombers or smugglers. She recruited 52 university student volunteers and asked half of them to transport a laptop said to contain secret data on a ferry ride between two cities. The volunteers were told to try to blend into the crowd and not look “suspicious,” because people would be trying to identify them. The other half of the group were given a regular cell phone to transport, with no instructions to conceal what they were doing. When Mann showed videos of the ferry rides to 104 other volunteers and asked them to **pick out** the “smugglers,” the spotters did no better than chance. In interviews afterward, the “smugglers” said they were nervous, but they consciously tried to act normal and control their nerves with tactics such as listening to music or using their phones.

004. E) Next, Mann sent more volunteers on a ferry ride - 60, half of the group of “smugglers” had an envelope with foreign money to hide, the other half didn't carry anything illegal. Two researchers were sent onto the ferry too and scrutinize the passengers, appearing to

compare their faces to photos on a mobile phone. This time the “smugglers” on video were guessed correctly only 39.2 percent of the time — well below chance — because they made a great effort to look normal, while the “innocent” control volunteers were naturally surprised and confused by the unexpected attention, which was regarded as a sign of guilt. The finding that deceivers can successfully hide nervousness fills in a missing piece in deception research. There is a great difference between people’s internal emotions with what others notice: liars do feel more nervous, but that’s an internal feeling and is not observed by others. Studies like these have led researchers to largely **abandon** the hunt for nonverbal clues to deception. But are there other ways to spot a liar? It seems there are.

005. B) Today, psychologists investigating deception are more likely to focus on verbal clues, and particularly on ways to magnify the differences between what liars and truth-tellers say. For example, interviewers can strategically question the suspects longer, allowing them to speak more freely, which can lead liars into contradictions. In one experiment, using this technique 41 police trainees correctly identified liars about 85 percent of the time, as compared to 55 percent for another 41 recruits who had not yet received the training in this technique. It demonstrates significant improvement in accuracy rates. Another interviewing technique taps spatial memory by asking suspects and witnesses to sketch a scene related to a crime or alibi. Because this enhances recall, truth-tellers may report more detail. Experiments have demonstrated that people who are telling the truth happen to give 76 percent more detail about experiences at the location during a sketching interview than those asked to hide the information. With the view to spotting a liar these practices — long questioning and a sketching interview — are already used by UK police. However, the change is very slow and policemen and agents still receive a behavioral checklist, which instructs to look for a supposed liar paying attention to averted gaze, prolonged stare, rapid blinking, complaining, whistling, **exaggerated** yawning, covering the mouth while speaking and excessive fidgeting on the chair. All have been thoroughly criticized by researchers.

001. D

002. C

003. A

004. E

005. B

Tasks 006-015. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Reread the text. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in the text.

006. What does the word “**telltale**” mean?

A. far-fetched

B. imaginary

C. meaningful

D. fictional

007. What does the word “**spot**” mean?

A. catch

B. detect

C. stop

D. charge

008. What does the word “**gaze**” mean?

A. look

B. sight

C. view

D. glimpse

009. What does the phrase “pick out” mean?

- A. count out
- B. observe
- C. find out
- D. identify**

010. What does the word “exaggerated” mean?

- A. overplayed**
- B. excessive
- C. extensive
- D. overrated

011. What does the word “delve” mean?

- A. cut
- B. dig**
- C. invest
- D. break

012. What does the word “accurate” mean?

- A. tested
- B. tidy
- C. correct**
- D. rewarding

013. What does the word “fidget” mean?

- A. blink
- B. shrug
- C. whisper
- D. move**

014. What does the phrase “above chance” mean?

- A. over 50%**
- B. more than expected
- C. random
- D. average

015. What does the word “abandon” mean?

- A. develop
- B. decrease
- C. stop**
- D. extend

Tasks 016-025. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Here some facts from the article “Why You Can't Spot a Liar Only by Looking”. However, some sentences contain factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose “0”. If there is an error, choose “1”.

016. 16-year-old Jeffrey Deskovic seemed not upset enough after his school classmate was found murdered.

- A. 0
- B. 1**

017. Mann sent 60 volunteers on a ferry ride with an envelope with foreign money to hide.

- A. 0
- B. 1**

018. Psychologists have conducted a number of experiments which prove how hard it is to spot a liar only by looking.

A. 0

B. 1

019. All the six statements, which 65 English police officers had to view and judge, were false.

A. 0

B. 1

020. The “smugglers” on video were guessed correctly well below chance because they made a great effort to look normal.

A. 0

B. 1

021. Out of 102 possible non-verbal clues: shifting posture, movements of the head, hands, arms or legs, only averted gaze proved to be reliable indicator of a liar.

A. 0

B. 1

022. Nowadays psychologists investigating deception still tend to focus on body language rather than on verbal clues.

A. 0

B. 1

023. The reason why the “smugglers” on the ferry were difficult to detect was because they were not nervous.

A. 0

B. 1

024. In order to spot a liar it is more reasonable to focus on verbal clues.

A. 0

B. 1

025. The officers who were the best at spotting deception were those who said they relied on non-verbal stereotypes like “liars look away” or “liars don’t sit still”.

A. 0

B. 1

Part 2. Writing

Tasks 026-030. (10 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

You have read the article “Why You Can't Spot a Liar”. Put these events in the correct chronological order.

026. D) It is a worrying fact that unfair sentences may be a result of misinterpretation of nonverbal behavior of the suspects. Representatives of legal professions and ordinary people are convinced that a liar can be spotted by the way he acts. However, it is wrong. A number of experiments have proven that it is hardly possible to identify a liar by looking.

027. E) One of the first experiments of this kind conducted by Bella DePaolo and her colleagues did not find nonverbal clues reliable in identifying deception. Three years later Bella DePaolo expanded her lab experiment and had two groups of observers: students and police experts. They were to pick true statements from false. Neither group did better than 54% of the

time. Police experts believed that the experiment failed because it was not realistic and “guilty” volunteers were just following the instructions. Policemen were highly critical of lab experiments on the whole.

028. A) In response to this criticism Samanta Mann and Aldert Vrij carried out a telling experiment: English police officers saw real, not lab interviews with Dutch convicts and judged which statements were true, which were false. The result of the judgment based entirely on nonverbal clues was a little over 60%. The officers who relied on nonverbal stereotypes did the worst, proving behavioral clues misleading. Another experiment of Samanta Mann demonstrated that basing the judgment on emotions that suspects demonstrate is likely to lead to mistakes. Mann went on to study the behavior of those trying to conceal illegal activity.

029. C) Thus, in 2019 she divided volunteers into two groups: “smugglers”, who believed they had a laptop with something illegal, and those who had no instructions to conceal anything. The “criminals” were picked only 50% of the time. It is interesting to note that in the next experiment of Samanta Mann “the smugglers” knew they were under suspicion and made even greater effort to look normal. The “criminals” thoroughly controlled their nonverbal behavior and were guessed correctly only 39,2% of the time. The conclusion was made that nonverbal behavior cannot help in detecting deception and it would be better to focus on verbal clues.

030. B) In order to get these verbal clues it is recommended to question suspects longer as it may lead liars into contradictions. Another technique is a sketching interview, during which truth tellers tend to give more detail, whereas liars do not. Unfortunately, such new practices are not used widely and police officers still base their judgment on nonverbal clues handed out to them in a form of behavioral checklist.

026. D

027. E

028. A

029. C

030. B

Task 031. (Максимальное количество баллов -20 баллов)

Write a commentary on the given information from the article “Why You Can't Spot a Liar”. Your commentary is to be between 150-180 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 fulfill 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

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗАДАНИЯ «ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ (WRITING)»

Задания 031-035

Предложение оценивается в 2 балла, если предложение не содержит грамматических, лексических, орфографических ошибок. В предложении использованы все заявленные элементы, не нарушен их порядок, данный в задании (для английского языка). Предложение не является цитатой из текста.

Вариант № 24-ОШ-2-09 Английский язык-1

Предложение оценивается в **1 балл**, если предложение не содержит грамматических, лексических ошибок, но допущена одна орфографическая ошибка.

В предложении использованы все заявленные элементы, не нарушен их порядок, данный в задании (для английского языка). Предложение не является цитатой из текста.

Задание 036

Максимальное количество баллов: 20

Внимание! При оценке 0 по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи» выставляется общая оценка 0.

БАЛЛЫ:

– **РЕШЕНИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ ЗАДАЧИ** – *максимум 10 баллов;*

– **ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ** – *максимум 10 баллов.*

Общая итоговая оценка выводится на основании критериев, приведённых в таблице: композиция, лексика, грамматика, орфография и пунктуация

Коммуникативная задача	Композиция	Лексика	Грамматика	Орфография	Пунктуация
Решение коммуникативной задачи (максимальная оценка 10 баллов)	Композиция (максимум 2 балла)	Лексика (максимум 3 балла)	Грамматика (максимум 3 балла)	Орфография (максимум 1 балл)	Пунктуация (максимум 1 балл)

Коммуникативная задача полностью выполнена (10 баллов) – содержание раскрыто полно, точно и интересно, языковое наполнение соответствует заявленному уровню.

Работа участника содержит:

- есть вступление – 2 балла
- представлены разные точки зрения – 1–2 балла;
- представлена своя точка зрения – 1–2 балла;
- представлены обоснованные аргументы 1–2 балла;
- объём работы либо соответствует заданному, либо отклоняется от заданного не более чем на 10 % – 2 балла.

Оформление:

Композиция - 2 балла.

Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения композиции: представлены введение, основная часть и заключение. Соблюдена логика высказывания. Средства логической связи присутствуют и используются правильно. Текст правильно разделён на абзацы.

Лексика - 3 балла.

Участник демонстрирует богатый лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, точный выбор слов и адекватное владение лексикой. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения лексического оформления.

Грамматика - 3 балла.

Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей. Работа имеет 1 негрубую ошибку с точки зрения грамматического оформления.

Орфография и пунктуация - 2 балла.

Участник демонстрирует уверенное владение навыками орфографии и пунктуации. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения орфографии. В работе могут быть 1–2 пунктуационные ошибки, не затrudняющие понимание высказывания.

Коммуникативная задача раскрыта частично - тема раскрыта, однако в работе отражены не все аспекты. Отсутствие каждого аспекта приводит к потере 2 баллов. Если аспекты присутствуют, но раскрыты не развернуто, то выставляется только 1 балл. При отсутствии любых 4 аспектов из 1 – 6 выставляется оценка «0» по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи».

Оформление:

Композиция - 1 балл.

В целом текст имеет чёткую композицию. Однако в делении текста на абзацы имеются 1–2 нарушения. Допущены 1–2 ошибки при использовании средств логической связи и/или 1–2 нарушения логики высказывания.

Лексика - 2 балла.

Участник демонстрирует богатый лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, точный выбор слов и адекватное владение лексикой. В работе имеются 1–2 незначительные (негрубые) лексические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание текста.

Грамматика - 2 балла.

Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. В работе имеются 2 незначительные (негрубые) грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание высказывания.

Орфография и пунктуация - 1 балл.

В тексте присутствуют орфографические (1–3) и/или пунктуационные ошибки (3–4), которые не затрудняют общее понимание текста.

Коммуникативная задача не выполнена (0 баллов) – отсутствуют необходимые аспекты

ИЛИ объём высказывания менее 135 слов.

Part 3. Use of English

Tasks 032-041. (20 баллов, по 2 балла за правильный ответ)

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.

032. The total sales for this video are already over a million.

sold

The video _____ copies already. (4 words)

= **has sold a million**

= **has sold one million**

033. A knock at the door interrupted Ben's story.

story

Ben _____ when there was a knock at the door. (4 words)

= **was telling a story**

034. There is no animal as beautiful as a horse.

most

Horses _____ of all. (5 words)

= **are the most beautiful animals**

035. The medical profession is a difficult one.

doctor

Being _____ easy. (4 words)

= **a doctor is not**

036. I didn't enjoy the performance and I didn't like the theatre.

neither

I liked _____ the theatre. (4 words)

= **neither the performance nor**

037. They haven't finished building the bridge yet.

completed

The _____ yet. (5 words)

= **bridge has not been completed**

038. The sound of birds singing in the trees makes me feel good.

hear

I feel good _____ in the trees. (5 words)

= **when I hear birds singing**

039. The time of departure for your flight to London is six o'clock.

takes

The plane to Rio _____ six o'clock. (3 words)

= **takes off at**

040. Don't break this vase because you will have to pay for it.

will

If you _____ have to pay for it. (5 words)

= **break this vase you will**

041. This computer is too expensive for us to buy at the moment.

afford

We _____ this computer at the moment. (4 words)

= **cannot afford to buy**

Part 4. Cultural Study

Tasks 042-051. (20 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

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

Victory over Spain

The defeat of the Armada was the largest and the most important engagement of the undeclared Anglo-Spanish War, which started in (042. _____). When Elizabeth I succeeded her half-sister (043. _____) England swung to (044. _____). The faith of Elizabeth's sister had led her to a close relation with her cousin and husband (045. _____) of Spain, whose aim was to extend his rule over England. Following his wife's death, and after years of increasing hostility, the Spanish king decided to end Elizabeth's reign through the power of the Spanish Armada, a mighty fleet of warships. English ships were (046. _____), still England relied on the captains, who were brave and clever. Firstly, (047. _____) made a surprise raid on the Spanish fleet at the coast of Spain, which set back the Spanish plans for a year. Then, a year later the English saw the Armada approaching and

signaled its arrival, so their fleet was once more caught by surprise in the (048. _____) and English superior artillery scattered the Armada in the stormy (049. _____). There the Spanish fleet sailed up the east coast of England meaning to round the tip of (050. _____) into the Atlantic, where much of their fleet was lost to shipwreck. Over 20000 Spanish sailors lost their lives while the English lost no ship and only (051. _____) men.

042.

- A. 1530
- B. 1498
- C. 1585**
- D. 1603

043.

- A. Queen Ann
- B. Mary Stuart
- C. Bloody Mary**
- D. Queen Victoria

044.

- A. Calvinism
- B. Puritanism
- C. Catholicism
- D. Protestantism**

045.

- A. Ferdinand V
- B. Philip II**
- C. Philip I
- D. Charles I

046.

- A. smaller**
- B. bigger
- C. better equipped
- D. slower

047.

- A. Sir William Wallace
- B. Sir Francis Drake**
- C. Sir Walter Scott
- D. Sir Christopher Wren

048.

- A. Strait of Georgia
- B. Strait of Dover**
- C. Strait of Magellan
- D. Strait of Hormuz

049.

- A. Baltic Sea
- B. Irish Sea
- C. North Sea**
- D. Mediterranean Sea

050.

- A. Wales
- B. England
- C. Ireland
- D. Scotland**

051.

- A. 1
- B. 100**
- C. 10
- D. 1000

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

2023/2024 учебный год

**ОТВЕТЫ
КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ**

Заключительный этап

9 класс

Вариант № 24-ОШ-2-09 Английский язык-2

На выполнение олимпиадных заданий отводится 150 минут. Вам предлагается выполнить четыре категории заданий. При выполнении заданий внимательно читайте инструкцию к каждому заданию.

Максимальное количество баллов за ответы:

- Часть 1. (Reading) - 30 баллов;
- Часть 2. (Writing) - 30 баллов;
- Часть 3. (Grammar) - 20 баллов;
- Часть 4. (Cultural study) - 20 баллов.

Part 1. Reading

You are an editor of a magazine. You have come across an interesting article but some parts of the article have been mixed up. Use the headline and the initial paragraph of the article and put the parts to the title and in the right order so that you should receive the original article.

Tasks 001-005. (10 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильно расположенный абзац текста)

Article.

A NOT-SO-BRIEF HISTORY OF BRITISH CORONATIONS

Royal coronations are ceremonies marking the formal ascension of a British monarch to the throne. The event is a mixture of political and religious rites rich in pomp, circumstance, and symbolism, with traditions dating back centuries. Held at Westminster Abbey since 1066,

coronations are largely symbolic formalities. They don't signal the beginning of a monarch's reign. When Elizabeth II died in 2022, at age 96, her eldest son, Prince Charles, immediately became king of England. "The ceremony is no longer understood to make the king, but is really to make visible and make legitimate the fact that he is king," says Alice Hunt, a historian at the University of Southampton in England.

001. E) The tradition of coronations traces its roots to antiquity, when Egyptian pharaohs, biblical kings and Gallic chiefs alike were inaugurated as rulers in public ceremonies. During the Middle Ages, coronations **took on** new religious significance, combining the crowning of monarchs with Christian rites. Today, Britain is the only European country to hold a coronation, with other monarchies opting for simpler inaugurations or church services marking the accession of a new ruler. As outlined in the 14th-century Royal Book, the main components of the British coronation service are the recognition, in which the monarch is presented to the people, who must formally accept them; the oath, in which the monarch swears to govern justly and mercifully; and the anointing, in which the archbishop of Canterbury places holy oil on the monarch's head, heart and hands. Considered the most sacred part of the coronation, the anointing asserts the sovereign's divine right to rule. After the anointing comes the investiture, in which the monarch receives the coronation regalia, including St. Edward's Crown and the Sovereign's Scepter and Orb. Finally, they sit in the Coronation Chair—a wooden throne built to house the Stone of Scone, a slab of red sandstone taken from Scotland in 1296—and accept **homage** from their most esteemed subjects. Following the ceremony's conclusion, the monarch embarks on a coronation procession through the streets of London.

002. A) The basic elements of the British coronation have remained intact for centuries. According to Alice Hunt, however, it would be misleading to say the coronations are "forever unchanged. That is not the case. Things have had to change." The recognition, for example, stems from a Norman practice rather than one native to the British Isles. During the early medieval period a council elected the kingdom's ruler. Normandy, in contrast, had a hereditary monarchy in which the sovereign's firstborn child or next closest living relative inherited the throne—the same system used in Britain today. So the recognition fused these two traditions following the Norman Conquest. After Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church in the mid-16th century, coronations changed accordingly. His son, Edward VI, was a fervent Protestant whose coronation featured his anointment as supreme head of the Church of England. Edward's sister Mary I reversed many of her brother's religious reforms, bringing England back in line with Rome. She ordered new coronation oil for the ceremony, fearing Edward had "tainted" the old oil, and eliminated aspects of the service that she found offensive. As the first woman to rule England in her own right, Mary also adapted the coronation's language and imagery to reflect her status as a queen **regnant**. Elizabeth I combined Catholic and Protestant practices during her coronation in 1558. Though she was crowned in Latin by a Catholic bishop, she had other sections of the service read in both Latin and English. James VI of Scotland and I of England was the first monarch to hold his coronation in 1603 entirely in English, with "the texts and prayers translated and adapted to ... incorporate the Protestant Church," says Hunt. Over the centuries, the ceremony has been shortened significantly. Mary I's lasted five hours, while Elizabeth II's ran for just three. In response to the **backlash** over the cost of George IV's coronation, his successor, William IV, held a heavily stripped-down 1831 ceremony that came to be known as the "penny coronation." Other changes to the day's sequence of events include the opening procession, which used to begin at the Tower of London but now starts at Buckingham Palace. The wording of the coronation oath, which is the only part of the service that's legally required, has also changed several times.

003. C) There were some most memorable coronations in British history. For example, the 1533 coronation of Anne Boleyn was a **standout** ceremony. The second wife of Henry VIII, Anne fought tirelessly to win the crown, even pushing Henry to break from Rome to secure her hand in marriage. So Anne is the only queen consort to be crowned with St. Edward's Crown to date. Charles II's 1661 coronation was one of the strangest in British history. The son of the

executed Charles I, the younger Charles restored the monarchy after England's 11-year **stint** as a republic. Virtually all of the Crown Jewels had to be remade for his coronation, as most of the royal family's medieval-era regalia had been sold or destroyed earlier. William and Mary, who ruled jointly following the Glorious Revolution of 1688, were the only monarchs to be crowned alongside each other as equals, rather than as a king and his queen consort or vice versa. During the Hanoverian era, which spanned 1714 to 1901, "public spectacle sometimes overshadowed the religious significance" of coronations, notes Westminster Abbey on its website. But Queen Victoria's 1838 coronation signaled a "renewed appreciation of the true religious meaning of the ceremony." The service came with its own **pitfalls**, most of them stemming from the fact that the coronation was very badly rehearsed. Almost nothing went right other than the public was very enthusiastic about her **taking over** and being queen.

004. B) Some notable changes happened in the 20th century. In 1937, when television was in its infancy, the BBC showed live footage of George VI's coronation procession but not the service itself. His daughter Elizabeth II held her coronation in June 1953, more than a year after her accession to the throne. It was the first coronation to be televised live. The queen's husband, Prince Philip, was instrumental in the decision to broadcast the coronation. Though Elizabeth initially rejected the idea of a theatrical performance, she soon **came around** to the idea, which Philip framed as a crucial step in modernizing the monarchy. Only the anointing was omitted from the broadcast, which was watched by 75 percent of the United Kingdom's total population and around 250 million people worldwide.

005. D) After being the longest-serving monarch-in-waiting in British history, Charles III ascended the throne at age 73 in 2023. There were more than 2,200 guests in attendance, which is **drastically** smaller than the 8,000 attendees at Queen Elizabeth's coronation in 1953. The monarchs have historically worn brand-new robes for their coronations, but Charles reused robes from previous rulers "in the interests of sustainability and efficiency," according to a Buckingham Palace press release. The BBC also reported that the holy oil used to anoint Charles as king was animal cruelty-free, as it was created using olive oil scented with a mix of essential oils. Charles's coronation, presided over by Archbishop Justin Welby, featured a new coronation liturgy. Commissioned by Welby with the theme "called to serve," it welcomed people of all faiths and included prayers and hymns in the Welsh, Scots Gaelic, and Irish languages. It was the first coronation service to feature female bishops, and, in recognition of the diverse communities of the United Kingdom, the presentation of the regalia was done by Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, and Sikh members of the House of Lords. The Archbishop of Canterbury, for the first time, invited citizens of Britain and the Commonwealth to pledge their allegiance. The homage of the people, though intended to give the public a more active role in the ceremony, faced criticism for being outdated and having connotations of a command.

001. E

002. A

003. C

004. B

005. D

Tasks 006-015. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Reread the text again. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in the text.

006. What does the word "**regnant**" mean?

A. reigning

B. pregnant

C. hidden

D. restored

007. What does the word “**backlash**” mean?

- A. promotion
- B. suggestion
- C. backward
- D. feedback**

008. What does the word combination “**come around**” mean?

- A. to disagree
- B. to agree**
- C. to dispute
- D. to oppose

009. What does the word “**standout**” mean?

- A. outstanding**
- B. mediocre
- C. poor
- D. mysterious

010. What does the word “**stint**” mean?

- A. gap
- B. limitation**
- C. participation
- D. work

011. What does the word “**pitfall**” mean?

- A. honor
- B. award
- C. difficulty**
- D. benefit

012. What does the word combination “**take over**” mean?

- A. to deny
- B. to reject
- C. to neglect
- D. to accept**

013. What does the word “**drastically**” mean?

- A. little
- B. mildly
- C. extremely**
- D. moderately

014. What does the word combination “**take on**” mean?

- A. to stop
- B. to reject
- C. to undertake**
- D. to follow

015. What does the word “**homage**” mean?

- A. land
- B. respect**
- C. disrespect
- D. money

Tasks 016-025. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Here are some statements from the article “A Not-So-Brief History of British Coronations”. However, they contain some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose “0”.

016. English has not been always used as the main language of coronations.

A. 0

B. 1

017. The Crown Jewels have remained changeless since the first coronations.

A. 0

B. 1

018. According to medieval documents the ceremony of coronation had to have religious and secular significance.

A. 0

B. 1

019. All kings and queens consort have been crowned with the same St. Edward’s Crown.

A. 0

B. 1

020. Only members of the English Church have been invited to participate in coronation ceremonies.

A. 0

B. 1

021. All the coronations have been extremely expensive and evoked negative reaction.

A. 0

B. 1

022. The coronation of Charles III has been the second ceremony to be televised.

A. 0

B. 1

023. The long-lasting history of the British monarchy has never been interrupted.

A. 0

B. 1

024. The tradition of coronations is unique because it was born together with the British monarchy.

A. 0

B. 1

025. The British monarchy is hereditary due to the tradition taken from Norway.

A. 0

B. 1

Part 2. Writing

Tasks 026-030. (10 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

You have read the article “A Not-So-Brief History of British Coronations”. Put these paragraphs in the correct order.

026. C) The coronation of the monarch of the United Kingdom is an initiation ceremony started to be arranged at Westminster Abbey in 1066. The tradition itself occurred in ancient times and was combined with Christian ceremonies in the medieval period. In contrast with inaugurations and church services typical for European countries the British coronations are a mix of secular and religious rites. The sovereign is first presented to and acclaimed by the people. Then he (or she) swears an oath to uphold the law and the Church. After that the monarch is anointed with holy oil, invested with regalia and crowned before receiving the homage of the subjects. A closing procession finishes the service.

027. D) The essential elements of the coronation haven't been significantly changed for the whole millennium. But monarchs often initiated to add or cancel something. The recognition united the native traditions of a king's election by the local council and a Norman practice of hereditary transferring of the throne to the next closest relative. The religious changes happened because of the break with the Catholic Church and the establishment of the Church of England. Some time later Catholic and Protestant practices were combined. English became the entire language of coronations only in the 17th century. Also the length and the cost of the ceremonies, the sequence of events and the words of the monarch's oath were the subjects to change.

028. E) The most outstanding coronations marked the challenges to the British monarchy. First of all, they were connected with the status of king's female partners. Then, the period of a republic and later monarchy restoration meant the blow to the traditions. Along the 18-19th centuries secular or religious elements were prevalent due to the particular monarchs.

029. A) The 20th century period brought totally new challenges. The growing popularity of mass media influenced the ceremonies of coronation. At first the royal procession, then the whole coronation were broadcasted by television. It drew the attention of the whole world and millions of people were able to witness the royal ceremony. The British monarchy demonstrated its modernization with the help of TV.

030. B) The newly crowned monarch followed the steps of his predecessors to bring some novelties to the ceremony. The most significant changes were a tribute to the era of globalization. The members of diverse communities introduced at the House of Lords played an important role in the coronation. A new Mass with prayers in four languages was celebrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The attendees representing citizens of Britain and the Commonwealth were allowed to pledge their allegiance to the monarch. But criticism to the coronation procedures shows that some of them are perceived by the public as out-of-date.

026. C

027. D

028. E

029. A

030. B

Task 031. (Максимальное количество баллов -20 баллов)

Write a commentary on the given information from the article “A Not-So-Brief History of British Coronations”. Your commentary is to be between 150-180 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 fulfill 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

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗАДАНИЯ «ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ (WRITING)»**Задания 031-035**

Предложение оценивается в **2 балла**, если предложение не содержит грамматических, лексических, орфографических ошибок. В предложении использованы все заявленные элементы, не нарушен их порядок, данный в задании (для английского языка). Предложение не является цитатой из текста.

Предложение оценивается в **1 балл**, если предложение не содержит грамматических, лексических ошибок, но допущена одна орфографическая ошибка.

В предложении использованы все заявленные элементы, не нарушен их порядок, данный в задании (для английского языка). Предложение не является цитатой из текста.

Задание 036

Максимальное количество баллов: 20

Внимание! При оценке 0 по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи» выставляется общая оценка 0.

БАЛЛЫ:

– **РЕШЕНИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ ЗАДАЧИ** – максимум 10 баллов;

– **ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ** – максимум 10 баллов.

Общая итоговая оценка выводится на основании критериев, приведённых в таблице: композиция, лексика, грамматика, орфография и пунктуация

Коммуникативная задача	Композиция	Лексика	Грамматика	Орфография	Пунктуация
Решение коммуникативной задачи (максимальная оценка 10 баллов)	Композиция (максимум 2 балла)	Лексика (максимум 3 балла)	Грамматика (максимум 3 балла)	Орфография (максимум 1 балл)	Пунктуация (максимум 1 балл)

Коммуникативная задача полностью выполнена (10 баллов) – содержание раскрыто полно, точно и интересно, языковое наполнение соответствует заявленному уровню.

Работа участника содержит:

- есть вступление – 2 балла
- представлены разные точки зрения – 1–2 балла;
- представлена своя точка зрения – 1–2 балла;
- представлены обоснованные аргументы 1–2 балла;

- объём работы либо соответствует заданному, либо отклоняется от заданного не более чем на 10 % – 2 балла.

Оформление:

Композиция - 2 балла.

Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения композиции: представлены введение, основная часть и заключение. Соблюдена логика высказывания. Средства логической связи присутствуют и используются правильно. Текст правильно разделён на абзацы.

Лексика - 3 балла.

Участник демонстрирует богатый лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, точный выбор слов и адекватное владение лексикой. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения лексического оформления.

Грамматика - 3 балла.

Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей. Работа имеет 1 негрубую ошибку с точки зрения грамматического оформления.

Орфография и пунктуация - 2 балла.

Участник демонстрирует уверенное владение навыками орфографии и пунктуации. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения орфографии. В работе могут быть 1–2 пунктуационные ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание высказывания.

Коммуникативная задача раскрыта частично - тема раскрыта, однако в работе отражены не все аспекты. Отсутствие каждого аспекта приводит к потере 2 баллов. Если аспекты присутствуют, но раскрыты не развернуто, то выставляется только 1 балл.

При отсутствии любых 4 аспектов из 1 – 6 выставляется оценка «0» по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи».

Оформление:

Композиция - 1 балл.

В целом текст имеет чёткую композицию. Однако в делении текста на абзацы имеются 1–2 нарушения. Допущены 1–2 ошибки при использовании средств логической связи и/или 1–2 нарушения логики высказывания.

Лексика - 2 балла.

Участник демонстрирует богатый лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, точный выбор слов и адекватное владение лексикой. В работе имеются 1–2 незначительные (негрубые) лексические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание текста.

Грамматика - 2 балла.

Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. В работе имеются 2 незначительные (негрубые) грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание высказывания.

Орфография и пунктуация - 1 балл.

В тексте присутствуют орфографические (1–3) и/или пунктуационные ошибки (3–4), которые не затрудняют общее понимание текста.

Коммуникативная задача не выполнена (0 баллов) – отсутствуют необходимые аспекты **ИЛИ объём высказывания менее 135 слов.**

Part 3. Use of English

Tasks 032-041. (20 баллов, по 2 балла за правильный ответ)

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.

032. William started playing football when he was five.

been

William _____ football since he was five. (3 words)

= **has been playing**

033. How many articles can this journalist publish in a month?

by

How many articles can _____ in a month? (5 words)

= **be published by this journalist**

034. I have arranged to take Mary to the Pushkin Museum this afternoon.

am

I _____ Mary to the Pushkin Museum this afternoon. (2 words)

= **am taking**

035. My father can't give me more sweets.

wish

I _____ more sweets. (5 words)

= **wish he could give me**

036. Don't force him to fix a car if he doesn't want to.

make

Don't _____ if he doesn't want to! (5 words)

= **make him fix a car**

037. My parents were determined to pay for my guitar lessons.

insisted

My parents _____ for my guitar lessons. (3 words)

= **insisted on paying**

038. I last visited my granny a week ago.

since

I have _____ week. (6 words)

= **not visited my granny since last**

039. My best friend couldn't draw or play the piano.

unable

Besides _____, my best friend couldn't play the piano either. (4 words)

= **being unable to draw**

040. You should visit the New Tretyakov Gallery to see a new exhibition.

worth

It is _____ the New Tretyakov Gallery to see a new exhibition. (2 words)

= **worth visiting**

041. It is necessary to take action to protect Amur tigers.

has to

Action to protect Amur tigers _____ now. (4 words)

= **has to be taken**

Part 4. Cultural Study

Tasks 042-051. (20 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

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

American colonies

American colonies were established during the 17th and early 18th centuries in what is now a part of the **(042. _____)** United States. The colonies grew both geographically along the **(043. _____)** coast and westward and numerically to **(044. _____)** from the time of their founding to the American **(045. _____)** (1775–81). Their settlements had spread far beyond the Appalachians and extended from Maine in the north to the Altamaha River in Georgia when the Revolution began, and there were at that time about 2.5 million American colonists.

Expansion often came at the expense of the indigenous **(046. _____)** and unfolded amid an ongoing competition between Great Britain and **(047. _____)** for mastery of North America. The principal component of the immigrant population in the British colonies was of English origin, and the second largest group was enslaved people of **(048. _____)** heritage. Other important contributions to the colonial ethnic mix were made by the Netherlands, Scotland, and France. New **(049. _____)** was almost entirely English, in the southern colonies the English were the most numerous of the settlers of European origin; in the middle colonies the population was much mixed, but even Pennsylvania had more English than German settlers. The colonial economy was based on agriculture, **(050. _____)**, and manufacturing. The colonists were remarkably prolific. Economic opportunity, especially in the form of readily available land, encouraged early marriage and large families. Despite heavy losses as a result of disease and hardship, the colonists multiplied. In Britain and continental Europe, the colonies were looked upon as a land of **(051. _____)**, given by God, and both the homeland and the colonies encouraged immigration, offering inducements to those who would venture beyond the ocean.

042.

- A. western
- B. eastern**
- C. northern
- D. southern

043.

- A. Pacific
- B. Indian
- C. Arctic
- D. Atlantic**

044.

- A. 15
- B. 14
- C. 13**
- D. 12

045.

- A. Constitution
- B. Revolution**
- C. Industrialization
- D. War

046.

- A. settlers
- B. pilgrims
- C. Native Americans**
- D. Protestants

047.

- A. France**
- B. Spain
- C. Holland
- D. Germany

048.

- A. Indian
- B. Caribbean
- C. South American
- D. African**

049.

- A. England**
- B. Wales
- C. Scotland
- D. Ireland

050.

- A. hunting
- B. gathering
- C. fishing**
- D. farming

051.

- A. benefit
- B. promise**
- C. hope
- D. demand