

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ



Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

«Российский государственный гуманитарный университет»
(ФГАОУ ВО «РГГУ»)

ОЛИМПИАДА РГГУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2024/2025 учебный год

Заключительный этап

9 класс

Вариант № 25-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.

ANIMALS CAN TELL RIGHT FROM WRONG

Until recently, humans were thought to be the only species to experience complex emotions and have a sense of morality. But Professor Marc Bekoff, an ecologist at University of Colorado, Boulder, US, believes that morals are 'hard-wired' into the brains of all mammals and provide the 'social glue' that allows animals to live together in groups.

A) Since chimpanzees are known to be among the most cognitively advanced of the great apes and our closet cousins, it is perhaps not remarkable that scientist should suggest they live by moral codes. A chimpanzee known as Knuckles is the only known captive chimpanzee to suffer from cerebral palsy, which leaves him physically and mentally **impaired**. What is extraordinary is that scientists have observed other chimpanzees interacting with him differently and he is rarely subjected to **intimidating** displays of aggression from older males. Chimpanzees also demonstrate a sense of justice and those who deviate from the code of conduct of a group are **set**

upon by other members as punishment. Experiments with rats have shown that they will not take food if they know their actions will cause pain to another rat. In lab tests, rats were given food which then caused a second group of rats to receive an electric shock. The rats with the food stopped eating rather than see this happen. The experiments conducted with different species are numerous. However, incontestable scientific evidence that all animals are able to have empathy was not found until recently.

B) Whales have been found to have spindle cells in their brains. These specialised cells were thought to be restricted to humans and great apes, and appear to play a role in empathy and understanding the emotions of others. Humpback whales, fin whales, killer whales and sperm whales have all been found to have spindle cells. They also have three times as many spindle cells as humans and are thought to be older in evolutionary terms. This finding suggests that emotional judgements such as empathy may have evolved considerably earlier in history than formerly thought and could be widespread in the animal kingdom.

C) Wolves live in tight-knit social groups that are regulated by strict rules. Wolves also demonstrate fairness. During play, dominant wolves will appear to exchange roles with lower-ranking wolves. They pretend to be submissive and go so far as to allow biting by the lower-ranking wolves, provided it is not too hard. Prof Bekoff argues that without a moral code governing their actions, this kind of behaviour would not be possible. Astonishingly, if an animal becomes aggressive, it will perform a 'play bow' to ask forgiveness before play resumes. In other members of the dog family, play is controlled in a similar way. Among coyotes, cubs which are too aggressive are ignored by the rest of the group and often end up having to leave entirely. Experiments with domestic dogs, where one animal was given some 'sweets' and another wasn't, have shown that they possess a sense of fairness as they allowed their companion to eat some. Animals that live in herds and social groups have also been found capable of sympathy.

D) His conclusions will assist animal welfare groups pushing to have animals treated more humanely. Professor Bekoff, who presents his case in his book *Wild Justice*, said: 'Just as in humans, the moral nuances of a particular culture or group will be different from another, but they are certainly there. Moral codes are species specific, so they can be difficult to compare with each other or with humans.' Professor Bekoff believes morals developed in animals to help regulate behaviour in social groups. He claims that these help to limit fighting within the group and encourage co-operative behaviour. His ideas have met with some controversy in the scientific community. Professor Frans de Waal, who examines the behaviour of primates, including chimpanzees, at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, US, said: 'I don't believe animals are moral in the sense we humans are – with a well-developed and reasoned sense of right and wrong – rather that human morality incorporates a set of psychological tendencies and capacities such as empathy, reciprocity, a desire for co-operation and harmony that are older than our species. Human morality was not formed from scratch, but grew out of our primate psychology. Primate psychology has ancient roots and I agree that pack animals show many of the same tendencies and have an intense sociality.'

E) Elephants are intensely sociable and emotional animals. Research by Iain Douglas-Hamilton, from the department of zoology at Oxford University, suggests elephants experience compassion and has found evidence of elephants helping injured members of their herd. In 2003, a herd of 11 elephants rescued antelopes which were being held inside an enclosure in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The top female elephant unfastened all of the metal latches holding the gates closed and swung them open, allowing the antelopes to escape. This is thought to be a rare example of animals showing empathy for members of another species – a trait previously thought to be the exclusive preserve of humankind. A laboratory experiment involved training Diana monkeys to insert a token into a slot to obtain food. A male who had become skilled at the task was found to be helping the oldest female, who had not learned how to do it. On three occasions the male monkey picked up tokens she dropped and inserted them into the slot and allowed her to have the food. As there was no benefit for the male monkey, Professor Bekoff argues that this is a clear example of an animal's actions being driven by some internal

moral compass. For a long time such behaviour used to be considered typical exclusively for apes.

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 “**impaired**” mean?

- A. blurred
- B. threatened
- C. weakened
- D. improved

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

- A. interrupting
- B. scaring
- C. disturbing
- D. distracting

008. What does the phrase “**set upon**” mean?

- A. surround
- B. suppress
- C. ignore
- D. attack

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

- A. justice
- B. devotion
- C. character
- D. loyalty

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

- A. exhausted
- B. playful
- C. obedient
- D. energetic

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

- A. retain
- B. restart
- C. recall
- D. reproach

012. What does the word “**controversy**” mean?

- A. hesitation
- B. confusion
- C. disagreement
- D. approval

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

- A. revision
- B. concession
- C. recognition
- D. generosity

014. What does the word “compassion” mean?

- A. sympathy
- B. fear
- C. confidence
- D. sorrow

015. What does the expression “from scratch” mean?

- A. from now on
- B. from memory
- C. from old times
- D. from nothing

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

Here some facts from the article “Animals can tell right from wrong”. 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. In his book *Wild Justice* Professor Bekoff said: “Just as in humans, moral codes in every culture or group of animals are the same.

- A. 0
- B. 1

017. Moral codes help to limit fighting within animal groups and encourage co-operative behavior.

- A. 0
- B. 1

018. Professor Frans de Wall, who examines the behavior of primates, admits that animals have the same sense of morality as humans.

- A. 0
- B. 1

019. Wolves live in tight-knit groups but do not have strict rules.

- A. 0
- B. 1

020. Surprisingly, if an animal gets aggressive, it has to perform a “play bow” to ask for forgiveness, otherwise, the play does not go on.

- A. 0
- B. 1

021. Experiments with domestic dogs have demonstrated that they hardly possess a sense of fairness, as they never shared “sweets” with their companion.

- A. 0
- B. 1

022. In 2003 a herd of elephants rescued coyotes that were being held inside an enclosure.

- A. 0
- B. 1

023. While training Diana monkeys a man helped the oldest female to get the food.

- A. 0
- B. 1

024. Chimpanzees demonstrate a sense of justice and those who do not follow the moral code are set upon by other members of the group.

A. 0

B. 1

025. Spine cells have been proved to be restricted to humans and great apes.

A. 0

B. 1

Part 2. Writing

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

You have read the article “Animals can tell right from wrong”. Put these events in the correct chronological order.

A) Professor Marc Bekoff, an ecologist at University of Colorado disagrees with Franse de Waal claiming that moral codes are “hard-wired” into the brains of all mammals, which allows them to live together in groups. To prove this assumption a lot of experiments on pack and herd animals have been carried out. The results give evidence that animals tend to demonstrate fairness. For example, dominant wolves exchange roles with low-ranking wolves, coyotes ignore or leave out of the group the cubs whose behavior is found socially unacceptable. Domestic dogs demonstrate fairness allowing their companions to eat their “sweets”.

B) The most recent discovery has been finding spindle cells in the brain of whales. These specialized cells, which play a crucial role in empathy and understanding emotions of others, were thought to be restricted only to humans and great apes. Now there is a significant scientific proof to Marc Berkoff’s theory in addition to the results of numerous experiments.

C) Such demonstrations of empathy and justice are more predictable in great apes and did not come as a surprise. Thus, a physically and mentally impaired member of the group is treated more gently and is rarely subjected to aggression from older males. Those who deviate from the code of conduct are punished, like in the experiments with groups of pack and herd animals given above.

D) Traditionally humans are thought to be the only species to have a sense of morality and to experience complex emotions. Professor Franse de Waal, who examines the behavior of primates, shares this point of view. Although he doesn’t deny the fact that primates have capacities such as empathy, reciprocity, a desire for cooperation and harmony, he doesn’t believe animals are moral in the sense humans are.

E) Further experiments have proved the ability of animals to experience compassion. Observation of rats has shown that they refuse to take food if they know their actions will cause pain to another rat. Iain Douglas-Hamilton, a zoologist at Oxford University, found evidence that elephants help injured members of their herd. Moreover, in 2003 a herd of 11 elephants gave a rare example of empathy for members of another species, rescuing antelopes from an enclosure.

Task 031. (Максимальное количество баллов - 20 баллов)

Write a commentary on the given information from the article “Animals can tell right from wrong”. 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

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 the sentence.

The example (0) is done for you.

0) I don't know why he has not come.

for

I don't know the _____. (5 words)

I don't know the **reason for his not coming**.

032. The group continued to walk despite the rain starting to fall.

even

The group went on _____ started to rain. (3 words)

033. "Do you know the cost of the trips?" asked Pamela.

much

Pamela asked if I knew _____ were. (4 words)

034. Companies are selling an increasing number of goods on the Internet.

sold

An increasing number of goods _____ the Internet. (4 words)

035. You are welcome to contact me if you need more information.

touch

Please feel free _____ me if you need more information. (5 words)

036. I cannot get all the clothes in the suitcase.

big

The suitcase _____ take all my clothes. (5 words)

037. My sister doesn't play the piano now as well as she used to.

better

My sister used to _____ she does now. (5 words)

038. I don't eat in restaurants because it is so expensive.

out

I would eat _____ so expensive. (5 words)

039. "All your complaints will be investigated by my staff tomorrow," said the manager.

look

The bank manager promised that his staff _____ all our complaints the next day. (3 words)

040. I saw Mark a year ago.

since

I have _____ year. (5 words)

041. I found it difficult to follow the instructions.

difficulty

I _____ the instructions. (3 words)

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

ARTS AND LITERATURE IN BRITAIN OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Although the novel was by no means the invention of the 19th century, it flourished during this era. The great changes brought about by **(042. _____)** led the authors working during the reign of **(043. _____)** to dwell on social issues in their works, in contrast to brooding introspection of preceding **(044. _____)** period. Writers such as **(045. _____)** and Elizabeth Gaskell exposed the life of the urban poor, while George Eliot and Thomas Hardy reflected the harsh realities in **(046. _____)**, and William **(047. _____)** satirized the snobbishness and ambitions of the upper and middle class.

The influence of Romanticism, however, lived on in the Gothic novels of Sheridan Le Fanu, Bram Stoker and in the atmospheric sense of place of the **(048. _____)** and in the art world: in the haunting landscapes of J.M.W. Turner and **(049. _____)**. Later Edward Elgar produced music “wonderful in its heroic melancholy”, as Yeats put it.

Finally, in the age in which children were often sentimentalized (though **(050. _____)** was still a reality of life for many), Beatrix Potter, Anna Swell, **(051. _____)** and Robert Louis Stevenson, among others wrote classics for the young that endure to this day.

042.

- A. militarization
- B. colonization
- C. industrialization
- D. liberalization

043.

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Elizabeth I
- C. George IV
- D. Victoria

044.

- A. Romantic
- B. Renaissance
- C. Classical
- D. Modern

045.

- A. Edgar Allan Poe
- B. Charles Dickens

C. Jack London
D. Bernard Show

046.

A. army and navy
B. rural society
C. high society
D. colonial society

047.

A. Thackeray
B. the Conqueror
C. Shakespeare
D. Faulkner

048.

A. Grimm brothers
B. Moriarty sisters
C. Bronte sisters
D. Mann brothers

049.

A. Andy Warhol
B. William Hogarth
C. Edgar Degas
D. John Constable

050.

A. religious education
B. child labour
C. home schooling
D. boarding schools

051.

A. Lewis Carroll
B. Mark Twain
C. Astrid Lindgren
D. Joanne Rowling

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ



Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

«Российский государственный гуманитарный университет»
(ФГАОУ ВО «РГГУ»)

ОЛИМПИАДА РГГУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2024/2025 учебный год

Заключительный этап

9 класс

Вариант № 25-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.

WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT THE MONA LISA?

Every day, thousands of people from around the world crowd into a stark, beige room at Paris's Louvre Museum to view its single mounted artwork, Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa. To do so, they walk straight past countless masterpieces of the European Renaissance. So why does the Mona Lisa seem so special?

A) Leonardo once wrote and performed at the court of Milan a discourse on why painting should be considered the most **exalted** of all the art forms, more worthy than poetry or sculpture or even the writing of history. One of his arguments was that painters did more than simply depict reality—they also **augmented** it. Using tricks and illusions, painters could enhance reality with **cobbled-together** creations, such as mysterious creatures and landscapes more magical than any ever existed. "Painting," he wrote, "embraces not only the works of nature but also infinite things that nature never created." Stand before the *Mona Lisa*, and the science and the

magic and the art all blur together into an augmented reality. While Leonardo worked on it, it became more than a portrait of an individual. It became universal, a distillation of Leonardo's accumulated wisdom about the outward manifestations of our inner lives and about the connections between ourselves and our world. Like *Vitruvian Man*, Lisa sitting on her balcony is Leonardo's profound meditation on what it means to be human.

B) The story told by one of Leonardo's first biographers, Giorgio Vasari, is that this oil portrait depicts Lisa Gherardini, second wife of a wealthy merchant Francesco del Giocondo. Leonardo likely **commenced** the work while in Florence in the early 1500s, perhaps when he was hoping to receive the commission to take on a massive wall painting of *The Battle of Anghiari*. Accepting a portrait commission from one of the city's most influential citizens might well have helped his chances. A recently discovered **marginal** note by Agostino Vespucci, one-time assistant to the diplomat and writer Niccolò Machiavelli, records that Leonardo was working on a painting of "Lisa del Giocondo" in 1503. When Leonardo later moved to France in 1516, he took this still unfinished work with him. However, art scholars have increasingly voiced doubts about whether the image in the Louvre can indeed be Vasari's *Lisa*, for the style and techniques of the painting match far better Leonardo's later work from 1510 onwards. Additionally, a visitor to Leonardo's house in 1517 recorded seeing there a portrait of "a certain Florentine woman, done from life," made "at the instance of the late magnificent Giuliano de Medici." Medici was Leonardo's patron in Rome from 1513 to 1516. Was our visitor looking at the same image Vasari and our marginal diarist describe as *Lisa*, or another portrait of a different woman, commissioned later? All in all, just who we are seeing in the Louvre remains one of the work's many mysteries.

C) Often captivated by the figure's smile, art-lovers may miss the small bridge located in the soft background above her left shoulder. Now, Italian art historian Silvano Vinceti proves that Leonardo da Vinci painted the Ponte Romito bridge, located in the Tuscan village of Laterina. He presented a virtual reconstruction of the bridge based on drone footage and historical documents, saying that the Romito is "unmistakably" the source for the bridge in the painting. Other villages also advertise that they are home to the *Mona Lisa* bridge. There is even rivalry among them. Some art historians argue that da Vinci never intended to faithfully portray any particular bridge. They say that Leonardo was an **acute** observer of nature, but he did not 'copy' nature in his works. The bridge could have been inspired by the many rivers that crossed the Arno in the Tuscan countryside, but it does not represent any of them specifically.

D) In comparison to many contemporary images of the elite, this portrait is stripped of the usual **trappings** of high status or symbolic hints to the sitter's dynastic heritage. All attention is thus drawn to her face, and that enigmatic expression. Before the 18th century, emotion was more commonly articulated in painting through gestures of the hand and body than the face. But in any case, depictions of individuals did not aim to convey the same kinds of emotions we might look for in a portrait photograph. Additionally, a **hallmark** of elite status was one's ability to keep the passions under good regulation. A broad smile in artworks thus generally indicated ill-breeding or **mockery**. Our modern ideas about emotions leave us wondering just what Mona Lisa might have been feeling or thinking much more than the work's early modern viewers likely did.

E) There is one more question as to whether anyone before the 20th century thought much about the *Mona Lisa* at all. Some historians have argued that the painting's modern global iconic status rests on its widespread reproduction and use in all manner of advertising. This **notoriety** was "helped" by its theft in 1911 by a former Louvre employee. Then, the Dadaist Marcel Duchamp used a postcard of the Mona Lisa as the basis for his 1919 ready-made work, *LHOOQ*. Although not the first, it is perhaps among the best-known examples of Mona Lisa parodies, along with Salvador Dali's *Self Portrait as Mona Lisa*, 1954. Leonardo's legacy continues to inspire countless artists and scientists today. And the mysteries of the *Mona Lisa* look set to intrigue us for years to come. It is precisely the breadth and depth of possible interpretations that makes the *Mona Lisa* special. She is whoever we want her to be - and doesn't that make her the ultimate female fantasy figure?

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 to “**commence**” mean?

- A. start
- B. continue
- C. finish
- D. sell

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

- A. important
- B. mysterious
- C. large
- D. insignificant

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

- A. stains
- B. signs
- C. blots
- D. shame

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

- A. characteristic
- B. disgrace
- C. humiliation
- D. brandmark

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

- A. tribute
- B. parody
- C. homage
- D. praise

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

- A. actual
- B. dull
- C. shrewd
- D. lazy

012. What does the word “**notoriety**” mean?

- A. disgrace
- B. oblivion
- C. notion
- D. fame

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

- A. diminished
- B. criticized
- C. glorified
- D. exaggerated

014. What does the word “**augmented**” mean?

- A. reduced
- B. lessened
- C. increased
- D. decreased

015. What does the word “**cobbled-together**” mean?

- A. distorted significantly
- B. assembled roughly
- C. mutually exclusive
- D. pushed away

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

Here are some statements from the article “What’s so special about the Mona Lisa?”. 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. Francesco del Giocondo was married twice.

- A. 0
- B. 1

017. Leonardo was working on the *Battle of Anghiari* when he was commissioned to paint the portrait of Lisa Gherardini.

- A. 0
- B. 1

018. Niccolo Machiavelli’s assistant saw Leonardo painting the *Mona Lisa*.

- A. 0
- B. 1

019. The accomplished portrait was taken by Leonardo with him to France.

- A. 0
- B. 1

020. Leonardo was poverty-stricken in the second decade of the 16th century.

- A. 0
- B. 1

021. Emotions of sitters were obvious because a hallmark of the elite status was to show their feelings freely.

- A. 0
- B. 1

022. The issue of the bridge in the picture is still debatable.

- A. 0
- B. 1

023. The *Mona Lisa* won instant acclaim from the general public.

- A. 0
- B. 1

024. Salvador Dali copied the *Mona Lisa*.

A. 0

B. 1

025. Leonardo asserted that any painting should have reflected only reality.

A. 0

B. 1

Part 2. Writing

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

You have read the article “What’s so special about the Mona Lisa?”. Put these paragraphs in the correct order.

A) Art historians have been debating about the landscape in the picture. On the one hand, some researches suppose the bridge in the background to be a particular one, proving it with modern technologies and historical documents. On the other hand, scholars consider that this object was inspired by many similar river engineering constructions of the Tuscan countryside.

B) Was the *Mona Lisa* widely-known in pre-modern time? Many art historians point out some facts to prove that it acquired its legendary status after the world-famous theft of 1911 and controversial parodies created by the well-known dadaist and surrealist artists. It is highly likely that the popularity of the image can be explained by innumerable reproductions and advertising campaigns.

C) According to historical documents Leonardo was concerned with the status of painting among all the art forms and insisted on considering it to be the most significant. The reason was that the artists were able to create something more than just reality blending ordinary and imaginary objects in the picture. So, the *Mona Lisa* is not just a portrait of a woman but a universal image of a human with rich inner life in front of the world and eternity.

D) The story of creating the *Mona Lisa* is a mysterious one. We still have doubts about the person portrayed. Some of Leonardo’s contemporaries witnessed Lisa Gerardini being depicted in the early 1500s. We know that this commission of a rich citizen to paint his wife was important for the painter because he was eager to be ordered the more large-scale fresco. But other historical sources found recently prove that the portrait we see in the Louvre was created much later under the patronage of Guiliano de Medici and the personality of the sitter is unknown.

E) There is one more mystery of the portrait, it is Mona Lisa’s smile. We can’t say anything about the status of the sitter. According to the societal conventions it was inappropriate for the elite to reveal emotions for it was considered to be rude and impolite. It was a common case to depict emotions through gentle gestures of hands or body. We also should not judge emotions on the portraits based on contemporary understanding of photographic traditions. So, it is still enigmatic what Mona Lisa might have been contemplating and feeling.

Task 031. (Максимальное количество баллов - 20 баллов)

Write a commentary on the given information from the article “What’s so special about the Mona Lisa?”. 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 fulfil the task successfully you are:

- to briefly convey the content of the article
- to mention various/possible views of the issue

- to divide your text into logically connected paragraphs

Part 3. Use of English

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 the sentence.

The example (0) is done for you.

0) I don't know why he has not come.

for

I don't know the _____. (5 words)

I don't know the **reason for his not coming**.

032. You should visit the new skating rink to enjoy yourself.

worth

It is _____ the new skating rink to enjoy yourself. (2 words)

033. How many books can this publishing house launch annually?

by

How many books can _____ every year? (6 words)

034. He has arranged to take his son to the newly opened aquarium this weekend.

is

He _____ his son to the newly opened aquarium this weekend. (2 words)

035. I can't visit her birthday party on Saturday.

wish

I _____ her birthday party on Saturday. (4 words)

036. Don't force your daughter to cook a birthday cake if she is too busy.

make

Don't _____ a birthday cake if she is too busy. (4 words)

037. The editor was determined to publish the urgent article.

insisted

The editor _____ the urgent article. (3 words)

038. Jenny started playing the piano when she was four.

been

Jenny _____ the piano since she was four. (3 words)

039. I didn't enjoy the concert and I didn't like the new concert hall.

neither

I liked _____ the new concert hall. (4 words)

040. My younger sister couldn't read or write.

unable

Besides _____, my younger sister couldn't write either. (4 words)

041. I last attended my dancing class a week ago.

since

I have _____ week. (7 words)

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.

HOW DID AMERICAN HISTORY START?

The land that became the United States has been inhabited for some 60,000 years. The first people to live on the land were **(042. _____)** who most likely migrated to North America from Asia. Eventually these people and their descendants — **(043. _____)** — spread across North and South America. The history of the Americas forever changed when the explorer Christopher Columbus arrived from **(044. _____)** in 1492. This voyage and three later ones revealed vast new lands to the Europeans. The continents of North and South America and the nearby islands became known as **(045. _____)**. Columbus' discovery began an era of European exploration and colonization that had a devastating effect on the native tribes. Many died of diseases carried by the Europeans. Others were killed in warfare or forced into **(046. _____)**.

Three other countries also became interested in the new land: England, France, and **(047. _____)**. The English founded their first permanent settlement on the continent at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. In 1619 the people of Virginia organized the first representative assembly in America. This was the House of Burgesses (or citizens). The second English colony to be established in America was Plymouth. It was founded by the Pilgrims in 1620. The Pilgrims were a group of **(048. _____)** who left England because they objected to some of the beliefs and practices of **(049. _____)**. They crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a ship called **(050. _____)**. After landing in what became the state of Massachusetts, they established their colony. Near Plymouth, another group of English settlers called the Puritans founded the larger Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. The Puritans also had left England because of disagreements with the Church of England. Plymouth Colony was made part of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691. Most of the colonies established assemblies similar to the English **(051. _____)** to govern themselves.

042.

- A. hunters
- B. slaves
- C. merchants
- D. colonists

043.

- A. the Native Hawaiians
- B. the Aztecs
- C. the Native Americans
- D. the Incas

044.

- A. Spain
- B. England
- C. France
- D. the Netherlands

045.

- A. the Old World
- B. the New World
- C. Mesoamerica
- D. the USA

046.

- A. cavalry
- B. militia
- C. army
- D. slavery

047.

- A. the Netherlands
- B. Italy
- C. Denmark
- D. Germany

048.

- A. Quackers
- B. Catholics
- C. Muslims
- D. Protestants

049.

- A. the Catholic Church
- B. the Church of England
- C. the Protestant Church
- D. the Church of Ireland

050.

- A. the Lily of the Valley
- B. the Voyager
- C. the Mayflower
- D. Santa Maria

051.

- A. the Estates General
- B. the National Assembly
- C. the Senate
- D. Parliament