

Олимпиада «Высшая проба» проводится при поддержке Сбера, приветствуем участников соревнования! Мы верим в то, что будущее зависит от стремления к самосовершенствованию каждого из нас.

Поздравляем – ты являешься участником

заключительного этапа олимпиады «Высшая проба»! Желаем тебе блистательной победы!



Приступая к выполнению заданий, вы подтверждаете, что профиль и класс в заданиях соответствует сведениям, указанным вами при регистрации.

Time limit: 120 minutes

Maximum score: 100

Внимание! Обязательно перенесите ответы в бланк ответов.

Жюри проверяет только бланк ответов.

LISTENING AND WRITING (40 points)

Task 1. Listen to the text. Decide which statements are True according to the text (A), which are False according to the text (B), which are Not mentioned at all (C). You will hear the recording once. Transfer you answers to the answer sheet.

№	Statements	A	B	C
1.	The Great Plague was over by 1666.			
2.	In 1666, the sewerage system in London did not exist.			
3.	At night, Londoners blew out all the light.			
4.	On 1 September, Farriner himself checked that the oven was turned off.			
5.	Samuel Pepys's wife told him about the fire.			
6.	The Great Fire reached the London Bridge.			
7.	When leaving their houses, Londoners were told not to take any belongings.			

8.	The majority of people survived the fire.			
9.	Rebuilding St Paul's Cathedral took less time than rebuilding London.			
10.	The London Fire Brigade was established in less than 200 years after the Great Fire.			

Task 2. Listen to the text again and write a paragraph summarising the text you have just listened to. You should follow the structure:

- a topic sentence;
- supporting arguments;
- a concluding sentence.

The paragraph must contain 100 – 120 words.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE STUDIES (20 points)

Task 1. Read the following text. Complete the text with five sentences from the table below. Two sentences don't belong in the text. Write down the correct letter. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Back then, fire was used in everyday life much more than it is now. Fire was necessary for heating, lighting, and cooking. It took time to light a fire, and with several fireplaces in many households, it was common not to put all fires out when people went to bed at night. There was also the issue of how to get rid of the ashes of a fire. (1) /_____. A servant had left a tub of ashes under the stairs, not realising that some of the ash was still hot. As a result, 42 houses on the bridge burned down.

Many industries based throughout the City of London required fire to operate, such as baking, dyeing, and soap-making. Those contributed to London's fire risk and also created air pollution.

The Great Fire of 1666 created a perfect opportunity for a crime spree. (2) /_____. There were also many reports of people having started or spread the fire deliberately.

Eyewitnesses remembered that people's priority was often saving their possessions rather than fighting the fire. Money, musical instruments, pets, and cheese were just some of the things that Londoners tried to rescue. Reports are full of tales of exhausted people moving belongings from one friend's house to another as the fire spread. Sensing an opportunity, carters started charging £20 or more (about £3,000 today) to hire their carts. People who couldn't afford that had to leave many of their things to burn. The streets were so crowded with carts that the authorities tried to ban them from the City.

Thousands of people could not save their belongings and had to leave them behind. Archaeologists still find hoards of objects in the cellars of burnt-out buildings. Around 100,000 people lost their homes in the fire. Many homes burned down, but others were pulled down to halt the fire. (3) /_____. For most this was temporary but some people lived there for up to eight years.

The navy sent ships' biscuits to those who were staying in shelters. They were salty, hard biscuits made for sailors to eat at sea. People didn't like them and sent them back uneaten.

Luckier Londoners moved in with friends and family while others looked for somewhere to rent. But rents soared in unaffected areas and many people moved away and never returned.

(4) /_____/ . He also established a national fundraising scheme to help penniless Londoners. On 10 October 1666, people across the country collected money to send to London. Over the next few years, over £16,000 (about £2.4 million today) was given, although there was a real worry that London would never recover.

Most house rental contracts in 1666 made tenants liable to repair and rebuild their houses if they became damaged. They also had to pay rent, even if their house was in ruins. For Londoners after the Great Fire, this was an enormous problem.

A special Fire Court of three or more judges was set up at Clifford's Inn to deal with disputes between tenants and landlords about who should pay to rebuild. (5) /_____/ . The Fire Court made their decisions very speedily, which stopped disputes from dragging on and enabled Londoners to rebuild as soon as possible. The Court's first session was held on 27 February 1667, less than six months after the fire.

Letter	Sentence
A	Thieves took advantage of the chaos to rob abandoned houses and steal goods left in fields.
B	The king was worried about his homeless, hungry subjects and ordered temporary markets to be set up.
C	This was one of the reasons for the fire on the London Bridge in 1633.
D	Londoners could petition the Lord Mayor for money from the relief fund if they were in particularly dire straits.
E	The judges could nominate whoever was in the best position to fund the rebuilding or help people negotiate over sharing the costs.
F	The areas devastated by the fire became dangerous places.
G	As people lost their homes, thousands began to take shelter in tents in Moorfields and Finsbury Fields outside the City.

Task 2. There are seven notions and five descriptions listed below. Decide which notion corresponds with each description. Two notions do not have a description. Write down the correct letter. Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.

Letter	Notion
A.	alderman
B.	hearth tax

C.	ember
D.	carterer
E.	hardtack
F.	looter
G.	strike-a-light

DEFINITIONS

6. A salty, dense, and dry biscuit made specifically for sailors to eat during sea voyages.
7. A metal instrument used to produce a spark to start a fire.
8. A person who drove passengers around in carriages, wagons, etc.
9. A fee that people had to pay based on how many fireplaces they had in their houses.
10. A senior official in the City of London; a member of municipal council.

CREATIVE WRITING (40 points)

Внимание! Не указывайте свои ФИО в творческом задании.

Task: Now you have learned about the Great Fire of London. Imagine that you are a time-traveller and you happen to find yourself in the described time period. Write a story about your experience in this new environment.

You must include the following points:

- the characteristics of the time period;
- how you have adapted to the new environment;
- how this experience has influenced your personality;
- whether you would like to stay (or not) and why.

You must write 250 – 300 words.