

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 2,4 академических часа (110 минут).

Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- напишите правильный вариант ответа в бланке ответов;
- после выполнения всех предложенных заданий еще раз удостоверьтесь в правильности ваших ответов;
- если потребуется корректировка выбранного Вами варианта ответа, то неправильный вариант ответа зачеркните крестиком и рядом напишите новый.

Предупреждаем Вас, что:

- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить один правильный ответ, 0 баллов выставляется за неверный ответ и в случае, если участником отмечены несколько ответов (в том числе правильный), или все ответы;
- черновики сдаются, но не учитываются при проверке ответов на задания.

Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка – 65 баллов.

LISTENING

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. You will hear a radio programme in which a psychologist talks about the way in which people behave in crowds and groups. For questions 1-5 choose the best option (A or B). You will hear the text twice.

1. People usually laugh if others are doing so.
A. True B. False
2. Being in a crowd may encourage us to behave badly.
A. True B. False
3. Animals only form groups for specific purpose.
A. True B. False
4. People are more careful about their behavior when they are with friends.
A. True B. False
5. Most people do not realize that their behavior changes according to who they are with.
A. True B. False

Task 2. For questions 6-10 choose the view each speaker expresses about the influence of the Internet. You will hear the text twice. There are 3 extra letters you do not need to use.

- A. There are considerable temptations attached
- B. It may one day replace impersonal communication
- C. Standards of literacy will decline still further
- D. Our reading habits will be transformed
- E. Online games will come to dominate their leisure industry
- F. Lack of access to the Internet can perpetuate inequalities
- G. It threatens the security of our society.
- H. It is a source of information about current affairs

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

READING

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false, according to the text. If it is true, mark A on your answer sheet. If it is false, mark B on your answer sheet.

The Power of Image

Today's media is image-driven. Never before has it been so easy to access, compose, manipulate and share images. A particularly powerful image can also trigger a news item and deliver a strong emotional message. The image may stay with us longer than the news story itself. Sometimes, an image can be all that it takes to spread the word and via today's digital media this can happen very quickly. Images can sometimes sum up issues more easily than the written word and they can be understood more quickly.

For example, the tragic image of the body of a three-year-old Syrian boy, washed up near the Turkish resort of Bodrum after a boat of migrants capsized, was powerful enough to alert the whole world to the refugee crisis. The image alone symbolised the crisis. On a much more superficial and sensationalist level, a group selfie posted by Oscars show host Ellen DeGeneres on her Twitter account became the most retweeted image of all time (3.5 million times to date).

It's clear then that an image can spark a mental response from the brain faster and with more impact than a text. For this reason, even conventional newspapers in their electronic versions now have regular features called 'The Big Picture' where they feature the most striking images of the moment.

But how do images work? It turns out that we respond to images on three different levels, although we are not aware of this. There is the *affective* response - how

we feel when we see an image and what mental images are conjured up immediately. Then, there's the compositional response - how we take in all the different elements in the image, how the image is framed and what is in the foreground and background. Finally, there is the critical response, when we try to work out what message the image is transmitting. Quite a few images can be difficult to understand at first sight. They raise our curiosity, and this makes them more impactful.

Images also have a large number of cultural associations and these change over time. Decades ago, if you'd asked people what connections they could make with the word 'apple', they might have replied Adam and Eve, Snow White, William Tell, New York (the Big Apple) or Apple Records, the Beatles' Record Company.

Nowadays, if you put the word 'apple' into a Google Images search, you get thousands of Apple Computers' logos. It may be that soon Steve Jobs' apple will be more recognizable than the fruit itself ... now that would be crazy!

1. An image can have a more lasting effect than text.
2. The author thinks that the group selfie image was as important as the photo of the Syrian boy.
3. Mainstream newspapers are beginning to feature sections on images.
4. We know intuitively that we respond to images in different ways.
5. Sometimes the most powerful images are the ones that are difficult to understand at first.
6. The example of the apple shows us that images are very personal.
7. The author thinks that Steve Jobs' apple being more famous than the fruit is logical.

Task 2. For items 8-15, read the text and choose the correct option.

A Whale of a Wheel



In 1889, France hosted the first *Exposition Universelle*, or World's Fair, in Paris. In every way, the Exposition was so big, so glamorous that no one believed anything could ever surpass it. The city of Chicago, Illinois, decided to try.

The Chicago World's Fair was held in 1893. The Fair's organizers wanted to show the world that the United States, and specifically Chicago, was just as capable of grand artistic and technological wonders as France. The centerpiece of the Paris Exposition was an elegant tower of steel tapering up to the sky. It was designed by Gustav Eiffel and gave daring visitors a view of Paris that took their breath away. The organizers of the Chicago World's Fair had to come up with something even more magnificent.

Finding a suitable design to rival the Eiffel Tower proved difficult. Architect Daniel H. Burnham was in charge of the project for the Chicago World's Fair. He received dozens of proposals from engineers and architects to build various kinds of towers. One day, he received a brief proposal and rough draft of plans for something more unbelievable and outrageous than any prior proposal. The author of this proposal was George Washington Gale Ferris Jr.

Ferris proposed building a gigantic wheel that people could ride on as it _____
(A). Burnham rejected Ferris's proposal. He could not believe that such a thing could be safe. It must violate the laws of physics. Its own weight would surely distort the metal beams, causing it to turn irregularly and eventually collapse. Despite Burnham's fears, Ferris knew his design was sound. He knew that equal pressure applied to every spot on the wheel would balance the forces acting on it. Physics was on his side.

Ferris revised the proposal three times and drew up many more drafts. He added countless paragraphs of detailed explanation on the engineering required. He got other engineers to inspect his plans and confirm their soundness. Ferris finally obtained Burnham's approval in December 1892 and began construction immediately. Soon the wheel towered over the city. By opening day in May 1893, the Ferris wheel was already the star of the Chicago's World's Fair.

Ferris was given credit for the success of the Chicago World's Fair. His wheel was not only a technological marvel, but a thing of beauty. The Ferris wheel seemed too light, too delicate to support itself. History records, however, that the only dangers connected to the Ferris wheel came from the passengers themselves. One passenger, a man named Wherritt, panicked as the wheel began to rotate upwards. He violently crashed around the car until a woman cleverly removed her skirt and threw it over his head. He instantly calmed down. She spoke softly and gently to him until the car returned to the ground and he was helped out.

The influence of Ferris's engineering and entertainment marvel is still clear today. In 1999, London, England, continued the tradition of marking momentous occasions by erecting a Ferris wheel. The London Eye, the largest Ferris wheel in the world, was built to celebrate the beginning of the new millennium. On a smaller scale, Ferris wheels of various sizes and types are attractions at fairs and amusement parks around the world. More than a century after it first dazzled visitors at the Chicago World's Fair, the Ferris wheel still has the power to fascinate, thrill, and amaze.

8. Before the Chicago world's fair, what was the general opinion about Chicago?

- A. It was an amazing, exciting city.
- B. It was a smelly, disgusting swamp.
- C. It has a large, beautiful lake.
- D. It was not as impressive as Paris.

- 9. Why was Ferris's proposal considered outrageous?**
- A. It was larger than the other proposals.
 - B. It was more expensive than the other proposals.
 - C. It seemed physically impossible to build.
 - D. It was far more beautiful than the Eiffel Tower.
- 10. What is the best choice for blank (A)?**
- A. towered
 - B. turned
 - C. held
 - D. hung
- 11. Why did Burnham eventually approve Ferris's proposal?**
- A. He knew the wheel would be popular and attract tourists to the fair.
 - B. The approval of other engineers helped convince him it would be safe.
 - C. He didn't get any other proposals that interested him as much.
 - D. He thought it would be more impressive than the Eiffel Tower.
- 12. Choose the best translation of the sentence "*Ferris revised the proposal three times and drew up many more drafts* "**
- A. Феррис трижды пересмотрел предложение и нарисовал еще больше набросков.
 - B. Три раза Феррис исправлял свой план и составил по нему множество чертежей.
 - C. Феррис трижды перерабатывал первоначальный проект и добавил еще больше чертежей.
 - D. Феррис еще трижды обращался к первоначальному плану и делал все больше чертежей.

13. What is meant by the phrase "Ferris was given credit for the success of the Chicago World's Fair"?

- A. Ferris was given a prize for his achievement.
- B. Ferris's achievement was recognized.
- C. Ferris's achievement was recommended to other architects and engineers.
- D. Ferris was entrusted with making another wheel.

14. Why did Mr. Wherritt panic?

- A. Looking at the ground far below terrified him.
- B. The carriage made him sick.
- C. He thought he had got into the wrong carriage.
- D. He was not used to being in the same area with women.

15. What did the author mean to say in the last paragraph?

- A. Ferris wheel has become the best loved entertainment of the new millennium.
- B. Ferris wheel became an important invention of that time.
- C. Ferris wheel has made a huge impact on the way we entertain.
- D. Ferris wheels can be of various types and sizes.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. For items 1-12, read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Whole Person Whole Point

Every one of us knows **(1)** ... that the big wide world is, actually, not so big.

Those who have learned to collaborate will prevail, because new technologies and networks – social, cultural, political and economic – reinforce **(2)** ... reach and power.

So, reciprocity triumphs over command-and-control. Shared **(3)** ... rather than authority binds us together. All of which **(4)** ... that true learning cannot be standardised. Rote and regime no longer rule. You can't control an idea.

That is why, at Rugby, the two words 'fine disregard' have resonance. They **(5)** ... the act of the boy – William Webb- Ellis – who, in 1823, picked up the soccer ball and ran with it, thus **(6)** ... the worldwide game of Rugby.

Our School is not a simple progression of being honed and sharpened for exam results that **(7)** ... a league table. Yet, our performance and our ambition in this arena are at the highest level.

Why would that be?

Because, since the time of Thomas Arnold we **(8)** ... for a quantum model: one where all the facets of life – academic and artistic, spiritual and sporting – form part of an indivisible whole.

The whole person, in fact. And here there is an irony.

By **(9)** ... wholeheartedly in many things, we discover that excellence is a transferable skill – our drama boosts our DofE*, our swimming strengthens our

sciences. And vice versa. In fact, our **(10)** ... mark us out as the leading co-educational boarding school in the country.

This means that life here for us, the students, is an unbound, boundless **(11)** ... of interests, talents, abilities, often reaching performance way **(12)** ... expectation.

<...>

DofE* – The Duke of Edinburgh Award

1.	A by means	B by then	C by now	D since then
2.	A everyone's	B each other's	C one another's	D everybody's
3.	A supervision	B incongruity	C devolution	D interest
4.	A means	B knows	C understands	D prevails
5.	A insist on	B prevent from	C refer to	D prefer
6.	A being created	B creating	C created	D creatively
7.	A beautify	B beauty	C beautiful	D beautifully
8.	A had opted	B have been opted	C have opted	D opted
9.	A engaged	B engaging	C engage	D engagement
10.	A results	B species	C faults	D failures
11.	A permission	B bottom	C top	D exchange
12.	A behind	B apart	C beyond	D despite

Task 2. For items 13-20, read the fragments below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

(13) ... is the seat of the US Congress in Washington DC.

(14) ... is the head of the UK Government.

(15) ... is a megalithic monument on Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire. Completed in several constructional phases from c.2950 BC, it is composed of a circle of sarsen stones surrounded by a bank and ditch and enclosing a circle of smaller bluestones.

(16) ... is a voluntary association of 54 independent countries, almost all of which were formerly under British rule.

The Duchess of (17) ..., born Catherine Elizabeth Middleton, married Prince William at Westminster Abbey in April 2011.

(18) ... is the largest state in the USA.

Alfred (19) ..., (born 849—died 899), king of Wessex (871–899), a Saxon kingdom in southwestern England. He prevented England from falling to the Danes and promoted learning and literacy.

The Tower usually has six (20) ... at any time and, according to the legend, if they ever leave both the fortress and the kingdom will fall.

13.	A The White House	B The Capitol	C The Supreme Court	D Wall Street
14.	A Queen Elizabeth II	B The Prime Minister	C The Speaker of the House of Lords	D The Speaker of the House of Commons
15.	A Stonehenge	B Hadrian's Wall	C The London Eye	D Westminster Abbey
16.	A The Russel Group	B The Ivy League	C The Silicon Valley	D The Commonwealth
17.	A Cambridge	B Cornwall	C Sussex	D Gloucester
18.	A California	B Texas	C Alaska	D New York
19.	A the Confessor	B the Conqueror	C the Great	D the Lion Heart
20.	A swans	B ravens	C corgis	D foxes

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

WRITING

Time: 40 minutes

The site *World Wide Cinema* decided to hold a contest for the best film review among teenagers. The best three reviews will be awarded prizes.

The points to be mentioned in the review:

- the title, type and the idea of the film;
- the story and characters;
- if you would recommend the film to other people and why (1-2 reasons).

Take part in the contest and write your **review**. Use **150-200 words**.

Use the style appropriate for the contest review on the site!

Transfer your review to the answer sheet