

LISTENING (10 points)

Time: 15 minutes

PART 1. You will hear 5 people speaking about their teaching. For question 1-5, choose from the list A to F which statement applies to which speaker. Use the letters only once. There's one extra letter which you do not need to use. You will hear the text twice.

Speaker 1	A. This speaker is tired of teaching. B. This speaker appreciates the importance of practical training. C. This speaker is very modest. D. This speaker does more research than teaching. E. This speaker joined the University quite recently. F. This speaker thinks all students should study literature.
Speaker 2	
Speaker 3	
Speaker 4	
Speaker 5	

PART 2. You will hear an interview with Dr Janet Thompson, who spent many years in Africa observing chimpanzees. For questions 6-10, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

6. When Dr Thompson first saw a chimpanzee using a blade of grass as a tool,

- A. it made her feel much closer to the animal.
- B. it confirmed one of her theories.
- C. it fulfilled her expectations.
- D. it had no initial impact on her.

7. Dr Thompson was not worried about her personal safety while in Africa because

- A. wild animals tend to avoid conflict with humans.
- B. she had never been hurt by an animal.
- C. the potentially dangerous chimpanzees knew her well.
- D. she was able to avoid the wild animals.

8. According to Dr Thompson, the only disadvantage of bringing up her son in Gombe was
- A. the lack of expert medical services in case of illness.
 - B. the risk of drowning in the lake.
 - C. the danger of attack by a wild animal.
 - D. the fact that there were no other children of his age.
9. Dr Thompson corrects the interviewer by explaining that father chimpanzees
- A. are unlikely to take on a paternal role.
 - B. keep male intruders or rivals at a distance.
 - C. extend their territory for reasons of pride.
 - D. rescue their females from danger.
10. Dr Thompson decided to leave Gombe and the chimpanzees because
- A. she wanted the company of people again.
 - B. there was little more to be discovered about their habits.
 - C. she felt impelled to tell people about the problem.
 - D. her research needed to be taken to the next stage.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

READING (10 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Read the passage and complete the tasks below.

THE NEXT BIG THING IN ROBOTICS

As Japan builds a new generation of robot companions, U.S. firms focus on pragmatics.

Meet Wakamaru and Roomba, two household helper robots with very different pedigrees. Wakamaru, from Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, is a waist-high bot with a canary yellow exterior and limpid eyes. It can recognize 10,000 Japanese words, identify eight family members by face or voice, remind you to make an appointment or make your beds and, if somebody breaks into your house, send photographs of the intruder to your mobile phone.

When the machine rolled off the assembly line in 2005, Mitsubishi expected U.S. sales to reach 10,000 models a year, despite the bot's \$15,000 price tag. Instead, the company filled only a few dozen orders. Wakamaru is now off the market and being rented out as a receptionist at \$1,000 a day.

Roomba, by contrast, looks more like an appliance than a robotic friend. The frisbee-like disc's sole purpose is to vacuum, which it does automatically, thanks to sensors that adjust the settings to suit different floor types, avoid drop-offs like stairs and navigate between table legs and household pets. Starting price: \$130. Massachusetts firm iRobotCorp has sold more than 3 million of the machines.

Wakamaru and Roomba represent radically different approaches to the next big thing in robotics: the use of robot assistants in the office, hospital and home. The Japanese, who have long been fascinated by the robot as android, are concentrating on making machines that look and act like human beings. U.S. firms, on the other hand, have eschewed the flashier android approach and instead are emphasizing products that, like Roomba, are narrowly targeted to specific tasks like mowing lawns, cleaning pools and taking patients' vital signs.

So far, the success of Roomba suggests that the U.S. firms have the upper hand. But the race is only beginning and the stakes are potentially huge. The market for personal and service robots is about \$3 billion now, but is expected to reach \$15 billion by 2030, according to the Japan Robotics Association and market analysts like ABI Research. In 10 years or so, experts predict, sales of personal robots could surpass sales of industrial robots, now about \$4.6 billion a year.

The issue for robot developers is whether the technology of artificial intelligence will allow Japanese developers to fulfill their vision of friendly robots capable of working alongside people. If so, Japan could be in a position to dominate the next phase of robotics. If not, the Americans, with their pragmatic but uninspiring designs, could win the race.

Japan approaches this new market from a position of strength. Over the past 50 years, it has become the undisputed leader in industrial robots, supplying 40 percent of the world market. At the same time, Japanese pop culture has become saturated with images of friendly droids from Manga cartoons and anime, and bots by Sony and Honda are as famous in Tokyo as Jessica Simpson is in Texas. Japan's robot industry with the help of \$100 million in research funding from the government – is driven in large part by the dream of a day when droids will aid humans in almost every aspect of daily life.

There's the egg-shaped PaPeRo recently rated the most popular bot in Japan by Robot Life magazine – which works select day-care centers, singing songs and reading e-mails to children according to texted instructions from parents. There's Actroid, a mannequinesque gynoid who wows corporate guests with her dynamic facial expressions and cheeky conversation skills (ask her how much she weighs, and she'll tell you what she can bench-press).

Japanese and American firms have their eyes on the same prize: the market for home health care, particularly for the elderly. As baby boomers hit retirement age, the need to monitor and assist seniors will create a surge in demand for personal-care robots, experts say. Since 2001, the Japanese government has spent \$210 million on research to meet its goal of deploying robots to support its aging workforce. (It's timeline specifies that bots should be able to straighten a room by the end of this year, make beds by 2024, and help with baths and meals by 2025.) The desire to field human-like robots, however, is an impediment. Honda, for instance, decided to keep its Asimo robot bipedal, even though its two feet are impractical in homes with stairs and clutter.

The one field in which Japanese robots have a clear lead requires no practical applications: entertainment robots, a \$185 million market that is expected to rise to \$3 billion by 2024, according to private research firms.

All this grass-roots robotics innovation has led tech giants to predict that in the next twenty years, robots could be the biggest technological revolution since PCs and the Internet. Whether these robots are cleaning up homes or serving as co-workers, entertainers and friends depends on which vision wins out.

QUESTIONS 1-6. Complete the summary below. Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer.

When Wakamaru first appeared on the market, Mitsubishi forecast robot sales in thousands in the US, but sales figures were very low. The robot is now on hire as a (1) Roomba, an American robot which was designed only to (2) has sales running into the millions. These two machines symbolize two very (3) in the world of robot technology. The Japanese focus is on making machines that behave like (4) while the U.S. are concentrating on robots that do specific tasks. In effect, the choice is between friendly robots working with people or machines that are (5) but boring. Japanese and American firms are after the same market: health provision at home, especially for the elderly. Tech giants project that in the coming decades there is a possibility robots will be the most important (6)

QUESTIONS 7-10. Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.

7 *Wakamaru is*

- A the same height as a human being.
- B shorter than a human being.
- C heavier than a human being.
- D quicker than a human being.

8 *The purpose of Romba's sensors is to help it*

- A move around objects.
- B navigate the stairs.
- C polish different surfaces.
- D clean household pets.

9 *US firms prefer robots*

- A that are very cheap to make.
- B that can act as companions.
- C that focus on designated tasks.
- D that look like humans.

10 *The battle in artificial intelligence is between*

- A** creating practical robots and friendly robots.
- B** producing cost effective and attractive robots.
- C** building fast and efficient robots.
- D** making elegant and industrial robots.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

USE OF ENGLISH (20 points)

Time: 15 minutes

PART 1. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Motivation, motivation, motivation

It is a well-known fact that our success in sport requires a great deal (1) patience, hard work and motivation.

But (2) is this best achieved? There are two kinds of motivation. The first is called extrinsic motivation and it comes (3) external influences such as money or social recognition.

The second kind of motivation is intrinsic, (4) means it is generated by the individual alone who does things because they want to.

But (5) does this mean for athletes? A highly motivated person would clearly be keener to perform better than a lower motivated one. On the (6) hand, someone with greater motivation can train hard and beat another more talented athlete who lacks that driving force.

However, being motivated does (7) automatically mean that people perform better. Surprisingly, athletes can fail because they are over motivated – they may be (8) keen to perform well that they mentally go beyond their physical limits.

PART 2. The expressions in bold, which all use words connected with body parts, have been put into the wrong sentences below. Rearrange them. Look at the example first.

Example: 0. B; 00. A.

0. She is (A) **all ears**, she needs to eat more.

00. I cannot wait to hear what you have to say. I am (B) **all skin and bones!**

9. I didn't trust her, so I (A) **stuck my neck out** .

10. I hope Mary doesn't bring her brother this time, he was (B) **on the tip of my tongue** the last time he was here.

11. Jessica (C) **bit my tongue** on Eric after she learned that he had been spreading gossip about her at school.

12. His name was (D) **itchy feet** , but I needed to ask him.

13. Julie could not wait to go on her travels. She has (E) **all fingers and thumbs!**

14. I (F) **kept her at arm's length** when I bought that antique rug. I hope it's worth more money later on!

15. He tried to put something in his pocket but couldn't manage because he was (G) **a real pain in the neck**.

16. She was solely responsible for this disaster, but I (H) **turned her back**.

PART 3. 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 in bold. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

17. *They didn't sell many programmes at the match.*

FEW

Very at the match last Saturday.

18. *Last Friday was the first time my car ever broke down, even though it is very old.*

NEVER

Until last Friday, my car down, even though it is very old.

19. *I think you should complain about that horrible meal.*

WERE

If I a complaint about that horrible meal.

20. *Scientists say the climate didn't use to be so warm.*

THAN

Scientists say the climate is be.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)
Возрастная группа: 9-11 классы

WRITING (10 points)

Time: 40 minutes

Your municipal authorities are choosing a name for a new street in your town. They ask citizens to come up with a name of an outstanding person/people the street should be named after. Write a letter to the municipality suggesting a possible name of the street.

In your letter remember to

- state the purpose of writing the letter
- suggest a name for the street and explain why it is a good choice;
- say how the design of the street can reflect the concept of its naming ;
- use the following words:

commemorate

facilities

urban

approve

embodiment

Do NOT write down the address.

Do not write down your REAL name.

Write **200-250** words.