



ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОГО
ЭТАПА
ОЛИМПИАДЫ ДЛЯ СТАРШЕКЛАССНИКОВ
«ТВОЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ – ТВОЕ БУДУЩЕЕ»

ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПРЕДМЕТ: АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

На выполнение работы по английскому языку отводится 2 часа (120 минут). Данная работа содержит 50 заданий. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение данной работы – 50.

При выполнении заданий следуйте инструкции и записывайте ответ в работе в отведённом для этого месте. В случае записи неверного ответа зачеркните его и запишите рядом новый.

LISTENING AND READING

LISTENING

TASK 1

(each correct answer – 1 point)

Listen to the conversation twice. Choose the best option (A, B or C) to complete these sentences (1 – 10).

1. Many famous and successful teenagers have

- A** used new technology.
- B** worked from an early age.
- C** been inspired by YouTube videos.

2. Justin Bieber started off

- A** singing with R&B star Usher.
- B** sending videos to talent scouts.
- C** posting videos on YouTube.

3. Some people say Justin Bieber is the most influential person in the world because he has had

A so many number one songs.

B he has so many followers on Twitter.

C he is friends with Barack Obama.

4. A negative consequence of fame for Justin Bieber is

A he has very little privacy.

B people get bored of hearing about him.

C people criticise his appearance.

5. Tavi Gevinson started a fashion blog

A when she was 11 years old.

B when she was in 11th grade in high school.

C in 2011.

6. “Rookie” means

A a beginner.

B a fan.

C someone who is bad at something.

7. Style Rookie

A allowed readers to post pictures of themselves.

B soon had a lot of readers.

C was noticed by Karl Lagerfeld.

8. When some people didn't believe her age, Tavi

A was sad and angry at first.

B decided to attack them in return.

C completely ignored them and continued working.

9. Tavi employs

- A** only teenagers.
- B** writers and photographers of all ages.
- C** a very small group of people.

10. Louise thinks

- A** it's difficult for Tavi to have a normal life.
- B** there's more pressure when you are a writer.
- C** there's more pressure when you are a performer.

TASK 2

Listen to the conversation twice. Are the statements (11 – 15) true (T) or false (F)?

11. A slob is someone who wants to look 'cool'

- A.** True
- B.** False

12. Lisa's flatmate is very good at doing nothing.

- A.** True
- B.** False

13. A bore is someone who talks too much about other people.

- A.** True
- B.** False

14. Lisa doesn't think her new flatmate is a bore.

- A.** True
- B.** False

15. Busybodies do not intend to hurt other people feelings.

- A.** True
- B.** False

INTEGRATED LISTENING AND READING

TASK 3

Read the text, then listen to part of a lecture on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions **16 – 25** by choosing **A** if the idea is expressed **in both materials**, **B** if it can be found **only**

in the reading text, C if it can be found **only in the audio-recording**, and **D** if **neither** of the materials expresses the idea. (*each correct answer – 1 point*)

Now you have 7 minutes to read the text.

US Versus UK Education

According to the world university rankings compiled by the Times Higher Education, more than half of the world's top 200 universities are located in either the US or the UK. Both countries share a rich tradition of quality higher education, and excellent research facilities. However, while both certainly provide an excellent environment for learning, there are many differences between the two countries regarding the structure of the university as well as student life.

Perhaps the most important difference between the education system in the US, and the UK, is the amount of time it takes to finish your degree. In general, degree programs in the US take about one year longer than programs in the UK, although this varies depending upon whether you receive a Master's degree prior to a PhD. In both systems, you can go directly to a PhD program out of your undergraduate program, but in the UK it is more common to complete a Master's degree program before moving on to a PhD. Courses of study are shorter in the UK because the course programs are generally much more focused than in the US.

Many universities in the UK are made up of "colleges" which are dedicated to a specific subject matter. Rather than applying to the central university admissions department, like you do in the US, you either apply directly to the college of the subject you want to study, or in the case of undergraduate programs, you apply through a centralized system which allows you to apply to several colleges at once.

By contrast, in the US, you apply to the larger university and for the first year or more, you take courses from a variety of fields and only declare a major at the end of the first year or perhaps even during the second year. American universities have different "schools," or departments, such as the School of Arts and Sciences, which houses a number of related majors.

The cost of education in both countries is far from cheap, but the cost of education in the United States is generally higher. Fees for international students can be significantly higher. In order to help students cover the cost of tuition in both countries, loans are available through the government with favorable terms and interest rates.

Both countries provide students with residence halls in which to live. They are roughly equivalent, although in the UK it is more normal to have a bedroom by yourself, whereas in the US, you may very well share a bedroom with at least one other person. However, after the first year, students in the US may have additional housing options available to them, such as private housing or off-campus housing. It is also more common for dormitories to be self-catered in the UK, while the US normally provides a range of full dining options for its students.

Now listen to part of a lecture on a similar topic and then do the tasks (16- 25), comparing the text above and the lecture. You will hear the lecture twice.

16. The government sets the limits for tuition fees, and each individual school sets its own fee up to that limit.
17. Most universities don't admit anyone who wants to study.
18. You have to know what you want to study before you even apply to universities in the UK.
19. Students' achievements are not always assessed by examinations.
20. The amount of time it takes to finish the degree varies depending upon the program.
21. Nowadays taking time off between finishing school and embarking on higher education is a usual practice.
22. Universities provide students with residence halls in which to live.
23. It is uncommon for British dormitories to provide set mealtimes.
24. Most students get education loans to study at universities.
25. Recruitment fairs take place before the graduation ceremony.

READING

TASK 4

You are going to read an extract from an article. For questions 26 - 33 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text. (each correct answer – 1 point)

Fashion has always been important to the Spanish, but until recently they haven't had a home-grown fashion industry and have imported most of their clothing. All that is changing now, however. The Spanish government is busily promoting the clothing and fashion sectors of the textile industry. Their ultimate goal is to make their fashion products so well regarded on the international market because of their quality, that this success will spread to other product areas and export markets.

Spain is starting from scratch when you compare it with fashionable competitors like Italy and France. But there is activity everywhere. The government has set up organisations to support the fashion industry, organizing projects such as combined efforts between fashion designers and people in business. The country holds fashion fairs twice a year, the Cibeles in Madrid, and the Gaudi in Barcelona. There is also a children's fair in Valencia which further demonstrates Spaniards' creative progress to international buyers.

The government is trying to create an environment where fashion and textile designers have an opportunity to prosper. Talented companies and designers can succeed in Spain but although there is much creativity, there is a lack of managerial experience. Some people still do not believe enough is being done, and point to Italy where they believe there are far better chances for designers to succeed. Only highly regarded Spanish designer is now manufacturing her entire line of clothing in partnership with an Italian company. The problem, as some see it, is that the amount of money being provided by the Spanish government is still not enough. People in the fashion industry know they will not be able to make an impression in foreign countries unless government funding is increased.

Nevertheless, much progress is being made. While the exclusive salons are in the larger cities, studios and boutiques are opening throughout Spain and many Spaniards are already involved in exporting their clothes. Through their own efforts, designers are beginning to open shops in France, Italy and Japan. But most fashion houses are quite small, and **they** are finding it difficult to create the industrial and financial links needed for growth and expansion.

Many designer products are hard to make, expensive to market and sometimes difficult to sell. But they create a better image for the industry, and you end up with higher quality products in general. One international critic thinks that the relative youth of the Spanish industry could create fresh and lively fashions, well able to compete with the industries in France and Italy.

26. What is the Spanish government ultimately trying to achieve?

- A. all Spanish products being considered of high quality
- B. an increase in imported clothing
- C. an increase in clothing sales
- D. a change in the manufacturing ability of the textile industry

27. Who is ahead of them in terms of fashion design?

- A. the Spanish government
- B. support organisations
- C. the French and Italians
- D. business people everywhere

28. What are the Spanish doing to show their advances in fashion?

- A. holding regular fashion exhibitions and shows
- B. sending designers to work abroad
- C. sending buyers abroad to buy designer clothes
- D. teaching business people how to design

29. What is lacking in the Spanish fashion industry?

- A. creative talent
- B. textile designers
- C. support from the French and Italian fashion industries
- D. government money

30. What are the people involved in fashion afraid of?

- A. the strong competition
- B. not having enough money for the industry to expand abroad
- C. not being able to influence foreigners
- D. not having any good, new fashion designers

31. What have some fashion designers started to do?

- A. establish boutiques at home and abroad
- B. open small boutiques in Madrid and Barcelona only
- C. open big shops in Europe and Japan
- D. obtain government support for exporting their clothes

32. Why are a lot of fashion businesses finding it hard to make partnerships?

- A. They are too small to find good partners.
- B. Their clothes are too expensive.
- C. There are too few industries wanting to expand.
- D. There are too many fashion stores abroad already.

33. Who does “*they*” in paragraph 4 refer to?

- A. designer clothes
- B. individual fashion design businesses
- C. the Spanish fashion industry as a whole
- D. foreign clothing designers

USE OF ENGLISH

TASK 5

For questions 34 - 45, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write down your answers on the separate answer sheet. (each correct answer – 1 point)

The Scooter

The scooter has been a popular (34) ... of getting around European cities for over forty years. Traditionally, the scooter has been (35) ... as a symbol of (36) ... independence and freedom. Rome, with a higher per capita (37) ... than any other European city, is the undisputed European (38) ... of the scooter.

In the 50's and 60's the scooter was a fashion statement for British Mods and Italian glitterati. Today, (39) ..., it's more a way of life for all ages and (40) ... groups. One is as (41) ... to see a businessman (42) ... a scooter as an adolescent. The scooter is favoured by those for whom time is money. Using a scooter can (43) ... journey times by up to 50%.

Veteran scooter riders maintain that it is the sense of freedom which is the (44) ... attraction. Style used to be a consideration but nowadays Italian scooterers are more (45) ... with mobility rather than style.

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 34. | A. way | B. form | C. type | D. transport |
| 35. | A. held | B. supported | C. seen | D. faced |
| 36. | A. toddler | B. young | C. grown | D. youthful |
| 37. | A. method | B. employ | C. function | D. usage |
| 38. | A. landmark | B. capital | C. queen | D. emblem |
| 39. | A. however | B. consequently | C. obviously | D. although |
| 40. | A. wages | B. benefit | C. income | D. salary |
| 41. | A. maybe | B. likely | C. probable | D. possible |
| 42. | A. moving | B. driving | C. steering | D. riding |

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 43. | A. lessen | B. cut off | C. shorten | D. shrink |
| 44. | A. definite | B. main | C. central | D. steady |
| 45. | A. concerned | B. cared | C. interested | D. concentrated |

TASK 5

Read the following questions (46 - 50) and choose the correct answer for each of them. (each correct answer – 1 point)

46. Who is considered to be the 'father of English literature'?

- A. Geoffrey Chaucer
- B. William Shakespeare
- C. Charles Dickens
- D. Lewis Caro

47. The country which got independence from the British Crown first was

- A. India
- B. Canada
- C. the USA
- D. Ireland

48. Which English King only spent 6 months in England out of his 10-year reign?

- A. King Arthur
- B. George II
- C. William the Conqueror
- D. Richard the Lionheart

49. Who were the most ancient inhabitants of the British Isles?

- A.** The Romans
- B.** The Celts
- C.** The Normans
- D.** The Anglo-Saxons

50. What is the nickname of the London Underground?

- A.** Metro
- B.** Tube
- C.** YouTube
- D.** Subway

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ

Шифр _____

LISTENING AND READING

LISTENING TASK 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

TASK 2

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

INTEGRATED LISTENING AND READING TASK 3

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.

READING TASK 4

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.

USE OF ENGLISH TASK 5

34.		40.	
35.		41.	
36.		42.	
37.		43.	
38.		44.	
39.		45.	

TASK 6

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.

ANSWERS
LISTENING AND READING

LISTENING
TASK 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A	C	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	C

TASK 2

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
F	T	F	T	T

INTEGRATED LISTENING AND READING
TASK 3

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
D	C	B	D	B	C	A	B	A	D

READING
TASK 4

26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
A	C	A	D	B	A	A	B

USE OF ENGLISH
TASK 5

34.	A	40.	C
35.	C	41.	B
36.	D	42.	D
37.	D	43.	C
38.	B	44.	B
39.	A	45.	A

TASK 6

46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
A	C	D	B	B

Список литературы для подготовки к олимпиаде

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