

**ГЕРЦЕНОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**  
**2017/18 г. (очный тур)**  
**Вариант № 1**

**Внимание участников олимпиады!** Этот лист с заданием Вы можете использовать в качестве черновика. Все ответы должны быть перенесены в бланк (лист) ответов синей или чёрной ручкой! **ЖЕЛАЕМ УДАЧИ!**

**Интегрированный конкурс понимания устной и письменной речи (Аудирование + Чтение)**

**Прслушайте дважды аудиозапись и выполните задания №№ 1-7. Занесите выбранные вами ответы в ЛИСТ ОТВЕТОВ.**

You will hear an interview with Julie Sanders, a specialist in ‘voluntourism’, who is talking about volunteer organisations.

1. *What is the main topic of the text?*
  - A. The notion of ‘voluntourism’
  - B. The future of ‘voluntourism’ projects
  - C. The differences between volunteer organisations
2. *Define the type of a radio programme which this recording best represents.*
  - A. Feature
  - B. Bulletin
  - C. Roadshow
3. *Choose 5 out of 8 words and phrases that can be used as hashtags to search for this recording.*
  - A. Commercial interests
  - B. Tailor-made charitable project
  - C. Working conditions
  - D. Volunteer work
  - E. Long-term viability
  - F. Non-profit organisation
  - G. Garbage dump settlement
  - H. Primitive sanitation

**Now you will hear the recording again and then read a passage on the same topic. For questions 4 – 7 choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).**

- A. means that the information is contained in both the listening and reading passages.
- B. means that the information is contained in the reading passage only.
- C. means that the information is contained in the listening passage only.
- D. means that the information is contained in neither.

A combination of volunteering and tourism, ‘**voluntourism**’ is a popular form of international travel that allows people to contribute to sustainable development while exploring a new country and culture. Yet these efforts to help people and the environment have come under heavy criticism. Voluntourists’ ability to change systems, alleviate poverty or provide support for vulnerable children is limited. They simply don’t have the skills. They often enter local communities with little understanding of their history, culture, and way of life. All they understand is the poverty and the presumed neediness of the community. These problems do not mean that volunteer work should be abandoned, but volunteer experiences need to be reframed and programmes reworked. Any organisation taking people to volunteer sites ought to be preparing them with adequate information before they go as well as opportunities for critical discussion during and after their trips.

4. All of the ‘voluntourism’ organisations are non-profit.
5. Some ‘voluntourism’ organisations should be avoided.
6. The main focus of ‘voluntourism’ projects is related to infrastructure issues.
7. Volunteers should travel but be better informed about their destination and who they are going to help.

**Конкурс понимания письменного текста (Чтение)**

***Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему (№№ 8-21). Занесите ответы в ЛИСТ ОТВЕТОВ.***

A recent survey found that in British primary schools up to a quarter of pupils reported experience of bullying. (№1) There was less bullying in secondary schools, but these cases were particularly severe. (№2)

Bullying is unpleasant and can make the child feel depressed. (№3) Bullied pupils are more likely to experience difficulties with relationships as adults, while bullies are more likely to grow up to be physically violent. (№4)

Until recently, not much was known about the topic. (№5) As a consequence, schools often denied the problem. (№6) “There is no bullying here,” educators used to say. (№7) Fortunately, more schools are now saying: “There is not much bullying here, but when it occurs we have a clear policy for dealing with it.” (№8)

Three factors are involved in this change. (№9) First is an awareness of the problem. (№10) Second, a number of resources to help tackle bullying have become available. (№11) For example, a package of materials, *Action Against Bullying*, has been circulated to schools. (№12) Third, there is evidence something can be achieved. (№13) This comes from “before and after” evaluations. (№14)

A key step is to develop a policy on bullying, saying clearly what bullying is, and explaining what will happen if it occurs. (№15) The policy should be developed and implemented over a period of time, involving pupils, parents and staff. (№16)

Different actions can be taken to back up the policy. (№17) The topic can be dealt with through the curriculum. (№18) Work in the playground is important, too. (№19) The first helpful step is to train lunchtime supervisors to break up conflicts. (№20) Another possibility is to improve the playground environment so that pupils might not be led into bullying from boredom. (№21)

With these developments, schools can prevent the most serious kinds of bullying. (№22) The more effort is put in, the more substantial the results are likely to be. (№23)

8. *Choose an appropriate headline for this article:*  
A. BULLYING: WHAT TEACHERS CAN DO  
B. BULLYING: DENIAL  
C. BULLYING: FROM AWARENESS TO PREVENTION
9. *Choose the section of a newspaper/magazine where you could find this article.*  
A. Society  
B. Parenting  
C. Education
10. *Choose FIVE key words or expressions which could be used as hashtags while searching for the article online.*  
A. Bullied pupils  
B. “Before and after” evaluations  
C. Tackle bullying  
D. Break up conflicts  
E. Feel depressed  
F. Prevent the most serious kinds of bullying  
G. Helpful step  
H. Experience of bullying
11. *True or false? Choose the correct variant and enter the sentence(s) which confirm(s) your choice.*

A recent survey suggested that bullying tended to occur more often in British primary schools than in secondary schools.

- A) True                      B) False                      Justification: sentence(s) №№ .....

12. *True or false? Choose the correct variant and enter the sentence(s) which confirm(s) your choice.*

Tackling bullying is something to be achieved by educators alone.

- A) True                      B) False                      Justification: sentence(s) №№ .....

13. *Give proof of the following using a sentence/sentences from the text: “Schools often denied the problem.”*

.....  
.....

Find equivalents from the text you have read to the words below:

14. make something start to work = .....
15. facts that help to prove something = .....
16. large in amount or degree = .....
17. support = .....

Find examples of some grammatical forms from the text you have read:

18. Adjective in superlative degree – .....
19. Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction – .....
20. Participle II as an attribute – .....
21. Indefinite pronoun – .....

#### Конкурс на знание грамматики

**Преобразуйте выделенную часть предложения (№ 22-31) в соответствии с указанием, содержащимся в скобках. Занесите ответы в ЛИСТ ОТВЕТОВ.**

22. The hotel manager said that **but for difficult financial situation** / (conditional clause) ..... , they wouldn't be firing so many people.
23. "I **would like you to stop** / (subjunctive mood after the verb "to wish") ..... teasing that kid," Ralph demanded. "It's bullying."
24. The journalist asked the film director, Mr. Blane, "**Were you trying** / (reported speech) ..... to send a message to the audience?"
25. In 2016, dogs were banned on the New York subway **unless kept** / (conditional clause) ..... in a bag.
26. **Why don't you get rid of** / (subjunctive mood after the expression "Isn't it time") ..... those wasps? They are dangerous.
27. We all stared at him in disbelief. "I lied to you, yes, but I only did it **so that you might let me** / (for-to infinitive construction) ..... stay here. I was going to explain it all later," he said softly.
28. She said her husband would be taken to County General Hospital and held there **until operated on** / (time clause) .....
29. "**It seems to me that we have been walking** / (subjective infinitive construction) ..... in circles for a while," Larry muttered. "We're lost, admit it."
30. Rita wondered how much it would cost **to ask the people at the flower shop to deliver some flowers** / (objective participial construction after the verb "to have") ..... to her parents' place for their wedding anniversary.
31. Just after **he had been told** / (gerund) ..... about the prospective tour to the island, Jerome came down with a really bad cold.

#### Конкурс на знание лексики

**Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски (№ 32-41) ОДНИМ словом, подходящим по смыслу. Занесите ответы в ЛИСТ ОТВЕТОВ.**

Britain has become a gadget-obsessed nation, watching more television online and using smartphones and tablets to access the web more than any of the world's leading economies, (32) \_\_\_\_\_ to new research.

The British love of the latest devices has even seen the UK overtake Japan in mobile internet use. The research compared data across 17 countries, (33) \_\_\_\_\_ the US, China, India, Russia, Brazil, Sweden, France and Germany.

An obsession with Facebook, Twitter and Gangnam style clips on YouTube has seen UK consumers download 424 megabytes of data each (34) \_\_\_\_\_ month on their smartphones and tablets. The figure is almost 60% more than a year (35) \_\_\_\_\_.

Much of the (36) \_\_\_\_\_ in use of smartphones has been driven by the popularity of social networking sites (37) \_\_\_\_\_ as Facebook and Twitter, with 40% of UK adults accessing their profiles on the go. British 18-to 24-year-olds are the world's top mobile social networkers, with 62% accessing their profiles from smartphones and tablets.

UK internet users (38) \_\_\_\_\_ an average of 728 minutes (more than 12 hours) a week online in total, although this is a slight drop from the 746 minutes recorded in the last report.

The British love of the latest gadgets is also seen in the changing face of the living room. Almost 24% of TVs sold in the UK in the first quarter of this year were “super large” – bigger (39) \_\_\_\_\_ 84cm.

(40) \_\_\_\_\_ the rise of digital technology, good old-fashioned linear TV viewing is showing no signs of losing its popularity. TV viewing in the UK has (41) \_\_\_\_\_ stable at 242 minutes – more than four hours – per person daily.

**Конкурс письменной речи (Письмо)**

**Выберите одну из двух ситуаций и напишите эссе объёмом в 200-250 слов по предложенной теме. Перепишите эссе в ЛИСТ ОТВЕТОВ.**

1. Oxford Dictionary called “Youthquake”, which means “significant cultural, political, or social change arising from the actions or influence of young people”, the most popular word in the English-speaking world in 2017. In which way can young people affect life in their country? Illustrate your point of view with the examples of such influence in Russia and in an English-speaking country.
2. What three words can you use to characterize the English nation? Justify your point of view and give examples.

**Внимание участников олимпиады!** Этот шаблон вам поможет соблюсти требуемый объём эссе. Для обозначения абзаца вы делаете отступ в 1 клетку; необязательно писать каждое слово в отдельной клетке; желательно, чтобы в одной строке было написано не более 10 слов.

абзац										10
										50
										100
										150
										200
										250

**ЛИСТ ОТВЕТОВ**  
**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

Вариант № \_\_\_\_\_ (указать)

*Внимание! Ответы вписываются синей или черной ручкой.  
Допускается не более 1 исправления на 10 вопросов без снижения баллов.*

баллы	№№	Конкурс «Аудирование» +	баллы	№№	+ «Чтение»
	№ 1			№ 4	
	№ 2			№ 5	
	№ 3			№ 6	
	→	→ → → → ↑		№ 7	
<b>Конкурс «Чтение»</b>					
	№ 8			№ 10	
	№ 9			№ 11	
	→	→ → → → ↑		№ 12	
	№ 13				
	№ 14			№ 18	
	№ 15			№ 19	
	№ 16			№ 20	
	№ 17			№ 21	
<b>Конкурс «Грамматика»</b>					
	№ 22				
	№ 23				
	№ 24				
	№ 25				
	№ 26				
	№ 27				
	№ 28				
	№ 29				
	№ 30				
	№ 31				
<b>Конкурс «Лексика»</b>					
	№ 32			№ 37	
	№ 33			№ 38	
	№ 34			№ 39	
	№ 35			№ 40	
	№ 36			№ 41	

Первичный балл за тест: \_\_\_\_\_ / 80 б.

Итого за тест: \_\_\_\_\_ / 80 б.

Герценовская олимпиада школьников по иностранным языкам 2017/18 г. (очный тур)

Тема эссе (указать) № \_\_\_\_\_

Текст эссе:

абзац

10

50

100

150

200

250

Содержание, объём эссе	Стиль, логич. организация	Лексические средства	Грам. средства, синтаксис	Орфография и пунктуация	Первичный / итоговый балл за эссе
					/ /20 б.

*Подпись и комментарий членов жюри*

ПЕРВИЧНЫЙ БАЛЛ ЗА РАБОТУ \_\_\_\_\_ / 100

**ИТОГО БАЛЛОВ ЗА РАБОТУ: \_\_\_\_\_ / 100**

*Заполняется после проведения апелляции*

**ФИО участника (полностью и разборчиво)**