

ГЕРЦЕНОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2018/19 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 two conservationists, Bob Smith and Carrie Westwood.

1. *What is the main topic of the text?*
 - A. A plan to close visitor facilities at the heritage sites.
 - B. Benefits of tourism and publicity for the heritage sites.
 - C. Plans for the future of ancient monuments.
2. *Define the category of radio programmes that this recording best represents.*
 - A. Architecture and culture
 - B. History and archaeology
 - C. Technology and design
3. *Choose 5 out of 8 words and phrases that can be used as hashtags to search for this recording. Arrange your answers in alphabetical order.*
 - A. Accessibility of visitor centres
 - B. Admission charges
 - C. Conservation practice
 - D. Financial backing
 - E. Finding the right design
 - F. Heritage sites
 - G. Protection and preservation
 - H. Tourist centres

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 idea is expressed both in the listening and the reading passage.
- B. means that the idea is expressed in the reading passage only.
- C. means that the idea is expressed in the listening passage only.
- D. means that the idea is expressed neither in the listening nor in the reading passage.

A historic site or a heritage site is an official location where pieces of political, military, cultural, or social history have been preserved due to their cultural heritage value. Preserving historic sites is vital to understanding any nation's heritage. Heritage sites are often maintained for members of the public to be able to visit. Visitors may come out of a sense of nostalgia for bygone eras, out of wishing to learn about their cultural heritage, or general interest in learning about the historical context of the site. Many sites offer guided tours for visitors conducted by site staff who have been trained to offer an interpretation of life at the time the site represents. A site may also have a visitor centre with more modern architecture and facilities, which serves as a gateway between the outside world and the historic site, and allows visitors to learn some of the historical aspects of the site without excessively exposing locations that may require delicate treatment. The role of the visitor centre has been rapidly evolving over the past 10 years to become more of an experience and to tell the story of the place it represents. Many have become destinations and experiences in their own right. Done well, heritage interpretation can enhance the visitor experience and lead to economic benefits for the wider area by improving the attractiveness of a site.

4. Building visitor centres at historic sites may result in a huge loss of income.
5. Finding the right design for tourist centres near ancient monuments is problematic.
6. Heritage sites should be allowed to keep their air of mystery.
7. Visitor centres at heritage sites should be designed both to blend in with the landscape and to be educational.

Конкурс понимания письменного текста (Чтение)

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

Every person in Britain should receive £10,000 at the age of 25, an influential think tank has suggested following a two-year study. (№1)

The payment described as a “citizen’s inheritance” aims to redistribute money at a time when young people need it most to find housing, return to education or start a business. (№2) It also aims to reduce irritation towards baby boomers (born 1946–65) who have benefitted more from the housing market and pensions than any of the following generations. (№3)

“Younger generations have more risks and less property than their predecessors,” the report says. (№4) This conclusion was commented by millennials (born 1981-2000). (№5) Some of them said the handout would barely affect their finances because student debt is so large and the cost of housing is so high. (№6) Others said it could be money down the drain if it was not used wisely. (№7) However, the commission said it could only be used for housing, education, starting a business or towards a pension. (№8)

The idea is underpinned by analysis that shows inherited wealth will have a bigger and bigger effect on standards of living in the future. (№9) Inheritances and gifts from parents will grow in size much faster than incomes. (№10)

“This presents challenges,” the authors write. (№11) “Many will not inherit and those that do are likely to receive this money shortly before retirement rather than in the expensive years when they are bringing up children.” (№12)

That means that some generations have more money and property than others. (№13) These differences will become bigger within the millennial generation. (№14) “Inequalities of income within generations are higher for younger people today than for their predecessors,” the report says. (№15)

“Britain’s unwritten agreement between generations lies at the heart of society,” said the authors. (№16) “As families, we give to our children and parents at different times. (№17) We expect the state to support us in this. (№18) Many people no longer believe that Britain is looking after both the young and the old.” (№19)

8. Choose an appropriate headline for this article:

- A. GIVE THE MILLENNIALS £10,000 EACH TO TACKLE GENERATION GAP
- B. GROWING CHALLENGE OF GENERATION GAP
- C. REBALANCE OF BRITAIN’S BABY BOOMERS AND MILLENNIALS

9. Choose the section of a newspaper/magazine where you could find this article.

- A. Lifestyle
- B. Economic policy
- C. Parenting

10. Choose FIVE key words or expressions, which could be used as hashtags while searching for the article online. Arrange your answers in alphabetical order.

- A. Generational inequality
- B. Ageing
- C. Baby boomers
- D. Citizen’s inheritance
- E. Social care
- F. Pensions
- G. Think tank’s study
- H. Millennials

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

The report says that at the age of 25 everyone in the UK should receive money from their parents.

- 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.

There would be no restrictions on what the millennials could do with the money.

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

13. Give proof of the following using a sentence/sentences from the text: The report says the handout is necessary for younger generations.

.....
.....

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

14. A group of people who work together to produce new ideas on a particular subject =

15. The feeling of being angry or annoyed =
16. Supported =
17. The act of leaving the job and stopping working, usually because you are old =

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

18. Noun in the possessive case –
19. Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction –
20. Participle II as an attribute –
21. Possessive pronoun –

Конкурс на знание грамматики

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

22. “So, you’ve been fired,” Ms Hall looked at her husband angrily. Then she asked him, “**What else have you been hiding from us?**” / (*reported speech*)
23. The parents suspected **that the twins had switched places** / (*gerund*) at school again just to troll their teachers.
24. Faculty members who put materials online should know that everything online will be freely accessible **unless password-protected** / (*conditional clause*)
25. “I think what I said came out all wrong,” Alicia stammered. “**I’d like to rephrase it** / (*objective-with-the-infinitive construction after the verb “to let”*) if I can.”
26. **They say she was preparing** / (*subjective infinitive construction*) to build an addition to her house.
27. A decade ago it was already clear that electronic devices containing heavy metals, such as flat-screen TVs or smartphones, would be toxic to the environment **if thrown away** / (*conditional clause*)
28. Olivia exclaimed, “I **certainly want him to be given** / (*subjunctive mood after the verb “to wish”*) some time to respond! This is important for both of us, you know.”
29. The lecture is about to begin. **Why don’t you silence** / (*subjunctive mood after the expression “Isn’t it time”*) your phone?
30. The problem would have never come to light **but for your making it public** / (*conditional clause*)
31. He handed me two printouts and said, “I have drawn up an agreement from our talk the other day. Here are some papers **that you should sign** / (*for-to infinitive construction*) today.” I read them and said, “I think I need a lawyer.”

Конкурс на знание лексики

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

Baking has become increasingly (32) _____ in the UK in recent years. This is in part thanks to television shows such as *The Great British Bake Off* which have inspired people to get in the kitchen. Baking is a relaxing (33) _____ which allows you to be creative and, of course, at the end you have a delicious treat. Here are four quintessentially British baked goods.

Victoria sandwich

This classic cake was named (34) _____ Queen Victoria, who was famed for her love of cake, and it is sure to be found at the centre of afternoon tea tables across the country. It is a very simple cake typically made up of two layers of plain sponge cake with a generous layer of (35) _____ cream and jam sandwiched in the middle.

Scones

ГЕРЦЕНОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2018/19 г. (очный тур)
Вариант № 2

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You will hear an interview with two conservationists, Bob Smith and Carrie Westwood.

1. *What is the main topic of the text?*
 - A. Plans for the future of ancient monuments.
 - B. Benefits of tourism and publicity for the heritage sites.
 - C. A plan to close visitor facilities at the heritage sites.
2. *Define the category of radio programmes that this recording best represents.*
 - A. Technology and design
 - B. History and archaeology
 - C. Architecture and culture
3. *Choose 5 out of 8 words and phrases that can be used as hashtags to search for this recording. Arrange your answers in alphabetical order.*
 - A. Tourist centres
 - B. Protection and preservation
 - C. Heritage sites
 - D. Finding the right design
 - E. Financial backing
 - F. Conservation practice
 - G. Admission charges
 - H. Accessibility of visitor centres

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).

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4. Visitor centres at heritage sites should be designed both to blend in with the landscape and to be educational.
5. Heritage sites should be allowed to keep their air of mystery.
6. Finding the right design for tourist centres near ancient monuments is problematic.
7. Building visitor centres at historic sites may result in a huge loss of income.

Конкурс понимания письменного текста (Чтение)

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

Many students report that they often feel bored by studying. (№ 1) This is not surprising when you consider how some students study. (№ 2) Many teachers find worrying that a majority of students listen to music at the same time as studying. (№ 3)

However, what experts say about this issue is rather confusing. (№ 4) Some people study more effectively when they are relaxed, and listening to music may help. (№ 5) Students who are worried by the pressure of school may find that they are in a better mood if their music is playing. (№ 6) When they become more interested in what they are studying, they do not in fact “listen” to the music at all. (№ 7) It just becomes background noise. (№ 8)

On the other hand, there are certainly students who find the music more entertaining than their school work, and never really concentrate on their work at all. (№ 9) So perhaps we should not be surprised to discover that listening to music helps some but not all. (№ 10)

Music psychology researchers point out that music affects studies, and its influence depends on the type of music and sound volume. (№ 11) It was noticed that rap and hip-hop negatively affected GPA (Grade Point Average) while classical and easy listening positively affected GPA. (№ 12) This is consistent with the idea that vocal content in music is a distractor due to its natural attention-grabbing nature. (№ 13) We are more reactive to vocal sounds than non-vocal sounds. (№ 14) What is more, high loudness of music may be detrimental. (№ 15)

In addition, it depends on what students are supposed to be studying. (№ 16) Anyone who listens to music while trying to read and remember details will almost certainly be distracted by the music. (№ 17)

In the end, perhaps it is a matter of “what works for you”. (№ 18)

8. *Choose an appropriate headline for this article:*
A. MUSIC WHILE STUDYING – GOOD OR BAD?
B. MUSIC AS A SOURCE OF ENTERTAINMENT
C. MUSIC AGAINST BOREDOM
9. *Choose the section of a newspaper/magazine where you could find this article.*
A. Society
B. Entertainment
C. Education
10. *Choose FIVE key words or expressions, which could be used as hashtags while searching for the article online. Arrange your answers in alphabetical order.*
A. Rap and hip-hop
B. Study more effectively
C. Feel bored by studying
D. Type of music
E. Attention-grabbing nature
F. Vocal content in music
G. Listening to music
H. Remember details
11. *True or false? Choose the correct variant and enter the sentence(s) which confirm(s) your choice.*
Songs attract more attention than music without words.
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.*
Some types of music are harmful for studying.
A. True B. False Justification: sentence(s) №№
13. *Give proof of the following using a sentence/sentences from the text: Many teachers find worrying that a majority of students listen to music at the same time as studying.*
.....
.....

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

14. To find out, to learn =
15. Most of the people or things in a group =
16. Harmful =
17. Complicated, not easy to understand or explain =

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

18. Adjective in Comparative Degree –
19. Modal Verb –
20. Compound Adjective formed with Participle I –
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. I had a hair appointment that day. My hair. I **asked the woman at the salon to colour it.** / (objective participial construction after the verb "to have")
23. My car was seen just after **it had been stolen** / (gerund)
..... on Friday 30th July going along Cronton Lane and past Cronton College.
24. The investigators revealed that **but for the new clues** / (conditional clause)
....., the truth would still remain a mystery.
25. "I **would like you to do** / (subjunctive mood after the verb "to wish")
..... something about the air conditioner," Jacob complained. "It died two days ago. It's unbearably hot in here."
26. Some journalist asked the CEO, Mr. Brigance, "**Were you going** / (reported speech)
..... to pass on this legacy to future generations?"
27. The social worker claimed Derek was going to prison **unless given** / (conditional clause)
..... another chance.
28. "I'll be on my best behaviour, I promise." "Don't trust him. He'll say anything **so that you might forgive him** / (for-to infinitive construction)
..... for what he did."
29. She said everything should remain in its place **until dealt with** / (time clause)
..... by the police.
30. "**It seems to me that they were thrown** / (subjective infinitive construction)
..... by your question," Toby whispered. "They didn't expect it."
31. "**Why don't you start** / (subjunctive mood after the expression "Isn't it time")
..... setting the alarm earlier?" "I do. I just sleep through it."

Конкурс на знание лексики

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

Do you ever throw (32) _____ food at home? Have you ever thought about what happens to the food that shops and supermarkets don't sell? Well, you might be shocked to find out that approximately one third of food produced for human (33) _____ gets lost or wasted.

Many people in the UK and across the world are trying to do something about this imbalance and make (34) _____ of thrown-out food that is perfectly edible. For example, there is a café in Leeds (UK) whose main (35) _____ are all created using unsold food from supermarkets, including a lot of vegetables, fruit, fish and other items. This unwanted food is turned (36) _____ delicious soups, casseroles, sauces and curries that provide the hungry people of Leeds. Customers simply pay what they can afford, or help with the washing up.

Also, the UK's first food waste supermarket opened in 2016. It is near Leeds and (37) _____ on a 'pay as you feel' basis; customers pay whatever they want for the produce. The (38) _____ changes daily but you can usually find things such as pasta, fresh vegetables, sauces, fruit and milk there. Some low-income families have said that it has made their lives different.

'Fuel for School' is another food waste (39) _____. Surplus food from supermarkets such as dairy, vegetables, fruit and bread is used to (40) _____ hungry schoolchildren whose families may not be able to afford to buy them lunch or snacks.

ГЕРЦЕНОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2018/19 г. (очный тур)
Вариант № 3

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You will hear an interview with the gardening experts, Jed and Helena Stone.

1. *What is the main topic of the text?*
 - A. A garden as a positive example of combining past and present.
 - B. A successful business that gave name to a garden.
 - C. Quitting a dream job to pursue a hobby.
2. *Define the category of radio programmes that this recording best represents.*
 - A. Agriculture and rural development
 - B. Business and public relations
 - C. Lifestyle and leisure
3. *Choose 5 out of 8 words and phrases that can be used as hashtags to search for this recording. Arrange your answers in alphabetical order.*
 - A. An incentive to make a garden
 - B. Attractive jewel-tone colours
 - C. Derelict mansion
 - D. Family partnership
 - E. Garden design
 - F. Life of celebrities
 - G. Plant picks
 - H. Travel show

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).

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- B. means that the idea is expressed in the reading passage only.
- C. means that the idea is expressed in the listening passage only.
- D. means that the idea is expressed neither in the listening nor in the reading passage.

In the UK, there are around 27 million people who partake in gardening. This is a huge portion of the 64 million that currently reside in this country. Gardening has always been a matter of personal taste, and often the outstanding works of previous generations are torn down to make way for the style of the next. For that reason it is hard to find unaltered examples of historical gardens in England. Yet, throughout Britain there are gardens great and small, formal and informal, private and public, that illustrate the British passion for creating green, growing spaces of their own. All are different, and all, like their owners and creators, have a distinct personality. The face of British gardening Jed and Helena Stone have built the jewel garden over the past decade and it has bloomed from the muddy fields around their farmhouse, a perfect metaphor for their own rise from the ashes of a spectacular commercial failure. Their garden at Longmeadow is laid out in a semi-formal grid pattern and at its heart is what is now known as the jewel garden – a flower garden favouring the rich and vivid colours of the jewels. The jewel garden is the example of a creative partnership that has weathered the greatest storm, and a testament to the healing powers of the soil.

4. Both Jed and Helena Stone are proud of the way their public profile reflects their achievements.
5. Gardening is an extremely popular British pastime.
6. The design of the jewel garden was thoroughly planned and meticulously thought through.
7. The name ‘jewel garden’ provided a useful framework for the project.

Конкурс понимания письменного текста (Чтение)

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

Today, parents are increasingly worried about the safety of their children, and because of this, they are not letting their children out to play. (№ 1) As a result, children are no longer playing outside but shutting themselves away in their rooms and losing themselves in individualistic activities such as television viewing and computer games. (№ 2)

British teenagers have always retreated to their bedrooms, leaving the younger children to play in communal spaces such as the sitting room, garden or kitchen. (№ 3) However, children from the age of nine are now turning to their bedrooms as a place to socialise. (№ 4)

As a result of the bedroom culture, it is becoming rarer for children over the age of ten to watch television with their parents. (№ 5) Once in their rooms, children tend to stay up watching television for as long as they wish. (№ 6) Consequently, it is getting harder to control children's viewing. (№ 7)

On average children devote five hours a day to screen media. (№ 8) Even so, only one child in one hundred can be classed as a real screen addict, a child who spends a worrying seven hours or more watching TV or playing computer games. (№ 9)

As the use of PCs proliferates, reading skills are expected to suffer. (№ 10) Nevertheless, 57% of children say they still enjoy reading, and one in five teenagers can be classed as a book-lover. (№ 11)

Although children generally have a few favourite programmes, they mostly use television to kill time when they are bored and have nothing special to do. (№ 12) Moreover, the distinction between individualistic media use and social activities such as chatting with friends is less extreme than is commonly assumed. (№ 13) Children gossip about television soap characters, make contact with other children on the Internet, and visit friends to admire their new computer games. (№ 14)

8. Choose an appropriate headline for this article:
A. REAL SCREEN ADDICTS
B. HAS TECHNOLOGY RUINED CHILDREN?
C. GETTING HARDER TO CONTROL CHILDREN'S VIEWING
9. Choose the section of a newspaper/magazine where you could find this article.
A. Education / Economy
B. Culture / Business
C. Parenting / Society
10. Choose FIVE key words or expressions, which could be used as hashtags while searching for the article online. Arrange your answers in alphabetical order.
A. Television viewing
B. Garden or kitchen
C. A place to socialise
D. The use of PCs
E. Bedroom culture
F. Soap characters
G. Playing outside
H. Enjoy reading
11. True or false? Choose the correct variant and enter the sentence(s) which confirm(s) your choice. Children spend much more time on individualistic media than on social activities.
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. Children stopped reading books.
A. True B. False Justification: sentence(s) №№
13. What does the author of the text mean when he says "bedroom culture"? Explain this term.
.....
.....

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

14. Out of doors, in the street =
15. Difference =
16. However =
17. Not go to bed =

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

18. Modal Verb –

19. Relative Pronoun –
20. Numeral –
21. Infinitive as an Attribute –

Конкурс на знание грамматики

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22. The judge immediately had us invited into his office and apologized **because the secretary had made** / (gerundial construction) us wait that long; he had forgotten to tell her about us.
23. Carpooling (also known as car-sharing or lift-sharing) is the sharing of car journeys **so that more than one person might travel** / (for-to infinitive construction) in a car.
24. Mr Henderson wanted to control everyone in the office. He **told his employees to clock in and out** / (objective-with-the-infinitive construction after the verb "to make") for everything.
25. "That's none of your business and I **want you to stay out** / (subjunctive mood after the verb "to wish") of my personal affairs," she warned me.
26. "**But for the lack of information** / (conditional clause) about the hotels, I would have given the guide book five stars," the critic wrote. "The author should have included it."
27. "Your secret will be safe with me." "I'm not sure my secret will be safe **if written down** / (conditional clause); and you *are* going to write everything down, aren't you?"
28. Sheila asked Albert, "**Were you really going to copy your design from mine?**" / (reported speech)
29. **Why don't you give up** / (subjunctive mood after the expression "Isn't it time") your seat for that lady?
30. The expert explained that the epidemic could not be stopped in any one country **unless stopped** / (conditional clause) in all countries.
31. **They believe Terry was brought** / (subjective infinitive construction) into the investigation it became clear he was ready.

Конкурс на знание лексики

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

There're plenty of things that make Britain, Britain. Unpredictable weather, the Queen, strawberries and cream, Wimbledon ... the (32) _____ goes on. However, there's one thing that is indigenous to the Great British folk, something they are (33) _____ for the world over – a nationwide dedication to forming and respecting a good queue.

Today, queues can be found just (34) _____ anywhere. Most often, British natives can be found forming an orderly (35) _____ whilst waiting for the buses, picking up tickets, waiting for the shop doors to open on sales day. They're even known to carry supplies and special (36) _____ to help them survive in a queue if they're anticipating a long wait: camping chairs, extra clothing, snacks, umbrellas and rain ponchos, and even tents in some circumstances to make sure they keep their place.

The first notable instances of Britons adhering to the queuing format (37) _____ from the early 19th century, the beginning of the Industrial Revolution. As cities began to grow bigger, larger numbers of people started to gravitate to them for (38) _____. Naturally, this influx of people (39) _____ everyone to create a more structured way to do everyday things, such as posting letters at the post office and buying things at local shops, to help ensure these tasks could be done as quickly and effectively as before. Enter, the queue!

The Brits' reputation for being 'civilized queuers', however, was born in wartime Britain. (40) _____ such a period the government was keen to retain as much order as possible,

