

Время выполнения заданий: 120 минут

Кроме ответов на вопросы в работе не должно быть никаких пометок.

Часть I (30 баллов)

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст. В таблице ниже предложены заголовки (A-F). Расположите предложенные заголовки в той последовательности, в которой звучат части текста, которые могут быть так озаглавлены.

В бланке ответа для вопросов 1-6 обведите буквы (A-F), в соответствующей последовательности.

№		Заголовки
	A	Religious background
	B	Business of ethnic minorities
	C	The marriage of fish and chips
	D	The topic of the week
	E	Belonging to the majority culture
	F	A classless food

Задание 2. Прослушайте текст повторно. Для каждой из шести частей (вопросы 7-12) выберите верное утверждение (A-C). В бланке ответа обведите соответствующую букву (A-C). Для каждой части возможен **только ОДИН** вариант ответа. Если в одной части выбрано более одного варианта, ответ не засчитывается.

№	Заголовки		Утверждения
7	Religious background	A	Fish and chips are intended to be eaten off the premises.
		B	Fish and chips originated in Portugal.
		C	Fish and chips couldn't be cooked on Sunday.
8	Business of ethnic minorities	A	Fish and chips are mostly cooked and sold by migrants.
		B	People all over the world cook fish and chips.
		C	An Indian couple handles the mail for the Oxfordshire village.
9	The marriage of fish and chips	A	A diet of noble British people consisted of potatoes and fish.
		B	Trains facilitated potatoes delivery.
		C	Potatoes were expensive in the 17 century.
10	The topic of the week	A	British restaurant owners listen to the radio.
		B	British national cuisine is not properly balanced.
		C	A traditional British dish is made up of fish and potatoes.
11	Belonging to the majority culture	A	The sausage in a bun is a national Austrian dish.
		B	Eating hamburgers and hotdogs makes you American.
		C	Fish and chips are typically wrapped in a newspaper.

Английский язык

12	A classless food	A	Fish and chips were introduced to public in the 19 century.
		B	Fish and chips became fashionable in the last century.
		C	Fish and chips are traditionally served for supper.

Английский язык
Часть II (10 баллов)

УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ

В таблице ниже даны **5 верных** и **7 неверных** устойчивых выражений (**1-12**). Если выражение **верно** – напишите **‘ок’** в соответствующей графе бланка ответов. Если утверждение **неверно** – исправьте его и запишите **1 правильный вариант** в соответствующей графе бланка ответов. Если в графе бланка ответов дано более 1 варианта, ответ не засчитывается.

Все задание оценивается в «0» баллов, если более 5 утверждений отмечены как верные.

№	Устойчивое выражение	Ваш вариант
<i>0</i>	<i>strong tea</i>	<i>ok</i>
<i>00</i>	<i>an ancient friend</i>	<i>an old friend</i>
1	fruit bones	
2	to arrive to a compromise	
3	to earn big money	
4	to wash my head	
5	a list of paper	
6	to get up on the wrong foot	
7	broad smile	
8	to realize your potential	
9	to produce a bad impression	
10	to experience doubts	
11	painful memories	
12	to meet the New Year	

Часть III (60 баллов)

ПИСЬМО

Imagine that you are a journalist who is writing an illustrated article. Decide what magazine (target audience) do you write for and what topic you'd like to cover.

You need to use **6 pictures** for your article (you can choose any 6 pictures from the table below).

Don't forget to:

- think of a magazine (target audience) and write it down.
- formulate the topic of the article and write a headline.
- write an introduction (you do not need a picture for an introduction).
- choose 6 pictures for your illustrated article, put them in the right order and comment on every picture in 2-4 sentences.
- write a conclusion (you do not need a picture for a conclusion).

Total: 220-360 words.

Занесите Ваш ответ в бланк ответов. Допускается использование бланка ответов с двух сторон.



A



B



C



D



Е



Ф



Г



Н



И



Ж



К



Л

LISTENING COMPREHENSION: 11TH GRADE

PART 1

You'll hear a text about fish and chips. It is divided into 6 parts with the main ideas reflected by the headlines given below. Put the headlines in the order you hear the corresponding passages read by the speaker. Use numbers (1-6) to mark the order of the headlines.

	A	Religious background
	B	Business of ethnic minorities
	C	The marriage of fish and chips
	D	The topic of the week
	E	Belonging to the majority culture
	F	A classless food

Аудио-файлы с записью приведенных ниже текстов расположены на сайте олимпиады по адресу <http://olymp.hse.ru/mmo/tasks-lang>.

PART 2

You'll hear the text again. For every passage choose the statement which is true according to the information given in a particular passage.

Religious background	A	Fish and chips are intended to be eaten off the premises.
	B	Fish and chips originated in Portugal.
	C	Fish and chips couldn't be cooked on Sunday.

Business of ethnic minorities	A	Fish and chips are mostly cooked and sold by migrants.
	B	People all over the world cook fish and chips.
	C	An Indian couple handles the mail for the Oxfordshire village.

The marriage of fish and chips	A	A diet of noble British people consisted of potatoes and fish.
	B	Trains facilitated potatoes delivery.
	C	Potatoes were expensive in the 17 century.

The topic of the week	A	British restaurant owners listen to the radio.
	B	British national cuisine is not properly balanced.
	C	A traditional British dish is made up of fish and potatoes.

Belonging to the majority culture	A	The sausage in a bun is a national Austrian dish.
	B	Eating hamburgers and hotdogs makes you American.
	C	Fish and chips are typically wrapped in a newspaper.

A classless food	A	Fish and chips were introduced to public in the 19 century.
	B	Fish and chips became fashionable in the last century.
	C	Fish and chips are traditionally served for supper.

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Script

Each afternoon at 1.45 last fortnight Radio 4 gave tips for anyone thinking of opening a chippie. This might seem a strange ambition to encourage on our most middle-class radio station, but supplying fish suppers to the British people has always been a means of upward social mobility. For centuries the emblematic dish of the United Kingdom has been the nutritionally unbalanced, deep-fried meal of fish and chips; a typical British dish with an exotic history.

Ever since Dickens first mentioned “chips” in print, in *A Tale of Two Cities* in 1859, and Henry Mayhew cited it as the food of the poor in 1861, fish and chips has been seen as a feature of working-class life. Is this still true? Well, even Chris Corbin and Jeremy King, who have created some of London's most iconic and best-loved restaurants, featured fish and chips on their menu and made it chic in 1990. No longer the working man's nourishment, a fish supper is now a dish for everyone, which somewhat increases its credibility as our national dish.

Looking back, there's something historically weird about the link between our chief takeaway delicacy and **the idea of “Britishness“**. Claudia Roden's 1996 **book** *The Book of Jewish Food*, the ultimate authority, says battered fried fish “was a legacy of the Portuguese Marranos who came to England in the 16th century. Nominal Christians, they were secretly practising Jews, who fried their fish on Friday (the Christian world's fish day) and ate it cold on their Sabbath later that night or the next day, when they were forbidden to prepare food or even light a fire.

Based on information from respected artists, from Dickens and Mayhew, we know it was at about this time that chipped potatoes became the invariable accompaniment to battered fish. However, it wasn't like this from the outset. Except for the aristocracy and those living on the coast or near inland waterways, Britons didn't eat much fresh fish anyway, until the coming of the railways made transporting it practical and cheaper. The first record of a fishmonger was in 1154. Potatoes had definitely arrived from South America by 1580, and possibly 20 years earlier, but remained a luxury crop during the next century. Fried fish and chipped (or sometimes jacket) potatoes were for a long time sold separately. Joseph Malin, an Ashkenazi Jew, who opened a shop in Bow in 1860, gets the honours for being first to vend them together.

Slowly but surely, as East End Jews moved gradually to north London and became doctors and solicitors, subsequent waves of immigration took over the chippies' trade, and after 1945, Chinese, Italian or Greek Cypriot cooks fried our fish. In my own Oxfordshire village, our handsome new chippie is owned by the Indian family who formerly ran our post office.

So now, we are faced with a pressing question: with its clear ethnic origins and its continued production by immigrants, why is fish and chips our iconic dish? The food historian Bruce Kraig once said that despite its German and Austrian origins “the sausage in a bun was the typical American national dish”. For a member of a minority, eating it was a way of marking your assimilation to the country. Eating and liking hotdogs made you American. It's the same for today's fish and chips the “England's hot dog”. They may be packaged in tabloids or broadsheets printed in Spanish, Greek, Polish or Urdu, but your presence in the queue at the chippie makes you a true Brit.