

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ



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«Российский государственный гуманитарный университет»  
(ФГБОУ ВО «РГГУ»)

ОЛИМПИАДА РГГУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2021 г.

Отборочный этап

10 класс

Вариант № 21-ОШ-1-10 Английский язык

*На выполнение олимпиадных заданий отводится 120 минут. Вам предлагается выполнить три категории заданий. При выполнении заданий внимательно читайте инструкцию к каждому заданию.*

*Максимальное количество баллов за ответы:*

- Часть 1. (Reading) - 26 points;
- Часть 2. (Use of English) - 62 points;
- Часть 3. (Cultural Study) - 12 points.

**Part 1. Reading**

**A. Read the four texts and answer the questions below by indicating which text each question relates to: A, B, C, D, or None.**

**Please note that there are two questions which do not refer to any of the texts.**

***Text A – SPORT A***

From the deep blue waters of Waikiki Beach to the cold grey Atlantic of Cornwall, surfers have a strange bond with the sea. They are part of a tradition that stretches back to the people of the Pacific islands, who prayed to the gods for the best waves. From the beginning of the sixteenth century Hawaiian legends and songs describe surfing as an **obsession** making surfers forget everything, including work and family.

In 1911 America discovered surfing. The journalist and novelist Jack London wrote about surfing in his book *The Snark Hunt*. Soon the craze swept through California and beyond, and surfing has never looked back. Generations of surfers now think of Hawaii as the Mecca for their sport.

**Text B – SPORT B**

Four thousand years ago, an Egyptian sculptor **carved** a picture on a wall of two women hitting a ball back and forth from hand to hand. Is this the ancestor of tennis?

Tennis was brought to northern Europe from Greece in 500 AD. It became so popular between the twelfth and fourteenth century that every town in France had its own court. But this was a very different game from the one we see at Wimbledon today.

At first the game was **played bare-handed** with a leather ball filled with dog's hair. Later rougher materials like sand and chalk were used, but these caused injuries to the players' hands. This led to the use of protective gloves which got bigger and bigger as time went on until it was necessary to cut out the centres and replace them with tight ropes. Gradually these gloves evolved into rackets.

**Text C – SPORT C**

Football is a very old sport, but it was no laughing matter in the early days. Two villages would battle **to kick a ball** made from a pig's intestine to a goal. The goals were things like trees or buildings and could be as much as five miles apart. The game, which was sometimes extremely violent, could go on from sunrise to sunset.

A more controlled form of the game began to be played in England's public schools in the early nineteenth century. Each school played a different version of the game and the rules varied widely. In 1863 a Football Association was established and the members met to decide on the rules. It took five meetings before they could all agree.

**Text D - SPORT D**

No one really knows where the game of golf was first played. The Romans played a game with bent wooden sticks and a leather ball **stuffed** with feathers, but the details of the game are not known.

In the fifteenth century, golf first appeared in the written history of Scotland. In 1457 the Scottish parliament got very upset about the number of people playing golf instead of training for the army and the game was **banned**. By 1503 even the King had started playing golf again. Mary, Queen of Scots, is supposed to have been the first woman golfer. People say she played a few rounds of golf just after her husband was murdered.

**Tasks 1-8.**

**Which text does the following?**

**Example:** Which text describes football?

- A
- B
- C+
- D
- E

1. Which text describes sport or sports which played a part in religious ceremonies?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

2. Which text describes sport or sports which is mentioned in historical records?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

3. Which text describes sport or sports which could take a long time to play?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

4. Which text describes sport or sports which was prohibited by law?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

5. Which text describes sport or sports which includes equipment that developed gradually?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

6. Which text describes sport or sports which developed in a place that is still very important to people who practice the sport?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

7. Which text describes sport or sports which must be played by more than two players to be effective?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

8. Which text describes sport or sports which could only be played if you were travelling by car?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- None

**Tasks 9-14.**

**B. Read the four texts again and answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.**

9. In text Sport A, the underlined noun 'obsession' means the same as:

- A. detachment
- B. apathy
- C. powerful desire
- D. strong hostility

10. In text Sport B, the underlined verb 'carved' means the same as:

- A. cut down
- B. cut out
- C. cut back
- D. cut into

11. In text Sport B, the underlined phrase 'played bare-handed' means the same as:

- A. played with your own hands
- B. played by ear
- C. played at sight
- D. played at sentiment

12. In text Sport C, the underlined phrase 'kick a ball to a goal' means the same as:

- A. set a goal
- B. score a goal
- C. reach a goal
- D. realize a goal

13. In text Sport D, the underlined verb 'banned' means the same as:

- A. cursed
- B. prevented
- C. refused
- D. prohibited

14. In text Sport D, the underlined word 'stuffed' means the same as:

- A. packed
- B. blocked
- C. bunged up
- D. sealed

**Tasks 15-26.**

**Read the article and choose the best option to complete the text – a, b, c, or d.**

**BALLOON ADVENTURE**

Brian Jones is the British half of the first team to go (0) \_\_\_\_\_ the world in a balloon. He and his Swiss co-pilot have written an account of the 19-day expedition they (15.) \_\_\_\_\_ in March 1999. It was an astonishing triumph.

Nobody (16.) \_\_\_\_\_ them to finish the voyage. They (17.) \_\_\_\_\_ with poisonous fumes, temperatures of minus 50 degrees Celsius and an Atlantic crossing with (18.) \_\_\_\_\_ any fuel.

Fourteen years (19.) \_\_\_\_\_, Brian was a reasonably successful businessman, but he tried of his furniture business and (20.) \_\_\_\_\_ to buy a balloon.

Before long he was one of the country's (21.) \_\_\_\_\_ balloon instructors and pilots. Why did he risk everything for one trip? He says he was not a very confident child: 'At seven a friend (22.) \_\_\_\_\_ me to go down a water slide. I still (23.) \_\_\_\_\_ being absolutely terrified. I couldn't swim and I have never learnt to swim properly.' He thinks everyone should face their greatest (24.) \_\_\_\_\_ and that is one reason why he went up in the balloon. Six of the 19 days they were (25.) \_\_\_\_\_ the air were spent staring at the Pacific Ocean – 8,000 miles of water. Brian says he won't (26.) \_\_\_\_\_ to do it again because there are so many other things he wants to do.

**Example (0):****A. round**

B. in

C. on

D. during

15.

A. followed

B. succeeded

C. performed

D. completed

16.

A. expected

B. hoped

C. intended

D. admitted

17.

A. did away

B. got along

- C. kept up
- D. put up

18.

- A. almost
- B. hardly
- C. quite
- D. rather

19.

- A. after
- B. ago
- C. since
- D. past

20.

- A. thought
- B. considered
- C. afforded
- D. decided

21.

- A. unique
- B. preferable
- C. leading
- D. suitable

22.

- A. demanded
- B. dared
- C. threatened
- D. wished

23.

- A. forget
- B. remind
- C. remember
- D. regret

24.

- A. fears
- B. suspicions
- C. disturbances
- D. frights

25.

- A. on
- B. in
- C. by
- D. to

26.

- A. delay
- B. imagine
- C. attempt
- D. suggest

## Part 2 (English in Use)

### Tasks 27-36.

**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. DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS. The number of words you should write is specified in each sentence. Type the needed words. The words of your answers should be divided by one space.**

#### **Example:**

0. I consider him my worst enemy.

**look**

I ..... my worst enemy. (4 words)

**The answer:** look upon him as

27. I need someone to take my place at the ceremony.

**in**

I need someone ..... at the ceremony. (4 words)

28. In the end it was quite a sunny day after all.

**out**

It ..... be quite a sunny day after all. (3 words)



29. The effect of these pills only lasts for three hours.

**off**

The effect of these pills ..... after three hours. (2 words)

30. Gary is proud of the fact that he is never late.

**on**

Gary ..... being early. (4 words)

31. On this ship passengers cannot get onto the bridge.

**access**

Passengers have ..... the bridge of this ship. (3 words)

32. An electrical failure was said to be the cause of the fire.

**blamed**

They ..... an electrical failure. (4 words)

33. His smooth manner didn't deceive us.

**taken**

We were ..... his smooth manner. (4 words)

34. There were no taxis so in the end I had to walk home.

**up**

As there were no taxis I ..... home. (3 words)

35. Terry was rude but Anne got her revenge on him.

**being**

Anne paid Terry ..... to her. (4 words)

36. Hard work was what caused Jill's success.

**put**

Jill's success can ..... hard work. (4 words)

### Tasks 37-41.

Choose the sentence in reported speech which is a summarized version of the first sentence in direct speech. The first example (0) is done for you.

#### Example:

0. "No, you really *must stay* the night, Sophia", Ann said

A. Ann invited that Sophia would stay the night.

B. Ann told Sophia that she would have to stay the night.

**C. Ann insisted that Sophia stayed the night.**

D. Ann said that Sophia mustn't stay the night.

37. 'I think I'll take the brown pair,' said the customer.

A. The customer said he will take the brown pair

B. The customer told he would take the brown pair

C. The customer decided to take the brown pair

D. The customer decided he will take the brown pair

38. 'Why don't we go for a walk?' she said.

A. She suggested to go for a walk

B. She asked why they didn't go for a walk

C. She asked why they don't go for a walk

D. She suggested going for a walk

39. 'Could you sign the book, please?' he said.

A. He asked me if I could sign the book

B. He asked me to sign the book

C. He offered to sign the book

D. He wondered could I sign the book

40. 'Reduce speed now,' said a huge notice.

A. A notice warned us to reduce speed at once

B. A notice demanded that we would reduce speed

C. A notice said to reduce speed

D. A notice ordered we must reduce speed

41. 'Don't forget to put your name at the top of the page,' he said.

A. He asked not to forget to put my name at the top of the page

B. He reminded me not to forget to put my name at the top of the page

C. He advised that I shouldn't forget to put my name at the top of the page

D. He ordered not to forget to put my name at the top of the page

**Tasks 42-51.**

The following sentences test your ability to recognize grammar and usage errors. Each sentence contains either a single error or no error at all. No sentence contains more than one error. The error, if there is one, is underlined and lettered. If the sentence contains an error, select the one underlined part that must be changed to make the sentence correct. If the sentence is correct, select choice E. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English.

**EXAMPLE:**

0. Scientists have long warned (A) that these (B) hotter, drier climate will contribute (C) to fires becoming more (D) frequent and more intense. No error (E)

- A
- B+
- C
- D
- E

42. The study of these (A) animals are (B) truly fascinating, and many books have (C) been written about them (D). No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

43 After George had returned (A) to his house (B), he (C) was reading a book (D). No error(E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

44. The food (A) that Mark is cooking (B) in the kitchen is smelling (C) delicious (D). No error(E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

45. The next important (A) question we have to decide (B) is when we have to (C) submit (D) the proposal. No error(E)

- A
- B

C  
D  
E

46. Mike has not(A) completed the project(B) yet(C), and Liz hasn't neither(D). No error(E)

A  
B  
C  
D  
E

47. It has been a long time since we have talked to him, isn't it?(D) No error(E)

A  
B  
C  
D  
E

48. The children were playing (A) last night outdoors (B) when it began (C) to rain very hard (D). No error(E)

A  
B  
C  
D  
E

49. Peter had already saw(A) that musical before(B) he read(C) the reviews about it(D). No error(E)

A  
B  
C  
D  
E

50. His father does not(A) approve of him to go(B) to the banquet without dressing(C) formally(D). No error(A)

A  
B  
C  
D  
E

51. Please give me(A) a little(B) coffee and some donates(C) if you have any(D) left. No error(E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

### Tasks 52-57.

**Fill in each blank with the missing part of the idiom. There are 6 gaps in the text, but 8 idioms. Two idioms -extra.**

Jan: Thanks for agreeing to take part in planning the wedding reception.

Wes: You can always \_\_\_\_\_ (52.) me in on wedding plans. In fact, so far I've had a hand in all the weddings that my friends have had.

Jan: That's very gracious of you, Wes.

Wes: Gracious? I don't know. Maybe it's just because I feel like ... like someone who is destined to \_\_\_\_\_ (53.) out the game of love!

Jan: What a strange way to say it. Do you feel left \_\_\_\_\_ (54.) because you don't have anyone who loves you right now?

Wes: You could say that. All my friends have found a partner to \_\_\_\_\_ (55.) up with, but I just get to look \_\_\_\_\_ (56.).

Jan: Wes, you can't be serious. You are a fine person, and someday the right person will \_\_\_\_\_ (57.) up in your life.

Wes: I hope you're right!

52.

- A. show
- B. on
- C. out
- D. sit
- E. hand
- F. count
- G. take
- H. team

53.

- A. show
- B. on
- C. out
- D. sit
- E. hand
- F. count
- G. take
- H. team

54.

- A. show
- B. on
- C. out
- D. sit
- E. hand
- F. count
- G. take
- H. team

55.

- A. show
- B. on
- C. out
- D. sit
- E. hand
- F. count
- G. take
- H. team

56.

- A. show
- B. on
- C. out
- D. sit
- E. hand
- F. count
- G. take
- H. team

- 57.
- A. show
  - B. on
  - C. out
  - D. sit
  - E. hand
  - F. count
  - G. take
  - H. team

### Part 3 Cultural Study

#### Tasks 58-63.

**Read the following passages (Texts 1-6) and identify the personality each text tells about. Choose the name of the personality from the list coming after the texts.**

#### *Text 1*

He was born in 1954 in Canada. The child had a well-developed imagination and started to write fiction stories since high school. At the age of fifteen he watched «The Space Odyssey 2001» by Stanley Kubrick. This film inspired him to become a film director in the future.

In 1978, he and his friends made a fantastic short film «Xenogenesis», which led him to work in Studio «New World Pictures». The fame came to him thanks to the movie «Terminator». Many specialists in the sphere have recognized the plot as awesome, but no one wanted to work with a rookie in Hollywood. This man made two of the highest grossing movies of all time in the history of cinema: «Titanic» (11 «Oscars») and «Avatar» (3 ones). Besides, he is actively involved in environmental projects and does charity work.

- 58.
- A. Oliver Cromwell
  - B. Leonardo da Vinci
  - C. Thomas Fairfax
  - D. Albert Einstein
  - E. Bill Gates
  - F. Isaac Newton
  - G. James Cameron
  - H. Salvador Dali
  - I. Vincent Van Gogh
  - J. Luc Besson
  - K. Grigori Perelman
  - L. Pierre Curie

**Text 2**

He is a mathematician, who is best known for his contributions to Riemannian geometry and geometric topology. When he was 10, his mathematical talent became apparent.

By the time he graduated from university in 1987, he had already published a bunch of papers on various mathematical theories. In the late 1980s and early 1990s he obtained research positions at several universities in the United States.

He is also known for proving Thurston's geometrization conjecture in 2002. He was awarded the Fields Medal in 2006, but he rejected it saying "I'm not interested in money or fame, I don't want to be on display like an animal in a zoo". He also declined the Millennium Prize and refused to accept the offer to become a member of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

59.

- A. Oliver Cromwell
- B. Leonardo da Vinci
- C. Thomas Fairfax
- D. Albert Einstein
- E. Bill Gates
- F. Isaac Newton
- G. James Cameron
- H. Salvador Dali
- I. Vincent Van Gogh
- J. Luc Besson
- K. Grigori Perelman
- L. Pierre Curie

**Text 3**

He was born in Germany in 1879. At a very early age he started wondering about the mysteries of the universe.

He was a famous scientist who completely changed the way that people saw our world and the universe. He created many theories which proved that things like gravity, light, energy and matter were connected with each other.

In 1921 he received the Nobel Prize for Physics.

In the meantime things were starting to change in Germany. He was against the Nazis and their ideas of controlling the world.

He decided to leave Germany and go to the United States. In 1939 he discovered that German scientists were working on a bomb that could kill thousands of people. He wanted the world to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

60.

- A. Oliver Cromwell
- B. Leonardo da Vinci



- C. Thomas Fairfax
- D. Albert Einstein
- E. Bill Gates
- F. Isaac Newton
- G. James Cameron
- H. Salvador Dali
- I. Vincent Van Gogh
- J. Luc Besson
- K. Grigori Perelman
- L. Pierre Curie

***Text 4***

He, one of the greatest scientists of all times, was born in 1642 in the little village in Lincolnshire, England.

He studied mathematics at Cambridge University and received his degree in 1665. Then the university was closed because of the danger of plague and he went home for eighteen months. It was the most important period in his life when he made his three great discoveries — the discoveries of the differential calculus, of the nature of white light, and of the law of gravitation.

These discoveries are still important for the modern science. He had always been interested in the problems of light. Many people saw colours of a rainbow but only he showed, by his experiments, that white light consists of these colours. He discovered the law gravitation.

61.

- A. Oliver Cromwell
- B. Leonardo da Vinci
- C. Thomas Fairfax
- D. Albert Einstein
- E. Bill Gates
- F. Isaac Newton
- G. James Cameron
- H. Salvador Dali
- I. Vincent Van Gogh
- J. Luc Besson
- K. Grigori Perelman
- L. Pierre Curie

***Text 5***

He was a country gentleman. He was born in 1599. He became a member of the Parliament and was famous there as a rough man. He was also known for his strength of character and sincerity.

He gathered soldiers in the eastern part of England and trained his men. He wanted them to fight for freedom, Parliament and religion. Then, when they were ready, he led them into the battle. He was the leader of the whole Parliamentary forces. In 1649 the king gave himself up and was put into prison. Finally he was brought to trial in London for being an enemy to his country. He was found guilty and beheaded.

In the same month a Parliamentary government came to power. He became the ruler of England, as "Protector of the Commonwealth".

62.

- A. Oliver Cromwell
- B. Leonardo da Vinci
- C. Thomas Fairfax
- D. Albert Einstein
- E. Bill Gates
- F. Isaac Newton
- G. James Cameron
- H. Salvador Dali
- I. Vincent Van Gogh
- J. Luc Besson
- K. Grigori Perelman
- L. Pierre Curie

### ***Text 6***

Everyone agrees that he was one of the greatest of all painters. His painting "The Last Supper" is probably the most famous painting in the world. He was also a great inventor. He invented the wheelbarrow, the military tank, and roller bearings. He made plans for dozens of weapons and machines. He even experimented with airplane and submarine modes.

This great painter left behind only a few paintings, he had many ideas for pictures and made many wonderful pen and ink sketches. But he had so many other interests that he found it hard to sit and paint for hours at a time.

Some of his paintings have been lost because he liked to experiment. He used colours mixed with wax to paint a wonderful mural of a cavalry battle, but the wax melted and the picture was ruined.

There is such beauty in his paintings that they are as hard to describe as beautiful music. The faces of his people are full of expression. He used light and shade in a new way to make people look very lifelike.

His greatest treasures are in the Louvre in Paris.

63.

- A. Oliver Cromwell
- B. Leonardo da Vinci
- C. Thomas Fairfax
- D. Albert Einstein

E. Bill Gates  
F. Isaac Newton  
G. James Cameron  
H. Salvador Dali  
I. Vincent Van Gogh  
J. Luc Besson  
K. Grigori Perelman  
L. Pierre Curie

Председатель предметной методической  
комиссии по иностранному языку  
доктор филологических наук, профессор



*Handwritten signature in blue ink.*

Н.Ю. Гвоздецкая