

**ГЕРЦЕНОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2022 г.**

**ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОГО ТУРА
(в дистанционной форме)
<https://olymp.herzen.spb.ru>**

ВАРИАНТ № 1 / ТЕСТ № 1

В каждом конкурсе представлены

ДВА ВАРИАНТА заданий, ОДИН из которых методом случайного выбора предлагался каждому участнику во время компьютерного тестирования.

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

Прослушайте аудиозапись¹ и выполните следующие задания.

1. *What is the main topic of the podcast?*
The linguist is talking about _____
A. the use of colloquialisms and idiomatic expressions in an informal register.
B. complaints and misunderstanding of younger generation's language.
C. the necessity to bridge the generation gap.
2. *Define the podcast category that this recording best represents.*
A. History & Legacy
B. Arts & Opinions
C. Society & Culture
3. *Choose 5 out of 8 words and phrases that can be used as hashtags to search for this podcast.*
A. Ageism
B. Failing at language study
C. Generational complaints
D. Feelings and emotions
E. Dispossession

¹ Adapted from National Public Radio. Opinion. Irked by the way millennials speak? 'I feel like' it's time to loosen up

- F. Changes in the language
- G. Colloquialisms
- H. Introducing opinions

4. *True or false? Choose the best answer.*

Geoff Nunberg believes that the real purpose of using the expression “I feel like” is to avoid confrontation by turning every statement into a feeling.

- A. True
- B. False

5. *True or false? Choose the best answer.*

According to Geoff Nunberg, we misunderstand what young people are trying to say because the manners of younger generation are alien to us.

- A. True
- B. False

Прслушайте аудиозапись еще раз, прочитайте текст, определите, имеет ли данное утверждение отношение к их содержанию.

6. *Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).*

The common phrase “I feel like” can now be used synonymously with “I think” because its specific literal meaning is devalued.

- 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.

Listen for the phrase “feel like” and you’ll hear it everywhere. This reflex to hedge every statement as a feeling is most common among millennials. But I hear it almost as often among Generation Xers and my own colleagues in academia. As in so many things, the young are early carriers of a broad cultural contagion.

The imperfect data that linguists have collected indicates that “I feel like” became more common toward the end of the last century. In North American English, it seems to have become a synonym for “I think” or “I believe” only in the last decade or so, but make no mistake: “I feel like” is not a harmless tic. George Orwell put the point simply: “If thought corrupts language, language can also corrupt thought.”

The phrase says a great deal about our muddled ideas about reason, emotion and argument. This is what is most disturbing about “I feel like”: the phrase that acknowledges the presence of emotion cripples our range of expression and flattens the complex role that emotions do play in our reasoning. We should not “feel like.” We should argue rationally, feel deeply and take full responsibility for our interaction with the world².

² Adapted from The New York Times. Stop saying ‘I feel like’

Конкурс понимания письменной речи (Чтение)

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему.

Many teachers, parents and researchers worry that super intensive digital participation, sometimes addictive in nature, endangers students' wellbeing, schoolwork and harmonious development. Nevertheless, the socio-digital tools used by young people not only merely cause distraction, but also provide powerful affordances for connected learning. This happens through online communities that transcend time and space, networks and tools and that the students engage within informal, out-of-school contexts in a self-directed and inherently motivated manner. Thus, a unidimensional discussion concerning how much young people spend time online, that is, their “screen time” appear biased without considering variation in the nature of concrete, enacted, socio-digital activities and participants' developmental history of cognitive socialization. There are no reasons to assume that digital engagement would have mainly negative developmental consequences.

Young people's social activity mediated through diverse digital devices, platforms and the internet is referred to by the concept of socio-digital participation. It is a common phenomenon for most of us to be “always on”, so to speak, in our wide socio-digital networks through our devices that enable new forms of microblogging, photo capturing and click-based preference systems. Digital gaming is also an increasingly pervasive part of modern culture providing ample opportunities for personal and social engagement, learning and self-expression. In 2009 it was found that young people tend to participate in their digital media ecologies in friendship- and interest-driven ways; the former involves digitally extended hanging out in the immediate network of peers whereas the latter involves using socio-digital technologies for pursuing activities, interests or niche and marginal identities rather than friendships per se³.

Раздел «Понимание содержания текста»

1. *Choose an appropriate headline for this article:*
 - A. The nature of pervasive socio-digital interests and related network participation of adolescents
 - B. Powerful affordances for connected learning
 - C. Benefits and drawbacks of young people digital engagement
2. *Choose the section of a newspaper/magazine where you could find this article.*
 - A. Science & Society
 - B. Psychology
 - C. Feature

³ Adapted from <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcal.12506>
J Comput Assist Learn. 2021; 37: 521–541.

3. 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. (Socio)-Digital participation | B. Socio-digital tools |
| C. Online communities | D. Socio-digital activities |
| E. Digital engagement | F. Digital gaming |
| G. Cognitive socialization | H. Digital media ecologies |

4. *True or false? Choose the correct variant.*

Contemporary socio-digital activities students are currently involved in cause a wide range of insurmountable obstacles for young people development.

- A. True B. False

5. *True or false? Choose the correct variant.*

Young people playing computer games are highly likely to succeed in the life.

- A. True B. False

6. *What does the author mean saying, "There are no reasons to assume that digital engagement would have mainly negative developmental consequences."*

A. Social-digital participation leads to some major repercussions for some personal improvement.

B. It is apparent digital engagement hardly tends to only aversive effects.

C. There is no point in considering developmental hurdles to be a kind of fallout of any digital participation.

Раздел «Грамматика и комментирование текста»

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

7. Existing everywhere =
8. More than enough =
9. Next to, or very near to, a particular place =
10. An activity or trying that is being continuing to do in order to achieve something over a long period of time =
11. Used to say that something is being considered alone, not with other connected things =

Find an example of ... from the text you have read

12. a Noun in the possessive case
13. a Possessive adjective
14. a Participle II as an attribute
15. a Subordinate clause of concession
16. an Indefinite Gerund Active as an attribute

Конкурс на знание лексики и страноведения

Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски словом из предложенного списка.

Imply, undertakes, grant, awareness, call, launching, holds, brings, heritage, sponsorship

World Book Capital Cities

Every year, UNESCO convenes delegates from the International Publishers Association, the International Authors Forum (IAF), and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) to grant the title of World Book Capital to one city.

The city (1) _____ the title for one designated year, from 23 April (UNESCO World Book Day) until 22 April of the following year. During that year it (2) _____ to organise and run a large number of events around books, literature and reading. The programme (3) _____ together the local and national book industries and puts books and book culture into the public eye. It attracts (4) _____ and extra funding for book related institutions. The programme raises (5) _____ for literacy and reading issues, libraries and books shops and highlights the overall benefits of a lively book culture. The title is also used to promote tourism and draw national and international attention to the literary (6) _____ of a city and nation.

Six years after the (7) _____ of the World Book (23 April), IPA had the idea to nominate the best city programme aimed at promoting books during the period between one “Book Day” and the next.

Following IPA's idea, the UNESCO General Conference decided, on 2 November 2001, that the Organisation would (8) _____ its moral and intellectual support to the conception and implementation of the World Book Capital City initiative, by inviting the international professional organisations of the book chain to work together for its concretisation.

Following a public (9) _____ for applications, the Advisory Committee meet once every year in order to appoint a World Book Capital City. It makes a shortlist of three candidates and recommends a winner to the UNESCO's Director-General. The nomination does not (10) _____ for UNESCO any financial prize, but conquering the title of World Book Capital City represents an important symbolic acknowledgement, also effective, for the winner city, in terms of communication and promotion.

ВАРИАНТ № 1 / ТЕСТ №2

Конкурс на знание грамматики

Преобразуйте выделенную часть предложения в соответствии с указанием, содержащимся в скобках, и с учетом контекста.

1. *Everyone knows the first vaccine was developed / (subjective infinitive construction) ... by a British doctor, Edward Jenner.*
2. Ms Ronson and Ms Underwood explained they had been offered new positions at the same company and said they were going to accept *if promised / (conditional clause) ...* a pay rise.
3. "We are certain this new alarm system is going to be a success," their statement read. "*We would like to demonstrate / (objective-with-the-infinitive construction after the verb "to let") ...* it to you."
4. Harold blanched when he heard it. "*I want you all to leave / (subjunctive mood after the verb "to wish" expressing annoyance) ...* now! Leave me alone and never come back."
5. Matt drove back with the radio turned up, thinking of what Mr Timmons had said. "This might be our last chance to talk in person. *We should make peace / (subjunctive mood after the expression "it is time") ...*, you and I."
6. The reporters would certainly have left long ago *but for the snow blocking the roads out of town / (conditional clause with the conjunction "unless") ...*. But the roads were still impassable.
7. The FBI suspected *that the union had / (gerund) ...* links with organised crime.
8. He is going to make a fool of you *unless stopped / (conditional clause with the conjunction "unless") ...* right now.
9. He backed the truck out of its parking space *so that the neighbours could park / (for-to infinitive construction) ...* there if they wanted to.
10. "That will be all for now," Mr Torrance put his tablet away. Then he asked Ms Dodd, "*When will I be seeing you again?*" / (reported speech)

Конкурс письменной речи (Письмо)

Напишите эссе объёмом в 200-250 слов по предложенной теме.

1. In a 2009 study, the marketing research company Millward Brown found the brain processes physical and digital materials differently. Digital books have been with us for more than a decade. It is believed, however, that digital reading is fine to scan news headings for main ideas, but longer, complicated texts are best read in print, especially to retain the details. Do you agree with

this opinion? Is there a difference between reading on paper and digital reading? Justify your point of view and give examples.

2. According to the Internet World Stats, 4.4 billion people, or 56.8% of the world's population, spend more than 6 hours a day on the Internet across all their devices. On Sunday, January 27, 2002, a British organization called for an International Internet-Free Day. It suggests that you spend the last Sunday of January without using the Internet: meet with friends, take a hike on the nature, breathe fresh air, visit relatives, go to the club, etc. Do you agree that it is necessary to take a break from the online world every now and then? Justify your point of view and give examples.

ГЕРЦЕНОВСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2022 г.

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ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОГО ТУРА (в дистанционной форме) <https://olymp.herzen.spb.ru>

ВАРИАНТ № 2 / ТЕСТ № 1

В каждом конкурсе представлены

ДВА ВАРИАНТА заданий, ОДИН из которых методом случайного выбора предлагался каждому участнику во время компьютерного тестирования.

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

Прослушайте аудиозапись¹ и выполните следующие задания.

- What is the main topic of the podcast?*
The linguist is talking about _____
A. the role of handwriting in our lives.
B. the current trend and styles of writing in longhand.
C. the neglect of cursive as a symptom of cultural decline.
- Define the podcast category that this recording best represents.*
A. Arts & Opinions
B. Science & Spirituality
C. Society & Culture
- Choose 5 out of 8 words and phrases that can be used as hashtags to search for this podcast.*
A. Note-taking
B. Digital technology
C. Handwriting vs typing
D. “No devices” rule
E. Ageism
F. Handwriting styles

¹ Adapted from National Public Radio. Opinion. So longhand: has cursive reached the end of the line?

G. Cursive vs print

H. Longhand communications

4. *True or false? Choose the best answer.*

Geoff Nunberg believes that there are few instances in which handwriting is a necessity, but writing in longhand is inarguably more useful than typing in class.

A. True

B. False

5. *True or false? Choose the best answer.*

According to Geoff Nunberg, handwriting offers children neurological benefits, but there seems to be no difference in benefits between printing and cursive.

A. True

B. False

Прслушайте аудиозапись еще раз, прочитайте текст, определите, имеет ли данное утверждение отношение к их содержанию.

6. *Choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).*

Schools should remain dedicated to using traditional methods of teaching young students such as the art of cursive for penmanship.

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.

When the Common Core standards were released in 2010, handwriting took a back seat to typing. Schools were told to ensure that all students could “demonstrate sufficient command of keyboarding skills” by fourth grade. Cursive was left out entirely. This infuriated many teachers, parents and lawmakers. People talk about the decline of handwriting as if it’s proof of the decline of civilization.

If printing letters remains a useful though rarely used skill, cursive has been superannuated. Its pragmatic purpose is simple expediency — without having to lift pen from paper, writers can make more words per minute. Indeed, the desire to write faster has driven innovations throughout history: ballpoint pens replaced quill pens; typewriters improved on pens; and computers go faster than typewriters. Why go back?

The goal of early writing education should be for children to achieve “cognitive automaticity” in it — the ability to make letters without conscious effort — as soon as possible, so they can think about what they want to say instead of how to write the words they need to say it. Many students now achieve typing

automaticity at younger and younger ages. This allows them to focus on higher-order concerns, such as rhetorical structure and word choice².

Конкурс понимания письменной речи (Чтение)

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания к нему.

The so-called “person-object theory of interest” describes interest as the relation between an individual and their environment. Interest can be seen as a specific part of the long-term neural network pattern of the individual acquired through habituation. Through attentional and motivational processes, any situational representation in this network can then potentially become the object of an individual's interest. A distinction should be made between the so-called actual-genetic and ontogenetic level of interest. As the former relates to the emergence of a “working interest” in an actual situation, the latter describes the more long-term habitual dispositions towards certain objects in an individual's environment. High *value-related* and *feeling-related* valences are characteristic of the well-developed personal interests. While the former are important for the person's sense of self and self-intentionality, the latter constitute of the positive academic and other emotions related to the interest-related activity. When these two are in harmony with the current object of interest, the individual reaches a state of intrinsic motivation characteristic of interest-based processes. “Intrinsic” refers to the activity being motivating as such, where there is no gap between what the individual is required to do and what they would most prefer to do in a given situation. For instance, in school-related activities, the basic psychological needs of autonomy, competence, relatedness and sense of contribution are necessarily not fulfilled and such a gap may be experienced. In the optimal state of intrinsic interest, when also the experienced challenge- and skill-levels are in balance, even flow can be reported. Interest is an important factor also in the context of expectancy-value-theory and thus, in determining the sustainable life course of individuals when it comes to their education and career choices³.

Раздел «Понимание содержания текста»

1. *Choose an appropriate headline for this article:*
 - A. Person-object theory of interest
 - B. Developing long-term personal interest and intrinsic motivation
 - C. Well-developed personal interests
2. *Choose the section of a newspaper/magazine where you could find this article.*

² Adapted from The New York Times. Handwriting just doesn't matter

³ Adapted from <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcal.12506>

J Comput Assist Learn. 2021; 37: 521–541.

A. Science & Society

B. Psychology

C. Feature

3. 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. Interest

B. Situational representation

C. Individual's interest

D. Object of interest

E. Level of interest

F. Individual's environment

G. Basic psychological needs

H. Interest-based processes

4. True or false? Choose the correct variant.

An individual is used to being interested in something as a result of their conditioned responses.

A. True

B. False

5. True or false? Choose the correct variant.

The level of interest is considered to determine its characteristics.

A. True

B. False

6. What does the author mean saying, "Interest is an important factor also in the context of expectancy-value-theory and thus, in determining the sustainable life course of individuals when it comes to their education and career choices."

A. Personalities` choices about their education and professional course depend on their individual value, which their viable lives bring forth.

B. Individuals` moral standards and attitudes to lives are supposed to be considerably influential for their decisions on what to learn and what to work as an integrate part of their life course.

C. According to the expectancy-value-theory, the importance of interest for an individual`s life is alleged to determine their choices.

Раздел «Грамматика и комментирование текста»

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

7. A clear difference or separation between two similar things =

8. Relative capacity to unite, react, or interact =

9. The ability to do something well =

10. Being part of the nature or character of someone or something =

11. Able to continue for a long time =

Find an example of ... from the text you have read

12. an Indefinite infinitive passive as part of a compound verbal predicate
13. a Noun phrase with a premodifying genitive
14. a Participle I as an attribute
15. an Indefinite gerund active as an object
16. a Modal verb of preference

Конкурс на знание лексики и страноведения

Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски словом (словами) из предложенного списка.

Coat of arms, crown, national, reign, commemorative, bear, throne, date, accession, monarch

The Queen's Platinum Jubilee

After breaking Queen Victoria's record as the longest-reigning (1) _____ in British history back in 2015, Queen Elizabeth II is celebrating her milestone Platinum Jubilee on February 6, 2022, marking 70 years since she ascended to the (2) _____ in 1952.

To celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, the Royal Collection Trust has released a new (3) _____ range of chinaware, tchotchkes and other assorted goods to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee. The crockery collection was made by hand in England's famed pottery district, Stoke-on-Trent, using English fine bone china and methods and techniques that (4) _____ back 250 years.

The design and color scheme of the collection was inspired by Elizabeth II's Coronation Day Robe of Estate and feature golden ears of olive and wheat leaves against a purple background, with a (5) _____ including roses, shamrocks, thistles and daffodils – the (6) _____ emblems of the UK.

Also for sale as official memorial merchandise are items bearing the Platinum Jubilee emblem designed by 19-year-old Edward Roberts. The Leeds University graphic design student's stylized version of a (7) _____ against a purple backdrop was selected as the winning entry of the Platinum Jubilee Emblem Competition.

The Royal Mint, meanwhile, is celebrating the Platinum Jubilee with a new 50 pence coin design. The special Jubilee coins feature the number 70 – representing the number of years of the Queen's (8) _____ in 2022–accompanied with her Royal Cypher.

The Royal Mint has also created a series of striking-standard gold and silver proof coins. The design features a portrait of the Queen on horseback in her role

as Head of the Armed Forces on one side and the Royal Arms on the other. These Jubilee coins range from £465 to £11,430.

A more budget-friendly version of the design can be found in £5 Jubilee coins. Selected coins (9) _____ the words 'Serve you all the days of my life' as edge inscriptions, a phrase inspired by the Queen's 1952 Christmas message – her first following her (10) _____.

ВАРИАНТ №2 / ТЕСТ №2

Конкурс на знание грамматики

Преобразуйте выделенную часть предложения в соответствии с указанием, содержащимся в скобках, и с учетом контекста.

1. Mike and Angie ***paid someone to renovate their garage*** / (*objective participial construction after the verb “to have”*) ... into a fully-functioning kitchen and began taking on jobs as caterers.
2. We interviewed 40 of about 400 people who fainted, immediately ***after they were brought*** / (*gerund after the preposition “upon”*) ... to the clinic.
3. I tried to remind them that ***but for the screenplay written by Ms Lauder*** / (*conditional clause with the conjunction “unless”*) ... back in 2010 the present success of the movie would be impossible, but they wouldn't listen.
4. “We have been trying to reach our agent for a week. I ***would like him to pick up*** / (*subjunctive mood after the verb “to wish” expressing annoyance*) ... the phone!” the customer complained.
5. The detective asked Ms Elliman, “***Where did you use your credit card last?***” / (*reported speech*)
6. The new guidelines said that no one could skip quarantine ***unless fully vaccinated*** / (*conditional clause with the conjunction “unless”*) ... against COVID-19.
7. “I hope to show them in a positive light ***so that they might be given*** / (*for-to infinitive construction*) ... more respect,” the author pointed out.
8. Speaking through an interpreter, Ms Brant said, “I would like to see how this novel will turn out ***if translated*** / (*conditional clause*) ... by a professional.”
9. ***It seems that they were fixing*** / (*subjective infinitive construction*) ... dinner when he broke into the apartment. There is still food on the table.
10. “***You ought to pull*** / (*subjunctive mood after the expression “It is time”*) ... yourself together,” Ralph said. She couldn't answer; she needed time to get over the shock.

Конкурс письменной речи (Письмо)

Напишите эссе объёмом в 200-250 слов по предложенной теме.

1. In 2002, the International Animated Film Association created International Animation Day to commemorate the day when animation had its first public appearance. Nowadays cartoons are a source of entertainment. Each child spends around two or three or even more hours per day watching cartoons. How do they influence children? Justify your point of view and give examples.
2. Technology is one of the principal driving forces of human progress; it is transforming our lives and shaping our future. People often think that future is all about flying cars, robots and space travelling. Think of some new technological inventions that would make the world a better place. Justify your point of view and give examples.