

**Всероссийская олимпиада школьников 2020/2021  
учебного года**

**Английский язык, 9 – 11 классы, школьный этап**

**Listening**

**Time – 30 minutes**

**Task 1.**

**You will hear a radio interview with Sarah Moore, a spokesperson of a company called *Endangered Species Chocolate*. For questions 1 – 7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

*You will hear the recording twice.*

**You now have 1 minute to read the questions.**

1. What is the purpose of *Endangered Species Chocolate*?  
A) to buy fairly traded natural chocolate  
B) to take advantage of people who like chocolate for profit  
C) to use chocolate to spread positive environmental messages
2. How does ESC reduce its negative effects on the environment?  
A) by using appealing packaging  
B) by making chocolate  
C) by using only natural ingredients
3. Why did ESC decide to use chocolate to give an environmental message?  
A) Because it is very popular.  
B) Because no one likes broccoli or carrots.  
C) Because chocolate is sweeter than carrots.
4. How does ESC protect endangered species?  
A) by informing people about the problem  
B) by giving money to support them  
C) both A and B

5. What is LEED?  
A) an environmentally-friendly building  
B) an environmental rating system  
C) a factory in Indiana

6. Why is Sarah a fan of the giraffe chocolate bar?  
A) She likes its ingredients.  
B) The giraffe is the most endangered species.  
C) She loves giraffes.

7. What are the purses made out of?  
A) chocolate  
B) misprinted wrappers  
C) animal skin

**Do not forget to transfer all your answers to your answer sheet**

**Task 2.**

**You will hear a part of a radio programme in which an educational psychologist is interviewed about what characterises a genius. For questions 8 – 17, complete the sentences.**

*You will hear the recording twice.*

**You now have 50 seconds to read the sentences.**

Besides intelligence, other characteristics of a genius are strong individualism, imagination and (8) \_\_\_\_\_.  
Leonardo da Vinci believed that (9) \_\_\_\_\_ about the surrounding world is one of the secrets of being a genius. He also believed that it is important to lead a (10) \_\_\_\_\_ as this increases mental power.  
Shakespeare's works include an impressive variety of (11) \_\_\_\_\_.  
Shakespeare used over (12) \_\_\_\_\_ words and phrases in his range of works.

Mary says that all geniuses have been influenced by a mentor or a (13)

\_\_\_\_\_.

Albert Einstein was considered to be a genius in (14) \_\_\_\_\_.

As a child, Einstein

hated the way (15) \_\_\_\_\_ in schools.

If parents want their children to become more creative, it is a good idea

(16) \_\_\_\_\_ the TV. Exceptionally intelligent children tend to

write down ideas,

(17) \_\_\_\_\_ and be extremely imaginative.

**Do not forget to transfer all your answers to your answer sheet**

## Reading

Time: 30 minutes

### Task 1.

**Read the article about a linguist called Kenneth Hale.**

**You are going to read a newspaper article. For questions 18 – 24, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

**Write your answers on the answer sheet.**

### BRIDGES

The Bosphorus Bridge in Istanbul links Europe to Asia. If you are standing in the middle of it, then what continent are you in? No, it's not a brainteaser with a quick answer; it's a question which hints at the fact that bridges are more complicated things than mere ways of getting from A to B. Dr Borden researches psychological aspects of architecture at London University. 'Unlike going through a doorway, crossing a bridge takes time. While you are crossing the bridge, you are in neither one place nor the other but in a strange kind of limbo state,' he explains.

It may sound a little far-fetched, but Dr Borden's view is tapping into our fundamental responses to the physical world around us. The Ancient Britons attached great spiritual significance to rivers and certainly appreciated this concept of limbo. Recently a team from the Museum of London excavated the remains of the oldest bridge found so far in Britain (about 3,500 years old), in central London. In those days the River Thames was merely a collection of shallow channels and small islands. These islands had enormous spiritual resonance as places separated from the shores and

connected to the river. But it is still true today that bridges are more than utilitarian structures and have a great symbolic impact.

'Bridges are associated with boundaries – social as well as physical,' says Dr Borden. 'When we cross a bridge we pass over some hazard or obstacle, but also over a threshold into a city, a different region or even a different country.' This is deliberately reflected in the way a bridge is designed to look open and welcoming, or forbidding and imposing; it can be celebrating the joining of two communities, or it can be holding them at arm's length. The bridge therefore exists on two levels: one physical, one political, and the two are linked. When a bridge is built where there was none before, it connects two places. Physically it makes trade and movement easier; psychologically the increased contact makes 'the other side' seem less distant. The bridge stands as a concrete representation of both the joining and the separation of two communities.

In a sense, the engineer designs the physical bridge and the architect designs the 'political' bridge. But, of course, it's not as simple as that. Sometimes, for example, the fact that a great engineering feat has been performed is itself an important statement. Furthermore, we have an innate aesthetic sense, which makes us like well-proportioned, stable structures. Engineers are not especially encouraged to consider visual impact, but good engineering can look quite attractive because it is balanced. Similarly, an architect with a good eye will often design a structure which is naturally stable. There is a great link between structure and form - overly whimsical or eccentric architecture is no longer beautiful or pleasing to the eye.

A bridge is peculiarly defined by its location – a power station will perform the same function wherever it is located, but a bridge joins two points – it cannot join them somewhere else. Various experts confirm the necessity of recognising this view. Lorenzo Apicella, a leading architect, says, 'You can't start to imagine what a bridge should look like until you know what it is joining together and what the surroundings are.' Neil Thomas, an engineer who has worked on many recent bridges, says, 'Each bridge presents a novel engineering problem. A bridge over a road or railway is very different from a bridge over a steep gorge where you can't build supports underneath.'

If a bridge is a product of its place, defined by what it is joining together or crossing over, it is also a product of its time. In the 19th century, the first European iron and steel bridges were built. Big, solid, metal structures marched across the landscape, metaphors for the triumph of human engineering in the Industrial Revolution over the agrarian past. The Romans,

in a similar spirit, built aggressively solid roads and bridges wherever they went. They constructed an unprecedented communications and supply network, both physically and symbolically subduing the lands they marched across.

So what of today's bridges? Two of the longest suspension bridges in the world, both comparatively new, are the Great Belt Bridge in Denmark and the Akashi-Kaikyo bridge in Japan. Both link offshore islands (the latter to the mainland) and are part of larger road projects. Within Europe, the European Union is spending billions funding an integrated transport network. The dramatic increases in long-haul travel have fuelled an obsession with instant global accessibility. It seems as if we no longer want to savour the remoteness those Ancient Britons so treasured on their islands in the Thames.

**18.** What point is the writer making in the first paragraph?

- A) Bridges have a significance beyond their basic physical function.
- B) The impact of a bridge varies from country to country.
- C) The popular view of what bridges represent has changed.
- D) People have different reactions when crossing a bridge.

**19.** What does the writer say in the 2nd paragraph about Dr Borden's interpretation of bridges?

- A) It is constructed by basic physical laws.
- B) Our ancestors would have disagreed with it.
- C) Some people might think it is rather improbable.
- D) It does not really explain why the first bridges were built.

**20.** In the 3rd paragraph the writer says that the design of a bridge

- A) can be a cause of conflict between the two communities it is connecting.
- B) must be clear in its delineation of the boundary between the two sides.
- C) should always have safety as its overriding concern.
- D) may be influenced by the need for a symbolic message.

**21.** What does the writer say in the 4th paragraph about the visual impact of a bridge?

- A) It is increasingly a matter which an engineer must consider.
- B) It is fundamentally unattractive if the design is unbalanced.
- C) It is affected by the bridges we are accustomed to.
- D) It is influenced surprisingly little by the shape of the bridge.

**22.** In the 5th paragraph, the writer says that people involved in bridge design need to

- A) examine reliable, standardised designs before they proceed.
- B) make an initial assessment of the site.
- C) consider whether a bridge is the best solution.
- D) be able to visualise the completed bridge's appearance from the outset.

**23.** The writer mentions the bridges of the Industrial Revolution and the Romans to show that

- A) bridges represent the spirit of the age in which they were built.
- B) bridges have been a mark of all sophisticated civilisations.
- C) bridges are not always beneficial in their effect on humanity.
- D) bridges that are technologically advanced are not confined to the modern era.

**24.** According to the writer, the Danish and Japanese bridges exemplify

- A) international co-ordination in bridge building.
- B) the current desire for easy worldwide travel.
- C) the modern preference for road transport over other forms of travel.
- D) the willingness of modern governments to invest heavily in profitable projects.

**Do not forget to transfer all your answers to your answer sheet**

## **Task 2.**

**You are going to read an article about the use of robots. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A – H the one which fits each gap (25 – 31). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.**

### **IF YOU'RE HAPPY, THE ROBOT KNOWS IT**

RoCo, the world's first expressive computer has a monitor for a head and a simple LCD screen for a face. Inhabiting a back room in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's media lab, RoCo has a double-jointed neck which allows it to shift the monitor up and down, tilt it forward and back, and move it from side to side. **(25)** \_\_\_\_\_. When you hang your head and sink into your chair, RoCo tilts forward and drops low to

almost touch the desk, mimicking your gloomy posture. When you perk up and straighten your back, it spots the change and cheerfully swings forward and upward. RoCo was unveiled at a human-robot interaction conference in Washington DC in March 2007. Because it responds to a user's changes in posture, its creators hope people might be more likely to build up a relationship with the computer that will make sitting at a desk all day a little more enjoyable. (26) \_\_\_\_\_.

The team is among a growing number of researchers who are investigating how far a robot's physical presence can influence people. (27) \_\_\_\_\_.

Researchers at Stanford University in California have already proved that an in-car assistance system, for example, can make us drive more carefully if the voice matches our mood. But robots can have a greater impact. 'If it can actually touch you, it's a lot more meaningful,' says Cynthia Breazeal of the Media Lab, who created RoCo with her colleague Rosalind Picard. Breazeal suggests that RoCo could be programmed to adopt the right posture to foster greater attention and persistence in children. (28) \_\_\_\_\_.

To find out, Aaron Powers at iRobot in Burlington, Massachusetts, and colleagues at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, invited volunteers to chat about health and happiness with a 1.3-metre-tall, talking humanoid robot called Pearrl. They then compared their impressions with those of people who had only heard the robot and seen its projected image. They found that volunteers rated the physical robot as more trustworthy, sociable, responsive, competent, respectful and lifelike than the projected image of the robot. More importantly, the researchers also found that the physical robot had the most influence over the volunteers. (29) \_\_\_\_\_.

This persuasive power is important and is already being put to use in the classroom. Hiroshi Ishiguro, a roboticist at Osaka University in Japan, has developed a remote-controlled robotic clone of himself called Germinoid-H1. (30) \_\_\_\_\_. Interestingly, his students preferred this to a video or telephone link. The emphasis is now on the improvement of teamwork and task coordination between humans and robots. But the idea of robots as team-mates is not universally accepted. (31) \_\_\_\_\_.

Breazeal argues that this can be resolved by training people and robots together, so that we learn the robot's limitations in advance. 'There might be initial disappointment, but five minutes later we will have figured it out,' she says.

**A** But does a physical robot really provoke a greater response in people than a much cheaper animated agent on a computer screen could?

- B** An attached camera can detect when the user changes position, allowing RoCo to adjust its posture accordingly.
- C** This does not mean that the robots of the future may be able to see things from our point of view and correct us when we make bad decisions.
- D** Using technology to manipulate someone or shape their mood is nothing new.
- E** Because robots have no drive to protect themselves, they cannot protect the group, says Victoria Groom, a researcher in human-robot interaction.
- F** The robot had actually prompted lots of participants to declare that they would take up more healthy activities, such as exercising and avoiding fatty foods.
- G** They also believe that by tuning into users' moods, the robot might help them to get their work done more effectively.
- H** Recently he has begun using it to represent him at meetings and classes at the Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute when he can't attend in person.

**Do not forget to transfer all your answers to your answer sheet**

## Use of English

Time: 30 minutes

### Task 1.

**Read the text below and complete the gaps 32 – 44. Use only one word in each gap. Write the word on your answer sheet.**

#### An influential cook

Delia Smith is one of the (32) ..... widely respected cookery writers in Britain. She has made regular appearances in television cookery programmes (33) ..... over thirty years, and more than ten million copies of her cookery books have (34) ..... sold.

Delia always says that her real skill is communication (35) ..... than cooking. Indeed she had no formal cookery training (36) ..... she began writing on the subject in a daily newspaper in 1969. Delia writes simple step-by-step recipes (37) ..... even inexperienced cooks can follow. What's (38) ..... her recipes are tried-and-tested, Delia has made them successfully (39) ..... least twenty times before they appear on television or in one of her books.

Because people trust Delia's recipes, they tend to take her advice (40)..... large numbers. In 1998, after Delia presented three programmes devoted (41)..... the cooking of eggs, sales of eggs in Britain increased by fifty-four million. Similarly, sales of cranberries increased by thirty percent after Delia included (42)..... of the little red berries in a recipe for cooking roast duck. In supermarkets across the country, shoppers were demanding cranberries, (43)..... unfortunately there were none left to buy.

Cooking is not Delia's only interest, (44)..... She is also a director of her local football club, where she runs a restaurant at the ground.

**Do not forget to transfer all your answers to your answer sheet**

### Task 2.

**Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.**

Powered flight requires fuel. For birds, that fuel is food; and since flight demands that bulk and weight should be (45) \_\_\_\_\_ to a minimum, the more compact and powerful that fuel is, the (46) \_\_\_\_\_. Seeds have both those qualities. The nourishment they contain is there to enable a developing seedling to build a stem and leaves so that it can start to manufacture food on its own (47) \_\_\_\_\_ but that same nourishment can also feed birds and it is so rich and so conveniently packaged that many birds eat little else. (48) \_\_\_\_\_ it is of no benefit to a plant to have its seeds destroyed in the stomachs of birds, many plants armour their seeds to prevent that (49) \_\_\_\_\_. Birds, in response, have evolved special tools and strategies to ensure that they can continue to plunder this valuable food supply that (50) \_\_\_\_\_ their needs so well.

- |                 |             |              |              |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 45) A kept      | B managed   | C maintained | D controlled |
| 46) A greater   | B better    | C lighter    | D higher     |
| 47) A accord    | B account   | C way        | D terms      |
| 48) A although  | B While     | C Despite    | D Since      |
| 49) A happening | B appearing | C following  | D proceeding |
| 50) A becomes   | B agrees    | C suits      | D pleases    |

### Task 3.

**For questions 51 – 55, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Write only this word on your answer sheet.**

51. PD James's latest best-selling book is in the ..... of being made into a film. The ..... of turning crude oil into plastic is very complex. Ageing is a natural ..... and we should not be afraid of it.

52. Tom ..... a line under his work to show that it was completed. The judge ..... that the boy was too young to appear in court as a witness . The king had ..... his country for over fifty years and was much loved by his subjects.

53. They had to switch off the ..... in the neighbourhood before they repaired the cables. How long has this government been in .....? The chair of the committee has the ..... to call an emergency meeting at short notice.

54. Ideally, newspapers should base their reports on ..... facts, not rumours, but this doesn't always happen. Jose had assumed that his agent would support him, so when she was critical, he found it ..... to take. People who live in Siberia are used to ..... winters lasting several months.

55. I became suspicious when I ..... the cleaner looking through the papers on my desk. Sorry we're late but we got ..... in a terrible traffic jam . It took Milo a while but eventually he ..... his teacher's attention.

**Do not forget to transfer all your answers to your answer sheet**



