**Письменный тур**

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

**2022 – 2023 УЧЕБНЫЙ ГОД**

**9-11 КЛАССЫ**

# LISTENING (20 points)

## Time: 30 minutes

***Task 1. Track 1. You will hear a man talking about a visit to the opera. For items 1-7, choose the best answer (A-C).***

1.  The Wexford Opera Festival includes

A) internationally famous stars.

B) many of the most popular operas.

C) a lot of good young performers.

2.  For the opera the speaker describes, the stage had to

A) look as if it was sloping.

B) look like polished stone.

C) look as if it was on fire.

3.  On the night in question, the cleaner probably

A) decided to clean the stage later.

B) spilt floor polish on the stage.

C) cleaned a sticky liquid off the stage.

4.  When the hero made his entrance, the audience

A) sympathized with him.

B) burst out laughing.

C) applauded his singing.

5.  When the second singer came on stage,

A) he put his arms round the hero.

B) the hero went to meet him.

C) both men fell into the orchestra.

6. When all the singers were on stage, they

A) fought with each other.

B) held on to each other.

C) laughed at each other.

7. The speaker found the performance

A) extremely funny.

B) very emotional.

C) deeply shocking.

***Task 2. The recording you are going to hear is about music. Put the vocabulary taken from the text into three groups: 1. kinds of music, e.g. jazz; 2. words used in music, e.g. melody; 3. equipment, e.g. stereo.***

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| notes | opera | cassette-recorder | techno |
| tune reggae | symphony | rhythm classical | chant |
| chord rock | CD player | | |

***Task 3. Track 2. Now you will hear part of a radio discussion about music. For items 8-17, complete the sentences with the correct information:***

8. The music industry creates a lot of employment for _____ people.

9. Music has now split into a wide range of _____.

10. Supermarkets know how to make people _____.

11. There isn't anything new about using music to make work seem less _____.

12. The aim of football songs is to encourage players to _____.

13. Before games, players try to sing _____ than their opponents.

14. Concentration can be helped by the sound of certain _____ .

15. People choose some forms of music in order to change their _____.

16. When you put on a record, the beginning can immediately affect _____.

17. Memories may be brought back by songs you heard over _____ ago.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet**

# READING (20 points)

## Time: 20 minutes

*Task 1. You are going to read some information about airports in Britain. For items 1-14, choose from the airports (A-H). Some of the airports may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

| Which airport: | |
|---|---|
| *does not sell anything to read?* | *0) H* |
| has shops which sell highly-priced goods? | 1)   2) |
| seems to have put its seating in the wrong place? | 3) |
| makes it very easy for passengers to find their way through? | 4) |
| has its shops spread out? | 5) |
| has a departure lounge which is not very impressive? | 6)   7) |
| has a badly-situated cafe? | 8) |
| changes its range of food according to the season? | 9) |
| has an unexpectedly disappointing range of shops? | 10) |
| has a good view of the planes? | 11) |
| has facilities for people who are travelling for work? | 12)   13) |
| needs modernizing? | 14) |

## Which airport?

The choice of where to fly from has never been greater, particularly for those flying on a package holiday. For each airport, we looked at the facilities (e.g. restaurants, waiting areas, etc.) offered before going through passport control (land-side) and after going through passport control (air-side).

| A Heathrow 4 | E Manchester 1 |
|---|---|
| The check-in hall is spacious and modern. There are few land-side shops | The large, low check-in hall is the least impressive part of the terminal. |

but the essentials are available. A cafe with pine seating and a medium range of hot dishes and salads is situated upstairs. There are more facilities airside. The shops are clustered into the central part of the 500-metre long hall, and expensive ranges are well represented. There's plenty of natural light from the windows that overlook the runway and lots of seating away from the shopping area.

Beyond that is a pleasant shopping mall with a wide range of shops and snack bars. The self-service eating area has a good range of foods from steak and chips to salads. There is also a more formal restaurant mostly used for business lunches. The departure lounge is large and bright.

**B Manchester 2**

The check-in hall has a high glass roof which lets in natural light. The cafe is at one end and slightly separated from the rest of the facilities, which makes it much more pleasant. There's also an up-market coffee shop. Hundreds of seats - little used when we visited despite the passengers crowded below - are available upstairs. The departure lounge is bright and has plenty of space, the cafeteria is pleasant.

**F Edinburgh**

The eating options range from a coffee shop to a self-service restaurant, and a reasonable variety of shops are scattered around the land-side area rather than being collected in one area. The airside food arrangements are mainly limited to rolls and buns.

**C Stansted**

Passengers can walk in a straight line from the entrance, through the check-in to the monorail that takes them to their plane. Land-side, there's a cluster of fast food outlets that sell baked

**G East Midlands**

The check-in area is in a long, low building where the roof is supported by a forest of pillars which interrupt the line of vision. There's a cafe and bar upstairs along with a pizza

| | |
|---|---|
| potatoes, American burgers and filled rolls. All seating is in the same area away from the check-in and shops. There's a surprisingly small number of shops considering Stansted's claims to be a major London airport, although basic stores like a chemist and bookshop are here. The large departure lounge has blue seats and grey carpet. There's a large tax-free and luxury goods shopping area and a cafe. | restaurant during the summer. The main eating area is downstairs and mainly serves sandwiches and cakes along with a hot dish of the day. The departure lounge is pleasant with natural light and plenty of dark blue seats. The Sherwood Lounge has easy chairs and sofas and is aimed at commercial travellers. |
| **D Heathrow 2**<br>Avoid travelling from here if you can. The check-in area is unpleasant with a claustrophobic low roof and scores of pillars. The upstairs cafe is noisy because it is next to the music shop. The departure lounge is also too small with illuminated advertisements hanging from its low ceiling. | **H Cardiff**<br>The facilities are simple and the decoration is showing its age. Shopping is extremely limited with only bare essentials available. There are no books or magazines for sale. The restaurant is unappealing. The tiny departure lounge is dark and uninviting. |

***Task 2. Read the text below. For items 15-18 match each statement with the correct person (A-D). For item 19 choose ONE statement (a-d) to complete the sentence. For item 20 choose which TWO statements (a-e) are true of the music experiment carried out by Watts and Salganik.***

The greatest experiment of all time

The digital traces we leave are transforming our understanding of human behavior

**A** Every move you make, every twitter feed you update, somebody is watching you. You may not think twice about it, but if you use a social networking site, a cellphone or the internet regularly, you are leaving behind a clear digital trail that describes your behaviour, travel patterns, and likes and dislikes, divulges who your friends are, and reveals your mood and your opinions. In short, it tells the world an awful lot about you. Now, as any researcher will tell you, good data is gold dust. Its absence leaves theories in the realm of speculation, and worse, poor data can lead you down a blind alley.

Physics was the first science to be transformed by accurate information, initially with telescopes that revealed the heavens and culminating in massive modern-day experiments like the Large Hadron Collider in Switzerland. Biology was next, with genome sequencing throwing up so much data that genetics has turned partly into an information science. Now the study of human behaviour is heading the same way.

**B** Social scientists have long had to rely on crude questionnaires or interviews to gather data to test their theories, methods marred by reporting bias and small survey sizes. For decades, the field has been looked down upon as some poor cousin to the hard sciences. The digital age is changing all that. Thanks to social networking sites, practically overnight the study of human behaviour and social interactions has switched from having virtually no hard data to drowning in the stuff. As a result, an entirely different approach to social sciences has emerged, and it is becoming possible to tackle fundamental problems previous generations thought largely untouchable. 'Sociologists have been hunting for laws about human interactions and social networks for decades,' says Duncan Watts of Yahoo Research in New York, 'but the far- reaching implications of their theories have been effectively impossible to test. The measurement technology simply didn't exist. That's changing.'

**C** Watts was among the first to realise the potential of the digital trail we leave behind. In 2006, with his colleague Matthew Salganik, now at Princeton

University, he designed a web-based experiment to examine how much social influence determines the popularity of music. To examine what made one song more successful than others, Watts and Salganik created a project called Music Lab. Il featured a website where more than 14,000 people listened to any of 48 songs by relatively unknown bands, rated them and downloaded them if they wanted.

These options provided a measure of quality (the average rating given) and popularity (the number of downloads). Critically, the duo were also able to control whether listeners could see how many times other people had downloaded any particular song or instead had to rely on their own judgment. In this way, they could effectively compare outcomes with the power of social influence turned on or off. The results strongly support the idea that human influence has a huge effect in making some songs more popular than others.

**D** These kinds of experiments are making routine the types of experimental studies which were once thought impossible, says Salganik. 'With the vast increase in computing power and the almost limitless pool of participants now available via the internet, we can conduct laboratory-style experiments involving thousands, or even millions, of participants,' he says. Indeed. Jukka-Pekka Onnela and Felix Reed-Tsochas at the University of Oxford's Said Business School are now using a leading social networking site and its 400-million-plus users as a living laboratory to examine how ideas and behaviours spread through human groups. Walt and Salganik showed that when it comes to music preference, we behave like sheep. Onnela and Reed-Tsochas realised that analogous changes take place on sites where people share their profiles with online friends.

Site users can choose to install applications - software components that personalise their profile page. If one person adopts an application, their friends are automatically notified. Users also have access to a list of popular applications, akin to a bestsellers list. The data stored on the site makes it

possible to analyse the growth in popularity of individual applications in unprecedented detail. Onnela and Reed-Tsochas analysed the popularity of several thousand applications in 2007 and then studied how users adopted them over time. They point out that their results showed that both independent thinking and copying behaviour play a role, reinforcing conclusions reached by conventional survey methods.

**E** The ocean of digital information about us isn't limited to likes and dislikes or opinions. Though it's still controversial, and difficult to get hold of, some teams are accessing much more in the way of personal details. For example, Barabasi and his colleagues at Northeastern University used cellphone data to analyse human movements.

Detailed data on such a scale now available never existed before cellphones became commonplace. Now millions of people carry a de facto tracking device with them all day that automatically logs their every move. However, as with some developments in physics and biology, the social data explosion also brings wita it new risks, says Barabasi. 'Anyone involved in this kind of research increasingly faces a dilemma - how do we avoid contributing to the creation of a surveillance state?'

**F** Such worries are, perhaps, another sign that social science is finally coming of age. Just as the discovery of nuclear fission raised moral dilemmas for physicists, and genetic modification is now doing for biologists, so the ability to predict human behaviour is presenting new quandaries for social scientists. As ever, with great power comes great responsibility.

| 15) The Digital Age gives us an opportunity to test out theories on a previously unheard of scale. | A Watts |
|---|---|
| 16) In the past, researchers were unable to conclusively prove their theories. | B Salganik |
| 17) This new approach may threaten our privacy. | C Barabasi |

| | |
|---|---|
| 18) Our research allowed us to confirm the findings obtained through a traditional research technique. | D Onnela and Reed-Tsochas |
| 19) In the first paragraph, the writer refers to physics and biology in order to | a) compare the advances in digital data with important discoveries in those fields. <br> b) compare two very different sciences that use digital data. <br> c) show that other sciences are taken more seriously than social sciences. <br> d) suggest that social sciences use techniques from other fields. |
| 20) Which TWO of the following is true of the music experiment carried out by Watts and Salganik? | a) Participants purchased music from a particular website. <br> b) Some participants were not shown information about music downloads. <br> c) Participants completed a survey at the end of the experiment. <br> d) Participants were asked to judge the musical standard of the songs they listened to. <br> e) Some participants were asked to convince other people to join the experiment. |

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

# USE OF ENGLISH (30 points)

## Time: 20 minutes

***Task 1. Rewrite the sentence given in each item (1-5) four times, using each of the four words in brackets. The example is given (0).***

*(0) I wouldn't like to be a millionaire. (fancy, hate, pleasure, last)*

> *I wouldn't fancy being a millionaire.*
>
> *I would hate to be a millionaire.*
>
> *Being a millionaire would give me no pleasure at all.*
>
> *A millionaire is the last thing I would want to be.*

1. I want to see him again very much. (forward, dying, wait, longing)
2. I didn't intend to spend so long there. (planned, mean, planning, intention)
3. I would like a holiday. (could, feel, mind, say no)
4. I want to go to London on Saturday, not Sunday. (rather, prefer, preferable, preference)
5. I don't really want to move away from the coast. (keen, reluctant, fancy, idea)

***Task 2. For items 6-15 replace all the uses of DO and GET in the paragraph with their alternatives. The example is given (0).***

I have three daughters. The oldest one *(0)* ~~did~~ / <u>*took*</u> a degree in Economics. She (6) got / _____ her bachelor's degree last year and is now (7) doing /_____some research on taxation laws in different countries. The second one is (8) doing /_____ a course at Newcastle University. She's (9)

doing /_____ History. She loves it, though she says she has to (10) do /_____ far too many assignments. My youngest daughter is still at school. She's (11) doing /_____ her school-leaving exams in the summer. She'll go to university next year if she (12) gets /_____ good enough grades in her exams. She wants to (13) do /_____ Sociology and then (14) get /_____ a social work qualification. My daughters are all (15) getting /_____ a much better education than I ever had.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet**

# WRITING (15 points)

## Time: 40 minutes

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**Plato is dear to me, but dearer still is truth**

*Aristotle*

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*Read the statement by Aristotle. Write an essay (200 – 250 words) speculating on its meaning. Remember to:*

use neutral / formal style (avoid contractions, slang, and irrelevant information);

use the following words in your essay: **inevitable, consequences, supportive**;

follow the plan of an opinion essay:

- The introduction that contains the overall idea for discussion in your own words showing that you have fully understood the topic for contemplation.
- The logically structured body.
- The conclusion summing up the arguments and stating your overall opinion.

**Transfer your essay to the answer sheet**