

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ



Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
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«Российский государственный гуманитарный университет»
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ОЛИМПИАДА РГГУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2023/2024 учебный год

**ОТВЕТЫ
КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ**

Заключительный этап

9 класс

Вариант № 24-ОШ-2-09 Английский язык-1

На выполнение олимпиадных заданий отводится 150 минут. Вам предлагается выполнить четыре категории заданий. При выполнении заданий внимательно читайте инструкцию к каждому заданию.

Максимальное количество баллов за ответы:

- Часть 1. (Reading) - 30 баллов;
- Часть 2. (Writing) - 30 баллов;
- Часть 3. (Grammar) - 20 баллов;
- Часть 4. (Cultural study) – 20 баллов.

Part 1. Reading

You are an editor of a magazine. You have come across an interesting article but some parts of the article have been mixed up. Use the headline and the initial paragraph of the article and put the parts to the title and in the right order so that you should receive the original article.

Tasks 001-005. (10 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильно расположенный абзац текста)

Article.

WHY YOU CAN'T SPOT A LIAR ONLY BY LOOKING

Police thought that 17-year-old Marty Tankleff seemed too calm after finding his mother stabbed to death and his father mortally wounded in the family home. Authorities didn't believe his claims of innocence, and he spent 17 years in prison for the murders. Yet in another case, detectives thought that 16-year-old Jeffrey Deskovic seemed too eager to help detectives after his

high school classmate was found murdered. He, too, was judged to be lying and served nearly 16 years for the crime. One man was not upset enough. The other was too upset. How can such opposite feelings both be **telltale** clues of hidden guilt? In both cases the sentence was based on their behavior. There is widespread misconception that you can **spot** a liar by the way they act. Across cultures, people believe that behaviors such as averted **gaze**, changing posture are telltale clues that betray deceivers.

001. D) In fact, it is wrong. Researchers have found little evidence to support this belief despite decades of searching. Psychologists have conducted a number of experiments which prove how hard it is to spot a liar only by looking. In 2003, psychologist Bella DePaulo and her colleagues gathered 116 experiments in scientific literature that compared people's behavior when lying and when telling the truth. The studies assessed 102 possible nonverbal clues, including averted gaze, blinking, talking louder, shrugging, shifting posture and movements of the head, hands, arms or legs. None proved reliable indicators of a liar. Three years later, she and psychologist Charles Bond of Texas Christian University reviewed 206 studies involving 24,483 observers judging the truthfulness of communications by volunteer individuals. Neither law enforcement experts nor student volunteers were able to pick true from false statements better than 54 percent of the time — just slightly **above chance**. In individual experiments, accuracy ranged from 31 to 73 percent. The results looked convincing. Police experts, however, have frequently disagreed with the conclusions claiming that the experiments weren't realistic enough. After all, they say, volunteers — mostly students — instructed to lie or tell the truth in psychology labs do not face the same consequences as criminal suspects in the interrogation room or on the witness stand. “The ‘guilty’ people had nothing at stake, it wasn't real motivation” says Joseph Buckley, criticising lab research.

002. C) Samantha Mann, a psychologist at the University of Portsmouth, UK, thought that such police criticism had a point. To **delve** into the issue, she and colleague Aldert Vrij first went through hours of videotaped police interviews of a convicted serial killer and picked out three known truths and three known lies. Then Mann asked 65 English police officers to view the six statements and judge which were true, and which false. Since the interviews were in Dutch, the officers judged entirely on the basis of nonverbal clues. The officers were right 64 percent of the time — better than chance, but still not very **accurate**. And the officers who did worst were those who said they relied on nonverbal stereotypes like “liars look away” or “liars don't sit still.” In fact, the killer-maintained eye contact and did not **fidget** while deceiving. “This guy was clearly very nervous, no doubt,” Mann says, but he controlled his behavior to strategically counter the stereotypes. In a later study, also by Mann and Vrij, 52 Dutch police officers did no better than chance at distinguishing true and false statements given by family members who'd murdered their relatives but denied it in anguished displays during televised press conferences used in the study. Notably, officers who performed the worst were those who felt that the emotional displays were sincere. It only shows that nonverbal behavior can be interpreted in different ways. If you focus on the nonverbal behavior like emotions, you are likely to make a mistake. This was proved in Mann's recent experiment in 2019.

003. A) In this study Mann examined nonverbal behaviour of a person trying to conceal illegal activity — a type of deception relevant to detecting bombers or smugglers. She recruited 52 university student volunteers and asked half of them to transport a laptop said to contain secret data on a ferry ride between two cities. The volunteers were told to try to blend into the crowd and not look “suspicious,” because people would be trying to identify them. The other half of the group were given a regular cell phone to transport, with no instructions to conceal what they were doing. When Mann showed videos of the ferry rides to 104 other volunteers and asked them to **pick out** the “smugglers,” the spotters did no better than chance. In interviews afterward, the “smugglers” said they were nervous, but they consciously tried to act normal and control their nerves with tactics such as listening to music or using their phones.

004. E) Next, Mann sent more volunteers on a ferry ride - 60, half of the group of “smugglers” had an envelope with foreign money to hide, the other half didn't carry anything illegal. Two researchers were sent onto the ferry too and scrutinize the passengers, appearing to

compare their faces to photos on a mobile phone. This time the “smugglers” on video were guessed correctly only 39.2 percent of the time — well below chance — because they made a great effort to look normal, while the “innocent” control volunteers were naturally surprised and confused by the unexpected attention, which was regarded as a sign of guilt. The finding that deceivers can successfully hide nervousness fills in a missing piece in deception research. There is a great difference between people’s internal emotions with what others notice: liars do feel more nervous, but that’s an internal feeling and is not observed by others. Studies like these have led researchers to largely **abandon** the hunt for nonverbal clues to deception. But are there other ways to spot a liar? It seems there are.

005. B) Today, psychologists investigating deception are more likely to focus on verbal clues, and particularly on ways to magnify the differences between what liars and truth-tellers say. For example, interviewers can strategically question the suspects longer, allowing them to speak more freely, which can lead liars into contradictions. In one experiment, using this technique 41 police trainees correctly identified liars about 85 percent of the time, as compared to 55 percent for another 41 recruits who had not yet received the training in this technique. It demonstrates significant improvement in accuracy rates. Another interviewing technique taps spatial memory by asking suspects and witnesses to sketch a scene related to a crime or alibi. Because this enhances recall, truth-tellers may report more detail. Experiments have demonstrated that people who are telling the truth happen to give 76 percent more detail about experiences at the location during a sketching interview than those asked to hide the information. With the view to spotting a liar these practices — long questioning and a sketching interview — are already used by UK police. However, the change is very slow and policemen and agents still receive a behavioral checklist, which instructs to look for a supposed liar paying attention to averted gaze, prolonged stare, rapid blinking, complaining, whistling, **exaggerated** yawning, covering the mouth while speaking and excessive fidgeting on the chair. All have been thoroughly criticized by researchers.

001. D

002. C

003. A

004. E

005. B

Tasks 006-015. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Reread the text. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in the text.

006. What does the word “**telltale**” mean?

A. far-fetched

B. imaginary

C. meaningful

D. fictional

007. What does the word “**spot**” mean?

A. catch

B. detect

C. stop

D. charge

008. What does the word “**gaze**” mean?

A. look

B. sight

C. view

D. glimpse

009. What does the phrase “pick out” mean?

- A. count out
- B. observe
- C. find out
- D. identify**

010. What does the word “exaggerated” mean?

- A. overplayed**
- B. excessive
- C. extensive
- D. overrated

011. What does the word “delve” mean?

- A. cut
- B. dig**
- C. invest
- D. break

012. What does the word “accurate” mean?

- A. tested
- B. tidy
- C. correct**
- D. rewarding

013. What does the word “fidget” mean?

- A. blink
- B. shrug
- C. whisper
- D. move**

014. What does the phrase “above chance” mean?

- A. over 50%**
- B. more than expected
- C. random
- D. average

015. What does the word “abandon” mean?

- A. develop
- B. decrease
- C. stop**
- D. extend

Tasks 016-025. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за каждый правильный ответ)

Here some facts from the article “Why You Can't Spot a Liar Only by Looking”. However, some sentences contain factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose “0”. If there is an error, choose “1”.

016. 16-year-old Jeffrey Deskovic seemed not upset enough after his school classmate was found murdered.

- A. 0
- B. 1**

017. Mann sent 60 volunteers on a ferry ride with an envelope with foreign money to hide.

- A. 0
- B. 1**

018. Psychologists have conducted a number of experiments which prove how hard it is to spot a liar only by looking.

A. 0

B. 1

019. All the six statements, which 65 English police officers had to view and judge, were false.

A. 0

B. 1

020. The “smugglers” on video were guessed correctly well below chance because they made a great effort to look normal.

A. 0

B. 1

021. Out of 102 possible non-verbal clues: shifting posture, movements of the head, hands, arms or legs, only averted gaze proved to be reliable indicator of a liar.

A. 0

B. 1

022. Nowadays psychologists investigating deception still tend to focus on body language rather than on verbal clues.

A. 0

B. 1

023. The reason why the “smugglers” on the ferry were difficult to detect was because they were not nervous.

A. 0

B. 1

024. In order to spot a liar it is more reasonable to focus on verbal clues.

A. 0

B. 1

025. The officers who were the best at spotting deception were those who said they relied on non-verbal stereotypes like “liars look away” or “liars don’t sit still”.

A. 0

B. 1

Part 2. Writing

Tasks 026-030. (10 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

You have read the article “Why You Can't Spot a Liar”. Put these events in the correct chronological order.

026. D) It is a worrying fact that unfair sentences may be a result of misinterpretation of nonverbal behavior of the suspects. Representatives of legal professions and ordinary people are convinced that a liar can be spotted by the way he acts. However, it is wrong. A number of experiments have proven that it is hardly possible to identify a liar by looking.

027. E) One of the first experiments of this kind conducted by Bella DePaolo and her colleagues did not find nonverbal clues reliable in identifying deception. Three years later Bella DePaolo expanded her lab experiment and had two groups of observers: students and police experts. They were to pick true statements from false. Neither group did better than 54% of the

time. Police experts believed that the experiment failed because it was not realistic and “guilty” volunteers were just following the instructions. Policemen were highly critical of lab experiments on the whole.

028. A) In response to this criticism Samanta Mann and Aldert Vrij carried out a telling experiment: English police officers saw real, not lab interviews with Dutch convicts and judged which statements were true, which were false. The result of the judgment based entirely on nonverbal clues was a little over 60%. The officers who relied on nonverbal stereotypes did the worst, proving behavioral clues misleading. Another experiment of Samanta Mann demonstrated that basing the judgment on emotions that suspects demonstrate is likely to lead to mistakes. Mann went on to study the behavior of those trying to conceal illegal activity.

029. C) Thus, in 2019 she divided volunteers into two groups: “smugglers”, who believed they had a laptop with something illegal, and those who had no instructions to conceal anything. The “criminals” were picked only 50% of the time. It is interesting to note that in the next experiment of Samanta Mann “the smugglers” knew they were under suspicion and made even greater effort to look normal. The “criminals” thoroughly controlled their nonverbal behavior and were guessed correctly only 39,2% of the time. The conclusion was made that nonverbal behavior cannot help in detecting deception and it would be better to focus on verbal clues.

030. B) In order to get these verbal clues it is recommended to question suspects longer as it may lead liars into contradictions. Another technique is a sketching interview, during which truth tellers tend to give more detail, whereas liars do not. Unfortunately, such new practices are not used widely and police officers still base their judgment on nonverbal clues handed out to them in a form of behavioral checklist.

026. D

027. E

028. A

029. C

030. B

Task 031. (Максимальное количество баллов -20 баллов)

Write a commentary on the given information from the article “Why You Can't Spot a Liar”. Your commentary is to be between 150-180 words. You are not allowed to cite from the original text pieces longer than 4 words running. Your text should contain various points of view including your own.

To fulfill the task successfully you are:

- to briefly convey the content of the article
- to mention various/possible views of the issue
- to divide your text into logically connected paragraphs

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗАДАНИЯ «ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РЕЧЬ (WRITING)»

Задания 031-035

Предложение оценивается в 2 балла, если предложение не содержит грамматических, лексических, орфографических ошибок. В предложении использованы все заявленные элементы, не нарушен их порядок, данный в задании (для английского языка). Предложение не является цитатой из текста.

Вариант № 24-ОШ-2-09 Английский язык-1

Предложение оценивается в **1 балл**, если предложение не содержит грамматических, лексических ошибок, но допущена одна орфографическая ошибка.

В предложении использованы все заявленные элементы, не нарушен их порядок, данный в задании (для английского языка). Предложение не является цитатой из текста.

Задание 036

Максимальное количество баллов: 20

Внимание! При оценке 0 по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи» выставляется общая оценка 0.

БАЛЛЫ:

– **РЕШЕНИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНОЙ ЗАДАЧИ** – *максимум 10 баллов;*

– **ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ** – *максимум 10 баллов.*

Общая итоговая оценка выводится на основании критериев, приведённых в таблице: композиция, лексика, грамматика, орфография и пунктуация

Коммуникативная задача	Композиция	Лексика	Грамматика	Орфография	Пунктуация
Решение коммуникативной задачи (максимальная оценка 10 баллов)	Композиция (максимум 2 балла)	Лексика (максимум 3 балла)	Грамматика (максимум 3 балла)	Орфография (максимум 1 балл)	Пунктуация (максимум 1 балл)

Коммуникативная задача полностью выполнена (10 баллов) – содержание раскрыто полно, точно и интересно, языковое наполнение соответствует заявленному уровню.

Работа участника содержит:

- есть вступление – 2 балла
- представлены разные точки зрения – 1–2 балла;
- представлена своя точка зрения – 1–2 балла;
- представлены обоснованные аргументы 1–2 балла;
- объём работы либо соответствует заданному, либо отклоняется от заданного не более чем на 10 % – 2 балла.

Оформление:

Композиция - 2 балла.

Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения композиции: представлены введение, основная часть и заключение. Соблюдена логика высказывания. Средства логической связи присутствуют и используются правильно. Текст правильно разделён на абзацы.

Лексика - 3 балла.

Участник демонстрирует богатый лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, точный выбор слов и адекватное владение лексикой. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения лексического оформления.

Грамматика - 3 балла.

Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей. Работа имеет 1 негрубую ошибку с точки зрения грамматического оформления.

Орфография и пунктуация - 2 балла.

Участник демонстрирует уверенное владение навыками орфографии и пунктуации. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения орфографии. В работе могут быть 1–2 пунктуационные ошибки, не затrudняющие понимание высказывания.

Коммуникативная задача раскрыта частично - тема раскрыта, однако в работе отражены не все аспекты. Отсутствие каждого аспекта приводит к потере 2 баллов. Если аспекты присутствуют, но раскрыты не развернуто, то выставляется только 1 балл. При отсутствии любых 4 аспектов из 1 – 6 выставляется оценка «0» по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи».

Оформление:

Композиция - 1 балл.

В целом текст имеет чёткую композицию. Однако в делении текста на абзацы имеются 1–2 нарушения. Допущены 1–2 ошибки при использовании средств логической связи и/или 1–2 нарушения логики высказывания.

Лексика - 2 балла.

Участник демонстрирует богатый лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, точный выбор слов и адекватное владение лексикой. В работе имеются 1–2 незначительные (негрубые) лексические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание текста.

Грамматика - 2 балла.

Участник демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. В работе имеются 2 незначительные (негрубые) грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание высказывания.

Орфография и пунктуация - 1 балл.

В тексте присутствуют орфографические (1–3) и/или пунктуационные ошибки (3–4), которые не затрудняют общее понимание текста.

Коммуникативная задача не выполнена (0 баллов) – отсутствуют необходимые аспекты

ИЛИ объём высказывания менее 135 слов.

Part 3. Use of English

Tasks 032-041. (20 баллов, по 2 балла за правильный ответ)

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.

032. The total sales for this video are already over a million.

sold

The video _____ copies already. (4 words)

= **has sold a million**

= **has sold one million**

033. A knock at the door interrupted Ben's story.

story

Ben _____ when there was a knock at the door. (4 words)

= **was telling a story**

034. There is no animal as beautiful as a horse.

most

Horses _____ of all. (5 words)

= **are the most beautiful animals**

035. The medical profession is a difficult one.

doctor

Being _____ easy. (4 words)

= **a doctor is not**

036. I didn't enjoy the performance and I didn't like the theatre.

neither

I liked _____ the theatre. (4 words)

= **neither the performance nor**

037. They haven't finished building the bridge yet.

completed

The _____ yet. (5 words)

= **bridge has not been completed**

038. The sound of birds singing in the trees makes me feel good.

hear

I feel good _____ in the trees. (5 words)

= **when I hear birds singing**

039. The time of departure for your flight to London is six o'clock.

takes

The plane to Rio _____ six o'clock. (3 words)

= **takes off at**

040. Don't break this vase because you will have to pay for it.

will

If you _____ have to pay for it. (5 words)

= **break this vase you will**

041. This computer is too expensive for us to buy at the moment.

afford

We _____ this computer at the moment. (4 words)

= **cannot afford to buy**

Part 4. Cultural Study

Tasks 042-051. (20 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one

Victory over Spain

The defeat of the Armada was the largest and the most important engagement of the undeclared Anglo-Spanish War, which started in (042. _____). When Elizabeth I succeeded her half-sister (043. _____) England swung to (044. _____). The faith of Elizabeth's sister had led her to a close relation with her cousin and husband (045. _____) of Spain, whose aim was to extend his rule over England. Following his wife's death, and after years of increasing hostility, the Spanish king decided to end Elizabeth's reign through the power of the Spanish Armada, a mighty fleet of warships. English ships were (046. _____), still England relied on the captains, who were brave and clever. Firstly, (047. _____) made a surprise raid on the Spanish fleet at the coast of Spain, which set back the Spanish plans for a year. Then, a year later the English saw the Armada approaching and

signaled its arrival, so their fleet was once more caught by surprise in the (048. _____) and English superior artillery scattered the Armada in the stormy (049. _____). There the Spanish fleet sailed up the east coast of England meaning to round the tip of (050. _____) into the Atlantic, where much of their fleet was lost to shipwreck. Over 20000 Spanish sailors lost their lives while the English lost no ship and only (051. _____) men.

042.

- A. 1530
- B. 1498
- C. 1585**
- D. 1603

043.

- A. Queen Ann
- B. Mary Stuart
- C. Bloody Mary**
- D. Queen Victoria

044.

- A. Calvinism
- B. Puritanism
- C. Catholicism
- D. Protestantism**

045.

- A. Ferdinand V
- B. Philip II**
- C. Philip I
- D. Charles I

046.

- A. smaller**
- B. bigger
- C. better equipped
- D. slower

047.

- A. Sir William Wallace
- B. Sir Francis Drake**
- C. Sir Walter Scott
- D. Sir Christopher Wren

048.

- A. Strait of Georgia
- B. Strait of Dover**
- C. Strait of Magellan
- D. Strait of Hormuz

049.

- A. Baltic Sea
- B. Irish Sea
- C. North Sea**
- D. Mediterranean Sea

050.

- A. Wales
- B. England
- C. Ireland
- D. Scotland**

051.

- A. 1
- B. 100**
- C. 10
- D. 1000

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



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