

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ



Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
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«Российский государственный гуманитарный университет»
(ФГБОУ ВО «РГГУ»)

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-2

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.

A NOT-SO-BRIEF HISTORY OF BRITISH CORONATIONS

Royal coronations are ceremonies marking the formal ascension of a British monarch to the throne. The event is a mixture of political and religious rites rich in pomp, circumstance, and symbolism, with traditions dating back centuries. Held at Westminster Abbey since 1066,

coronations are largely symbolic formalities. They don't signal the beginning of a monarch's reign. When Elizabeth II died in 2022, at age 96, her eldest son, Prince Charles, immediately became king of England. "The ceremony is no longer understood to make the king, but is really to make visible and make legitimate the fact that he is king," says Alice Hunt, a historian at the University of Southampton in England.

001. E) The tradition of coronations traces its roots to antiquity, when Egyptian pharaohs, biblical kings and Gallic chiefs alike were inaugurated as rulers in public ceremonies. During the Middle Ages, coronations **took on** new religious significance, combining the crowning of monarchs with Christian rites. Today, Britain is the only European country to hold a coronation, with other monarchies opting for simpler inaugurations or church services marking the accession of a new ruler. As outlined in the 14th-century Royal Book, the main components of the British coronation service are the recognition, in which the monarch is presented to the people, who must formally accept them; the oath, in which the monarch swears to govern justly and mercifully; and the anointing, in which the archbishop of Canterbury places holy oil on the monarch's head, heart and hands. Considered the most sacred part of the coronation, the anointing asserts the sovereign's divine right to rule. After the anointing comes the investiture, in which the monarch receives the coronation regalia, including St. Edward's Crown and the Sovereign's Scepter and Orb. Finally, they sit in the Coronation Chair—a wooden throne built to house the Stone of Scone, a slab of red sandstone taken from Scotland in 1296—and accept **homage** from their most esteemed subjects. Following the ceremony's conclusion, the monarch embarks on a coronation procession through the streets of London.

002. A) The basic elements of the British coronation have remained intact for centuries. According to Alice Hunt, however, it would be misleading to say the coronations are "forever unchanged. That is not the case. Things have had to change." The recognition, for example, stems from a Norman practice rather than one native to the British Isles. During the early medieval period a council elected the kingdom's ruler. Normandy, in contrast, had a hereditary monarchy in which the sovereign's firstborn child or next closest living relative inherited the throne—the same system used in Britain today. So the recognition fused these two traditions following the Norman Conquest. After Henry VIII broke from the Catholic Church in the mid-16th century, coronations changed accordingly. His son, Edward VI, was a fervent Protestant whose coronation featured his anointment as supreme head of the Church of England. Edward's sister Mary I reversed many of her brother's religious reforms, bringing England back in line with Rome. She ordered new coronation oil for the ceremony, fearing Edward had "tainted" the old oil, and eliminated aspects of the service that she found offensive. As the first woman to rule England in her own right, Mary also adapted the coronation's language and imagery to reflect her status as a queen **regnant**. Elizabeth I combined Catholic and Protestant practices during her coronation in 1558. Though she was crowned in Latin by a Catholic bishop, she had other sections of the service read in both Latin and English. James VI of Scotland and I of England was the first monarch to hold his coronation in 1603 entirely in English, with "the texts and prayers translated and adapted to ... incorporate the Protestant Church," says Hunt. Over the centuries, the ceremony has been shortened significantly. Mary I's lasted five hours, while Elizabeth II's ran for just three. In response to the **backlash** over the cost of George IV's coronation, his successor, William IV, held a heavily stripped-down 1831 ceremony that came to be known as the "penny coronation." Other changes to the day's sequence of events include the opening procession, which used to begin at the Tower of London but now starts at Buckingham Palace. The wording of the coronation oath, which is the only part of the service that's legally required, has also changed several times.

003. C) There were some most memorable coronations in British history. For example, the 1533 coronation of Anne Boleyn was a **standout** ceremony. The second wife of Henry VIII, Anne fought tirelessly to win the crown, even pushing Henry to break from Rome to secure her hand in marriage. So Anne is the only queen consort to be crowned with St. Edward's Crown to date. Charles II's 1661 coronation was one of the strangest in British history. The son of the

executed Charles I, the younger Charles restored the monarchy after England's 11-year **stint** as a republic. Virtually all of the Crown Jewels had to be remade for his coronation, as most of the royal family's medieval-era regalia had been sold or destroyed earlier. William and Mary, who ruled jointly following the Glorious Revolution of 1688, were the only monarchs to be crowned alongside each other as equals, rather than as a king and his queen consort or vice versa. During the Hanoverian era, which spanned 1714 to 1901, "public spectacle sometimes overshadowed the religious significance" of coronations, notes Westminster Abbey on its website. But Queen Victoria's 1838 coronation signaled a "renewed appreciation of the true religious meaning of the ceremony." The service came with its own **pitfalls**, most of them stemming from the fact that the coronation was very badly rehearsed. Almost nothing went right other than the public was very enthusiastic about her **taking over** and being queen.

004. B) Some notable changes happened in the 20th century. In 1937, when television was in its infancy, the BBC showed live footage of George VI's coronation procession but not the service itself. His daughter Elizabeth II held her coronation in June 1953, more than a year after her accession to the throne. It was the first coronation to be televised live. The queen's husband, Prince Philip, was instrumental in the decision to broadcast the coronation. Though Elizabeth initially rejected the idea of a theatrical performance, she soon **came around** to the idea, which Philip framed as a crucial step in modernizing the monarchy. Only the anointing was omitted from the broadcast, which was watched by 75 percent of the United Kingdom's total population and around 250 million people worldwide.

005. D) After being the longest-serving monarch-in-waiting in British history, Charles III ascended the throne at age 73 in 2023. There were more than 2,200 guests in attendance, which is **drastically** smaller than the 8,000 attendees at Queen Elizabeth's coronation in 1953. The monarchs have historically worn brand-new robes for their coronations, but Charles reused robes from previous rulers "in the interests of sustainability and efficiency," according to a Buckingham Palace press release. The BBC also reported that the holy oil used to anoint Charles as king was animal cruelty-free, as it was created using olive oil scented with a mix of essential oils. Charles's coronation, presided over by Archbishop Justin Welby, featured a new coronation liturgy. Commissioned by Welby with the theme "called to serve," it welcomed people of all faiths and included prayers and hymns in the Welsh, Scots Gaelic, and Irish languages. It was the first coronation service to feature female bishops, and, in recognition of the diverse communities of the United Kingdom, the presentation of the regalia was done by Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, and Sikh members of the House of Lords. The Archbishop of Canterbury, for the first time, invited citizens of Britain and the Commonwealth to pledge their allegiance. The homage of the people, though intended to give the public a more active role in the ceremony, faced criticism for being outdated and having connotations of a command.

001. E

002. A

003. C

004. B

005. D

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

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

006. What does the word "**regnant**" mean?

A. reigning

B. pregnant

C. hidden

D. restored

007. What does the word “**backlash**” mean?
A. promotion
B. suggestion
C. backward
D. feedback
008. What does the word combination “**come around**” mean?
A. to disagree
B. to agree
C. to dispute
D. to oppose
009. What does the word “**standout**” mean?
A. outstanding
B. mediocre
C. poor
D. mysterious
010. What does the word “**stint**” mean?
A. gap
B. limitation
C. participation
D. work
011. What does the word “**pitfall**” mean?
A. honor
B. award
C. difficulty
D. benefit
012. What does the word combination “**take over**” mean?
A. to deny
B. to reject
C. to neglect
D. to accept
013. What does the word “**drastically**” mean?
A. little
B. mildly
C. extremely
D. moderately
014. What does the word combination “**take on**” mean?
A. to stop
B. to reject
C. to undertake
D. to follow
015. What does the word “**homage**” mean?
A. land
B. respect
C. disrespect
D. money

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

Here are some statements from the article “A Not-So-Brief History of British Coronations”. However, they contain some 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”.

016. English has not been always used as the main language of coronations.

A. 0

B. 1

017. The Crown Jewels have remained changeless since the first coronations.

A. 0

B. 1

018. According to medieval documents the ceremony of coronation had to have religious and secular significance.

A. 0

B. 1

019. All kings and queens consort have been crowned with the same St. Edward’s Crown.

A. 0

B. 1

020. Only members of the English Church have been invited to participate in coronation ceremonies.

A. 0

B. 1

021. All the coronations have been extremely expensive and evoked negative reaction.

A. 0

B. 1

022. The coronation of Charles III has been the second ceremony to be televised.

A. 0

B. 1

023. The long-lasting history of the British monarchy has never been interrupted.

A. 0

B. 1

024. The tradition of coronations is unique because it was born together with the British monarchy.

A. 0

B. 1

025. The British monarchy is hereditary due to the tradition taken from Norway.

A. 0

B. 1

Part 2. Writing

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

You have read the article “A Not-So-Brief History of British Coronations”. Put these paragraphs in the correct order.

026. C) The coronation of the monarch of the United Kingdom is an initiation ceremony started to be arranged at Westminster Abbey in 1066. The tradition itself occurred in ancient times and was combined with Christian ceremonies in the medieval period. In contrast with inaugurations and church services typical for European countries the British coronations are a mix of secular and religious rites. The sovereign is first presented to and acclaimed by the people. Then he (or she) swears an oath to uphold the law and the Church. After that the monarch is anointed with holy oil, invested with regalia and crowned before receiving the homage of the subjects. A closing procession finishes the service.

027. D) The essential elements of the coronation haven't been significantly changed for the whole millennium. But monarchs often initiated to add or cancel something. The recognition united the native traditions of a king's election by the local council and a Norman practice of hereditary transferring of the throne to the next closest relative. The religious changes happened because of the break with the Catholic Church and the establishment of the Church of England. Some time later Catholic and Protestant practices were combined. English became the entire language of coronations only in the 17th century. Also the length and the cost of the ceremonies, the sequence of events and the words of the monarch's oath were the subjects to change.

028. E) The most outstanding coronations marked the challenges to the British monarchy. First of all, they were connected with the status of king's female partners. Then, the period of a republic and later monarchy restoration meant the blow to the traditions. Along the 18-19th centuries secular or religious elements were prevalent due to the particular monarchs.

029. A) The 20th century period brought totally new challenges. The growing popularity of mass media influenced the ceremonies of coronation. At first the royal procession, then the whole coronation were broadcasted by television. It drew the attention of the whole world and millions of people were able to witness the royal ceremony. The British monarchy demonstrated its modernization with the help of TV.

030. B) The newly crowned monarch followed the steps of his predecessors to bring some novelties to the ceremony. The most significant changes were a tribute to the era of globalization. The members of diverse communities introduced at the House of Lords played an important role in the coronation. A new Mass with prayers in four languages was celebrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The attendees representing citizens of Britain and the Commonwealth were allowed to pledge their allegiance to the monarch. But criticism to the coronation procedures shows that some of them are perceived by the public as out-of-date.

026. C

027. D

028. E

029. A

030. B

Task 031. (Максимальное количество баллов -20 баллов)

Write a commentary on the given information from the article “A Not-So-Brief History of British Coronations”. 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.

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 затрудняющие 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. William started playing football when he was five.

been

William _____ football since he was five. (3 words)

= **has been playing**

033. How many articles can this journalist publish in a month?

by

How many articles can _____ in a month? (5 words)

= **be published by this journalist**

034. I have arranged to take Mary to the Pushkin Museum this afternoon.

am

I _____ Mary to the Pushkin Museum this afternoon. (2 words)

= **am taking**

035. My father can't give me more sweets.

wish

I _____ more sweets. (5 words)

= **wish he could give me**

036. Don't force him to fix a car if he doesn't want to.

make

Don't _____ if he doesn't want to! (5 words)

= **make him fix a car**

037. My parents were determined to pay for my guitar lessons.

insisted

My parents _____ for my guitar lessons. (3 words)

= **insisted on paying**

038. I last visited my granny a week ago.

since

I have _____ week. (6 words)

= **not visited my granny since last**

039. My best friend couldn't draw or play the piano.

unable

Besides _____, my best friend couldn't play the piano either. (4 words)

= **being unable to draw**

040. You should visit the New Tretyakov Gallery to see a new exhibition.

worth

It is _____ the New Tretyakov Gallery to see a new exhibition. (2 words)

= **worth visiting**

041. It is necessary to take action to protect Amur tigers.

has to

Action to protect Amur tigers _____ now. (4 words)

= **has to be taken**

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.

American colonies

American colonies were established during the 17th and early 18th centuries in what is now a part of the (**042.** _____) United States. The colonies grew both geographically along the (**043.** _____) coast and westward and numerically to (**044.** _____) from the time of their founding to the American (**045.** _____) (1775–81). Their settlements had spread far beyond the Appalachians and extended from Maine in the north to the Altamaha River in Georgia when the Revolution began, and there were at that time about 2.5 million American colonists.

Expansion often came at the expense of the indigenous (**046.** _____) and unfolded amid an ongoing competition between Great Britain and (**047.** _____) for mastery of North America. The principal component of the immigrant population in the British colonies was of English origin, and the second largest group was enslaved people of (**048.** _____) heritage. Other important contributions to the colonial ethnic mix were made by the Netherlands, Scotland, and France. New (**049.** _____) was almost entirely English, in the southern colonies the English were the most numerous of the settlers of European origin; in the middle colonies the population was much mixed, but even Pennsylvania had more English than German settlers. The colonial economy was based on agriculture, (**050.** _____), and manufacturing. The colonists were remarkably prolific. Economic opportunity, especially in the form of readily available land, encouraged early marriage and large families. Despite heavy losses as a result of disease and hardship, the colonists multiplied. In Britain and continental Europe, the colonies were looked upon as a land of (**051.** _____), given by God, and both the homeland and the colonies encouraged immigration, offering inducements to those who would venture beyond the ocean.

042.

- A. western
- B. eastern**
- C. northern
- D. southern

043.

- A. Pacific
- B. Indian
- C. Arctic
- D. Atlantic**

044.

- A. 15
- B. 14
- C. 13**
- D. 12

045.

- A. Constitution
- B. Revolution**
- C. Industrialization
- D. War

046.

- A. settlers
- B. pilgrims
- C. Native Americans**
- D. Protestants

047.

- A. France**
- B. Spain
- C. Holland
- D. Germany

048.

- A. Indian
- B. Caribbean
- C. South American
- D. African**

049.

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

050.

- A. hunting
- B. gathering
- C. fishing**
- D. farming

051.

- A. benefit
- B. promise**
- C. hope
- D. demand

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



Н.Ю. Гвоздецкая