



Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

«Российский государственный гуманитарный университет»
(ФГАОУ ВО «РГГУ»)

ОЛИМПИАДА РГГУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2024/2025 учебный год

11 класс

Заключительный этап

Вариант № 25-ОШ-2-11 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 001-010. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за каждый правильно расположенный абзац текста)

Article 1.

THE URBAN WAY OF LIFE

Towns came late in the long span of human history. They were imposed on a landscape of small settlements, from which they drew their earliest inhabitants. The town has been throughout its history a pole of attraction to the rural population.

A) The Black Death, otherwise known as the Great or Bubonic Plague, deserves more than a cursory mention. It was spread by the symbiotic relationships between the black rat, the flea, and their human victim. It has been argued—implausibly, it appears—that the great plague of Athens late in the fifth century B.C. was the bubonic plague. It is far more likely that the disease that **decimated** Byzantium under the Emperor Justinian (527–565) was the bubonic plague. It raged in the city, but seems not to have spread into its Balkan hinterland. There may have been other occurrences before 1348, but they were contained, not by the science of medicine, which was at this time almost nonexistent, but by the vast, unpopulated distances that its vectors, the rat and the flea, were unable to traverse.

B) In modern demographic terminology, its net reproduction rate—the average number of female children born to each woman—was less than unity. This means that women each had on average less than a single female child. In other words, the population was not fully reproducing itself. The reasons for this—both social and environmental—are complex. Among the former, in all probability, was the greater age at which people married in the town than in the countryside. The nature of urban employment and the restrictive influence of the guilds led to the postponement of marriage—at least for young men. Then, too, it may have been difficult for the journeyman who had just completed his apprenticeship to establish himself in society and to accumulate enough resources to acquire a home. Environmental factors were probably more important than social, but also more difficult to evaluate. The town was densely settled; people lived closely packed in their crowded quarters. In contrast with the rural environment, any infectious disease that might take hold would be likely to spread quickly with disastrous consequences. Of no medical catastrophe was this more true than of the Great Plague, the Black Death of 1348–1350. Once it had taken root in a congested town, it spread rapidly, giving rise to a disastrous mortality.

C) The Plague was brought to Europe in the trading ships of the Genoese, who did business with the caravan traders from Asia in Caffa and other ports of the Black Sea. They brought their goods to Italy, dropping them off at ports all the way from Sicily to Genoa itself. Infected rats and fleas harbored in the clothing of sailors also went ashore with them, and so the Plague spread up through the Italian peninsula to France and was then borne overland by traders to the Rhineland, central Europe, and the British Isles. At last, this wave of infection died away in Scandinavia and the Baltic region where the population was so sparse that the Plague could spread no more. But the disease was only dormant. It reasserted itself at intervals throughout the late Middle Ages and early modern times in bouts of frenetic activity, mostly in the larger cities. Each recurrence decimated the urban population afresh and offered renewed opportunities in the shape of empty homes and opportunities for employment for more immigrants from the countryside. The last major outbreak in England, in 1665, was largely—though not completely—confined to the city of London, and the last outbreak in France was at Marseilles in 1720. Thereafter, the Plague disappeared from western Europe but remained endemic in the Balkans into the nineteenth century. The urban population recovered after each outbreak—in part through the birth of larger families, in part by increased immigration from the countryside.

D) We have fairly reliable statistics relating to mortality in a few cities, especially those in Italy and southern France, and they demonstrate without question how great was the urban death toll. It is sometimes said that a third or half the population perished. This is no exaggeration for the cities, but such figures must not be extrapolated for the countryside. Here the Plague's spread depended on the movement of people from town to village and from village to village, and such movements were severely reduced as the rumor of plague spread. In consequence, some villages and regions were scarcely touched by the disease.

E) It was their “promised land,” tempting the country dweller with its range of employment and experience, far beyond anything that the countryside could offer. But the attraction of the town was deceptive. Beneath its glossy facade lay crowding, disease, high mortality, and a shorter lifespan. All too often the peasant who had migrated to the town came to look back ruefully to the rural bliss which he had left. This was as true of Aristophanes' Attic peasant as of Wladislaw Reymont's nineteenth-century Polish peasants in his aptly named *The Promised Land*.

Article 2.

THE CHURCH IN THE CITY

Some towns grew up around a church; others had churches thrust upon them. Whatever the relationship between them, the Church has played a very important role, both physical and cultural, in the development of urban life. In its origin Christianity was an urban faith.

A) And yet Christianity always had a certain affinity with wastelands and solitary places. The wilderness was where Christians went for contemplation and spiritual refreshment. It was the resort of the “desert fathers” and the first home of certain religious orders. There were thus two strands in the evolution of the Christian Church: that which attracted people to the company of others and carried on its activities in crowded cities and, by contrast, that which sought the solitary life—monastic in the strict meaning of that term. The latter is not important in the present context except insofar as here and there it contributed to the settlement and development of such wasteland areas and thus stimulated urban growth. Places of pilgrimage became the nuclei of some towns, and remote monasteries sometimes became centers of commercial, even of industrial, activity. One thinks of Santiago, the reputed burial place of St. James of Compostela in northwestern Spain; of Bobbio in the Italian Apennines; of Sankt Gallen, which even became the capital of a Swiss canton; of Maria Lach in the German Eifel, and, in Great Britain, of Ely on its island amid the Cambridgeshire Fenland and of Glastonbury similarly placed in the Somerset marshes.

B) It was borne by its earliest missionaries from city to city. The epistles of St. Paul were addressed to townfolk, and the first Christian cells were in the greater cities of the Roman Empire. Only slowly did the faith penetrate the countryside, which long remained the sphere of the pagani, countryfolk or “pagans,” and it came even later to mountainous and thinly peopled regions. These remained dark corners of the land until late in the Middle Ages.

C) But such instances were few. Far more important in the development of the Church were the regional capitals, the civitates, of the Roman Empire. These became the administrative centers of the Church, just as they had been of Roman governors. In them bishops established their sees, or seats. Here they built their cathedrals and, at a later date, their palaces. Foremost among such cathedral cities was Rome itself, ruled after the departure of the emperors by the bishop of Rome, the Pope. Few Roman imperial civitates did not become episcopal dioceses, and, during the centuries of invasion and turmoil following the eclipse of the Roman Empire in the West, it was the bishops who provided some kind of institutional continuity and preserved much of what was left of Roman culture.

D) A cathedral city was dominated physically by its cathedral, as, indeed, many of them remain today. Its towers and spires dignified its skyline as much as the tall buildings do in any modern city, and the cathedral now attracts tourists as it once drew pilgrims to its shrine and sacred relics. It is impossible to exaggerate the economic importance of the medieval pilgrims. They brought their contributions to the building of the church just as their presence filled the inns and hostelries. Chaucer’s jovial band, which gathered at the Sign of the Tabard in London’s southbank suburb of Southwark and wound its loquacious, story-telling way to Canterbury, brought profit to the city. The distance from Southwark to Canterbury is only some sixty miles; they must have traveled very slowly indeed to have been able to spin so many lengthy tales. Canterbury, like Santiago, Reims, St. Albans, and Rome itself, did very well from this medieval form of the tourist business. Canterbury was the foremost English center of pilgrimage, but there were many others scattered throughout Catholic Europe. They passed in and out of fashion, and their importance tended overall to decline toward the end of the Middle Ages. Nevertheless, their importance in urban development cannot be overestimated.

E) The cathedral, as became a great public building, was centrally placed. It was, like the Roman basilicas and temples that preceded it, open to the public and graced with whatever art and decoration were available. In that part of Europe that became subject to the Catholic Church—which eventually was all of Europe with the exception only of Russia and the Balkans—cathedrals were of two kinds: secular and monastic. The former were staffed by secular priests who lived in the world and rubbed shoulders with ordinary people; the latter were houses of monks who led cloistered lives of prayer and study despite their location in the heart of crowded cities. By their very nature monastic cathedrals were in large part cut off from whatever settlements lay around them. The focus of their lives was the cloister. Secular cathedrals, on the other hand, may have had cloisters, but life was focused more on the people outside their walls. In fact, monastic cathedrals became significant only in Sicily (Palermo and Cefalu) and curiously

in England, where about half the medieval cathedrals were monastic. It is difficult not to attribute this fact to the influence of the Norman conquerors who in the eleventh century overran both areas.

Tasks 011-020. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за правильный ответ на каждый вопрос)

Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts.

011. The underlined word “**decimated**” means the same as:

- A. fortified
- B. exhausted
- C. emboldened
- D. disheartened

012. The underlined word “**congested**” means the same as:

- A. unclogged
- B. free
- C. saturated
- D. heaped up

013. The underlined word “**affinity**” means the same as:

- A. partiality
- B. dissimilarity
- C. aversion
- D. antipathy

014. The underlined word “**deceptive**” means the same as:

- A. trustworthy
- B. valid
- C. fraudulent
- D. frank

015. The underlined word “**loquacious**” means the same as:

- A. taciturn
- B. garrulous
- C. reticent
- D. subdued

016. The underlined word “**dioceses**” means the same as:

- A. angles
- B. disadvantages
- C. bishoprics
- D. subordination

017. The underlined word “**exaggerate**” means the same as:

- A. compress
- B. abridge
- C. deprecate
- D. amplify

018. The underlined word “**eclipse**” means the same as:

- A. enhancement

- B. annihilation
- C. increase
- D. lustre

019. The underlined word “recurrence” means the same as:

- A. exhaustion
- B. reiteration
- C. discontinuation
- D. departure

020. The underlined word “apprenticeship” means the same as:

- A. tutelage
- B. tenure
- C. trading
- D. destruction

Tasks 021-030. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за правильный ответ на каждый вопрос)

Here is a summary of the article “*The urban way of life*”. However, it contains some vocabulary, grammar and factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence choose “0”.

021. The population was fully reproducing itself as women each had on average less than a single female child.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

022. Environmental factors were probably important than social, but also more difficult to evaluate.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

023. The Black Death spread by the symbiotic relationships between the black rat and the flea is far more likely decimated Byzantium.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

024. The plague ran rampant among the lower class who sought shelter and assistance from friaries.

- A. 0

- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

025. Once it took root in a congested town, it spread rapidly, giving rise to a disastrous mortality.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

026. People lived closely pack in their crowded quarters. So, the towns were thinly populated.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

027. There was a distinct legal status given city dwellers and not to rural masses in the European medieval city.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

028. The major outburst of 1669 in England was largely confined to the city of London.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

029. They say that a third or half the population vanished.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

030. Due to social and environmental reasons people in the town married, in all probability, at much younger age than in the countryside.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

E. 4
F. 5

Part 2. Writing

Tasks 031-035. (10 баллов, по 2 балла за каждое правильно составленное предложение)

Use the following separate words in the order given to write a coherent sentence, based on information in the article "The church in the city". You may change the form of the given words.

You may use your sentences as parts of your outline for your commentary on the article "The church in the city".

031. towns grew up / relationship / an urban faith

032. Christianity / the resort of / orders / a certain affinity

033. the Christian Church / thus two strands / solitary life / attracted

034. built their cathedrals / development / the centuries of invasion / institutional continuity

035. dignified / sacred relics / remain / modern city / dominated

Task 036. (Максимальное количество - 20 баллов)

Write your commentary on the article "The church in the city". Your commentary is to be between 180-200 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.

Part 3. Use of English

Tasks 037-046. (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 the sentence.

The example (0) is done for you.

(0) The pass rate for the exam is 3% lower this year than it was last year.

fall

There has _____ in the pass rate for the exam this year. (4 words)

037. The weather was perfect. The sun was shining brightly. There was a gentle breeze.

idyllic

The weather was _____ and a gentle breeze (4 words)

038. Bacteria on a wooden cutting board, including salmonella, can be eradicated by pouring hydrogen peroxide on it.

made

Pouring hydrogen peroxide on a cutting board _____ will kill salmonella and other bacteria. (3 words)

039. The CEO, who had been with the company for 20 years, announced her retirement yesterday.

declared

Yesterday, after two decades with the company, the CEO _____. (5 words)

040. Symptoms of the flu include fever and nasal congestion.

signs

Stuffiness and elevated temperature _____ the flu. (3 words)

041. Your business will highly be exposed to the online world if you post your video on YouTube.

further

Uploading a YouTube video can help your business be exposed _____ the online community. (3 words)

042. This product can breakdown excess body fat, thus help in shedding some pounds.

getting

This product can help you lose weight _____ unnecessary fat in your body. (4 words)

043. Food insufficiency is independently associated with all symptoms of poor mental health, but that association is mitigated for those who received free groceries or meals.

struggle

People who do not have enough to eat _____ mental health, but free groceries or meals can help limit this problem. (4 words)

044. Many people reported symptoms of anxiety after the terrorist attack.

caused

The terrorist attack _____ a number of people. (4 words)

045. This brand has been preferred by most professional plumbers.

choose

The majority of the professional plumbers _____ of the others. (5 words)

046. Despite the heavy rain, the team continued to play.

kept

The team _____ it was raining heavily. (4 words)

Part 4. Cultural Study

Tasks 047-056. (20 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

Now show how well you know world history. Read the article and choose the correct option to complete the text.

WORLD HISTORY

Historians assume that the history of the world began in (**047.** _____). World history comprises the study of archaeological and written records, from ancient times. Prehistory began in the Paleolithic Era, or Early Stone Age, which was followed by the Neolithic Era, or New Stone Age, and the Agricultural Revolution in (**048.** _____). (**049.** _____)

changed human history dramatically, as humans began the husbandry of plants and animals. Agriculture advanced, and most humans transitioned from a nomadic to a settled lifestyle as farmers in permanent settlements. However, (050. _____), developed in some locations, especially in isolated regions with few domesticable plant species. Nomads hunted, trapped big (051. _____) and small animals, caught fish, gathered shellfish, insects, wild plants (fruits, vegetables, tubers, seeds, and nuts). But the relative security and increased productivity provided by farming allowed human communities to expand into increasingly larger units, fostered by advances in (052. _____).

As farming developed, grain agriculture became more sophisticated. Farmers grew tall wild grasses, for instance, early types of barley, emmer and einkorn. Historians assert that the seeds were tasty and nourishing for people. (053. _____) agriculture advancement prompted a division of labour to store food between growing seasons. Labor division then led to the rise of a leisured upper class and the development of cities.

The growing complexity of human communities necessitated systems of writing and accounting. Many cities developed on the banks of rivers. The first prominent, well-developed settlements had arisen in (054. _____) on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, on the banks of the River Nile in (055. _____), and in the Indus River valley by 3000 B. C. Similar civilizations probably developed along the major rivers in China — the Yangtze River and (056. _____) — but there is no convincing archaeological evidence for extensive urban construction.

047.

- A. the Paleolithic Era
- B. the Neolithic Era
- C. The Chalcolithic Era
- D. the Mesolithic Era

048.

- A. the Crescent Darkness
- B. the Crescent Bay
- C. the Fertile Crescent
- D. the Fertile Moon

049.

- A. the French Revolution
- B. the Agricultural Revolution
- C. the Industrial Revolution
- D. the American Revolution

050.

- A. pastoralism
- B. horticulturalism
- C. gatherism
- D. nomadism

051.

- A. game
- B. dinosaur
- C. wheel
- D. crop

052.

- A. information technology

- B. transportation
- C. monitoring
- D. research

053.

- A. Dairy
- B. Livestock
- C. Grain
- D. Forestry

054.

- A. Mesopotamia
- B. India
- C. China
- D. Egypt

055.

- A. Libya
- B. Palestine
- C. Saudi Arabia
- D. Egypt

056.

- A. the Sinano River
- B. the Yellow River
- C. the Blue River
- D. the Hangang River

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