

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ



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

Заключительный этап

11 класс

Вариант № 25-ОШ-2-11 Английский язык-4

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 GREAT WHEELBARROW CRAZE

Sawdust Jack and James Gordon are not names that have gone down in the annals of sporting history. Yet in 1886, they were at the centre of an athletic endurance contest that briefly held the eyes of the British nation.

A) Sawdust Jack, if he could only extract himself from the crowd, intended to race all the way from Newcastle to London, but with the **impediment** of a heavy wheelbarrow to push in front of him. He proposed to cover at least 30 miles a day, but his main object was to overtake another wheelbarrow pedestrian and beat him to the capital. His adversary was a Scotsman named James Gordon, who had the disadvantage of having started on his barrow attempt almost 200 miles further north, but the advantage of a lighter barrow and a considerable head start. Gordon had left his hometown of Dundee in early November, clad in a brown tam o'shanter,

coat and trousers of a similar hue, and stout leggings. He passed through Newcastle on 13 November, where he was similarly met by a surging crowd, cheered on by a band from a travelling menagerie. When Sawdust Jack finally extricated himself from his supporters and left Newcastle on 21 November, Gordon was long gone - more than 100 miles south of him in Doncaster, with but 170 miles left between his wheelbarrow and London. The race was on, but unsurprisingly, it never really got going. Sawdust Jack only made it as far as Selby, after 105 miles and four days, when he gave up owing to lack of support. However, James Gordon progressed onwards to London, where he was welcomed like a conquering hero. He was even treated to write-ups in several major newspapers, including the Illustrated London News, which described him as "a very poor man, but a brave one". After receiving the adulation of the capital, Gordon made his way back north, arriving home in Dundee on New Year's Day 1887, whereupon the crowds were so boisterous that he was nearly killed and had his barrow smashed by the jubilant locals.

B) So that's the context of the wheelbarrowing antics of Sawdust Jack and James Gordon, but it was the newspapers that fostered the rivalry. As so often happens, it wasn't long before they started to take aim at the very people they'd built up. Reports soon began to take on a distinctly mocking tone, expressing incredulity at the ridiculousness of the endeavour, with one correspondent worrying that were Gordon's "exploit to set a precedent, we might have the north road blocked by Scotch nursemaids wheeling their perambulators vigorously towards London". This rising sense of derision did not dampen enthusiasm for those who saw a chance to make their own names through the wonder of the wheelbarrow. A race became a craze. The papers of the early months of 1887 are replete with stories of ever more bizarre attempts to emulate Gordon's feat. First there was Ewing, the Ayrshire wheelbarrow man, dressed conspicuously in red clothes, drawing large crowds as he left Dalry Cross for London in January. In late March, the one-legged wheelbarrow man Robert Cooper set off from Crieff for Edinburgh, but sadly "caused little or no excitement, for the people of Crieff seem to have got tired of this wheelbarrow craze". Disabled athletes seem to have been particularly attracted to the challenge: in June 1887, Michael Herriot travelled from Cramond Bridge to London and back in 28 days. He had only one arm, and an iron hook attached to his armless sleeve was used in place of the absent limb.

C) So, what on earth had got into people to make wheelbarrow-walking such a celebrity activity? Yet it appears that this was a period particularly prone to fads and crazes - and not just those related to wheelbarrows. In 1886, the same year as the barrowing began, there was a fasting craze. Inspired by an Italian named Merlatti who was fasting in Paris, various people followed his lead and tried to starve themselves for days on end. Skipping forwards a few years, there was also a craze dedicated to eating, not fasting: the pigeon-eating craze of 1901. Indeed, the Burnley Gazette of 13 March that year recorded that the trend was spreading across Yorkshire, with several men attempting to eat a pigeon a day for 15 days on the trot.

D) As the summer progressed, the wheelbarrow mania was dying down, and exponents of the art were finding limited patronage. Michael Herriot's donation box was described as "not burdened regarding its weight". There was a last hurrah, however. In October, Ewing of Dalry Cross, who you'll recall was one of the first to pick up the barrow baton at the start of the year, was to be found at the top of Ben Nevis, along with two other men, all somehow having wrestled wheelbarrows to the summit. So, what was this short-lived craze all about? As we've heard, there was a healthy dose of cynicism about the whole enterprise, and perhaps the biggest challenge facing the contenders was to show themselves as deserving athletic entrepreneurs rather than everyday vagrant.

E) It was mid-November, and John Martin, better known as Sawdust Jack, was whipping up a storm in Newcastle. He was trying to make his way through the city, but he was blocked by an enthusiastic crowd of supporters, lustily cheering him on, at every turn. He was a slim-built man, dressed as a labourer, but with an oversized and battered high silk hat, upon which was affixed an advertisement for a Newcastle hairdresser. The key item of his equipment was being pushed, rather than worn: after all, this was the year that the great wheelbarrow craze began.

Article 2.

CROMWELL'S POSTAL SPIES

A month before the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the Government Code and Cypher School moved into Bletchley Park, a stately home and estate in Buckinghamshire. There it established a centre dedicated to **intercepting** and decoding enemy communications, playing a **pivotal** role in the Allied victory over Nazi Germany. But this was not the first time an operation dedicated to the interception and decoding of messages had been set up in England. Indeed, in 1655 - nearly three centuries earlier - a smaller, but remarkably similar operation had been established on the orders of England's Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell. It was christened the General Post Office.

A) Until the 1640s, intelligence gathering in the British Isles was a matter of individual spies reporting to their own spy chiefs – men such as Sir Francis Walsingham, the Earl of Essex, and William and Robert Cecil. As rivals competing for the favour of their monarch, cooperation was not their first instinct. Operations tended to be limited to the infiltration of groups that might harbour potential enemies, but also the occasional interception of letters exchanged between known or suspected conspirators. And that was often a tricky task. Before any agent could attempt to read a message contained within a letter - which might be protected through ciphers, codes or invisible inks – they had to open it, preferably without damaging it. As well as suggesting new methods how to prevent it, intelligence agents also sought to master the imitation of handwriting, translation, cryptanalysis and **myriad** other tasks.

B) The idea of using a postal monopoly for the comprehensive surveillance or communication was nothing new. In the 1630s, Alexandrine, Countess of Taxis, was described as "a troublesome busy Woeman, [who] will open letters, [and] hath counterfeit seals of publique Ministers". Alexandrine's family held the monopoly on postal services throughout the Holy Roman Empire - in other words, most of western Europe. Between 1628 and 1646, while she minded the family business until her young son came of age, she developed a system by which letters were methodically opened and inspected for valuable information before being resealed and sent on their way, their recipients none the wiser. The information was then sold to the highest bidder. Alexandrine's operatives worked in a back room ("Black Chamber") of what we would now call a post office. The interception of letters was not uncontroversial. When Stuart diplomat and art broker Balthazar Gerbier realised that someone in Alexandrine's office was opening and reading his letters, he complained of the violation of his sacred letter-packets". And in 1642, Lucius Cary, 2nd Viscount Falkland and Charles I's secretary of state, argued that the opening of private mail was "a violation of the law of nature that no qualification by office could justify a single person in the trespass". For Cromwell, however, the needs of the state justified riding roughshod over private delicacy.

C) By the time of the Restoration, Thurloe had, understandably, made his exit, but the Black Chamber itself remained as part of the fabric of government. By then, its operatives were virtually civil servants. The regime may have changed, but two of the more skilled employees, Isaac Dorislaus and Samuel Morland, remained in office to serve the new monarch, Charles II. Like Bletchley Park, the 17th-century Black Chamber drew together an array of talented counter-espionage experts and supported them with cutting-edge technologies.

D) During the time of Walsingham and the Cecils, intelligence operatives worked on an ad-hoc basis - and often alone. Their efforts sometimes delivered **tangible** results but the lack of a centralised and resourced surveillance system could allow conspiracies to blossom unchecked. After the execution of Charles I in 1649, the nature of intelligence gathering changed. Oliver Cromwell, ruling as Lord Protector from 1653, was aware that the British Isles was shot through with supporters of Charles Stuart. So, he created a system of **surveillance** with the aim of controlling the primary method of communicating information over distance: the letter. In 1655, Cromwell installed the secretary of state and head of intelligence, John Thurloe, as postmaster general of a new institution, the General Post Office. His reasoning became clear in 1657, when *An Act for Settling the Postage of England, Scotland and Ireland* stated that the founding of "one general Post Office" would allow the Commonwealth to discover and prevent many dangerous,

and wicked de-signs... the intelligence whereof cannot well be communicated, but by letter". Cromwell's Post Office, then, was created not only to deliver letters but also to intercept them.

E) Cromwell's postmaster general, John Thurloe, set up his Black Chamber in the 'Queen's Closet of the palace of Whitehall, London. In this room his men processed all of the official mail sent into and out of the capital, as well as that between England and the continent. The Black Chamber aimed to provide continuous surveillance, and employed several operatives on what was effectively a production line that sought to systematically interrogate suspect letters. The work was conceptually simple but in practice complex, demanding and time-consuming. The volume of post was too large for everything to be opened, so operatives concentrated efforts on letters for which addressees, recipients, handwriting or seals were already on their watch list. Once identified, these letters were opened and read, and any suspect contents copied, translated, deciphered or decoded as necessary. They were then resealed and sent on to their recipients to avoid spooking any conspirators before enough evidence had been gathered to catch them all.

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 “**impediment**” means the same as:

- A. relief
- B. obstacle
- C. encouragement
- D. impetus

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

- A. servility
- B. temerity
- C. rung
- D. glitz

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

- A. ubiquitous
- B. restrained
- C. fleeting
- D. tumultuous

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

- A. reductive
- B. exultant
- C. perennial
- D. streamlined

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

- A. bywords
- B. purveyors
- C. nexus
- D. contestants

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

- A. explaining
- B. catching
- C. decoding
- D. permitting

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

- A. remedial
- B. streamlined
- C. canny
- D. crucial

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

- A. countless
- B. nexus
- C. byword
- D. softball

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

- A. palpable
- B. whopping
- C. shirty
- D. unrepentant

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

- A. knack
- B. overture
- C. trailblazer
- D. watch

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

Here is a summary of the article “The great wheelbarrow craze”. 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. Before 1886 Sawdust Jack and James Gordon had already taken part in the wheelbarrow race.

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

022. Newcastle hairdresser was a sponsor of Sawdust Jack’s wheelbarrow race.

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

023. The so-called Wheelbarrow Graze hit the nation when the wheelbarrowists Sawdust Jack and James Gordon started their rivalry.

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

- E. 4
- F. 5

024. The James Gordon's wheelbarrow was destroyed by the crowd of supporters.

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

025. The newspapers supported Sawdust Jack and James Gordon throughout the whole period of their wheelbarrow race.

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

026. The wheelbarrow-walking activity was not the single craze appeared in 1886.

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

027. The mocking tone of newspapers didn't stop other enthusiasts from embarking on their wheelbarrow-journeys.

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

028. In 1887 red clothes became a hallmark of wheelbarrow contest because the first person who was wearing red garment during the race was James Gordon.

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

029. It was only one disabled contestant who joined the wheelbarrow craze.

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

030. Eventually, the wheelbarrow race was recognized as an Olympic sport.

- 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 “Cromwell’s postal spies”. 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 “Cromwell’s postal spies”.

031. historians / prove / enormous fascination/ Oliver Cromwell

032. not only / superb military leader / person / great virtues

033. Elizabeth I / Francis Walsingham / arise / first official spymaster

034. recruit / carry out / mundane espionage / across England/ normal people

035. lead to / first spy network / threats / development/ Tudor England

Task 036. (Максимальное количество - 20 баллов)

Write your commentary on the article “Cromwell’s postal spies”. 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) Mary didn’t find it difficult to pass her driving test

difficulty

Mary had _____ her driving test. (4 words)

= Mary had **no difficulty in passing** her driving test.

037. When you are taking part in this sport competition all you can do is prepare for some difficulties and do your best.

hatches

When you are taking part in this sport competition all you can do is _____ and do your best. (4 words)

038. Ordinary members must take control and prioritize spending and propose reasonable measures.

rank

_____ members must take control and prioritize spending and propose reasonable measures. (3 words)

039. We could not afford a professional model for the photo shoot, so they have asked him to do it, unfortunately, this time we found only him available.

barrel

We could not afford a professional model for the photo shoot, so they have asked him to do it, unfortunately, we _____! (7 words)

040. To my mind, you paid too much for that bag.

worth

To my mind, that bag _____ you paid for it. (4 words)

041. He didn't try to hide his feeling, but said her new idea was "stupid".

words

He didn't _____ but said her new idea was "stupid". (3 words)

042. She felt exhausted after staying up really late to prepare for her exams.

oil

She felt exhausted after _____ to prepare for her exams. (4 words)

043. Her efforts to set up a clothing company were finally successful.

fruit

Her efforts to set up a clothing company finally _____. (2 words)

044. She is progressing too slowly with her math.

falling

She is _____ with her math. (2 words)

045. She ignored this mistake in the test.

blind

She _____ this mistake in the test. (5 words)

046. I can't really remember how many shoes she has had.

track

I can't _____ how many shoes she has had. (3 words)

Part 4. Cultural Study

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

Now show how well you know English-speaking countries. Read the article and choose the correct option to complete the text.

QUEEN OF A GOLDEN AGE

Queen Elizabeth I's coronation on 15 January (047. _____) was a dazzling affair. She had arrived in Westminster the previous day borne in a litter of gold brocade with her Master of the Horse, Robert Dudley, in attendance. Crowds cheered the tall, gracious, smiling young woman.

Thus began a reign that would be celebrated as a golden era - yet from the outset, 25-year-old Elizabeth faced daunting challenges. A precarious childhood and youth of shifting fortunes during the reigns of her father (048. _____). In the swaggering masculine world of 16th-century England, many people considered women to be intellectually and temperamentally unsuited to government. (049. _____), concerned for stability, duly petitioned Elizabeth to marry and produce an heir, but the new Queen had other ideas, claiming it to be a folly "to draw upon my selfe the cares which might proceede of marriage". While she did not rule out marrying a suitable candidate, she said, she was now wedded to her kingdom. Imperious, yet softening her rebuke with the language of love, she had set the tone of her dealings with ministers, and the idea of the (050. _____) had been sown.

For matters of government, Elizabeth gathered a group of experienced and clever advisers around her, chief among them (051. _____), later Lord Burghley, her principal Secretary of State. Meanwhile, Francis Walsingham developed a highly effective intelligence service that quickly proved its worth in the crisis of religion and succession that played out in Elizabeth's fraught relations with her cousin (052. _____), Queen of Scots.

Throughout her reign, the Queen had played diplomatic games with the rival interests of (053. _____) and Spain, tacitly approved of buccaneering raids on Spanish shipping and ports, and openly supported the Protestant Netherlands against Spanish domination. Elizabeth's careful cultivation of her image reached its apotheosis in a series of Armada portraits depicting her at the height of her bejewelled power and majesty - her slender fingers spread across a globe to indicate the expansion of England's influence through the high seas adventures of famous mariners, also known as (054. _____).

At the very last, Elizabeth made it known that Queen of Scots' son, (055. _____) of Scotland, was her lawful successor, and the English Crown passed to him peacefully. Age may have bowed Elizabeth, but she had proved that a woman could rule as well as any man, and through her (056. _____), she fashioned a spectacular image of regal magnificence that endures to this day.

047.

- A. 1559
- B. 1558
- C. 1600
- D. 1549

048.

- A. Henry V
- B. William III
- C. Henry VIII
- D. Will Edward II

049.

- A. Parliament
- B. The House of Commons
- C. Church
- D. Privy Council

050.

- A. The Princes of Whales
- B. Virgin Queen
- C. Good Queen Bess
- D. Gloriana

051.

- A. Duke of Alençon
- B. Sir Christopher Hatton
- C. Robert Dudley
- D. William Cecil

052.

- A. Mary
- B. Margaret
- C. Anna Boleyn
- D. Catherine of Aragon

053.

- A. Ireland
- B. France
- C. Germany
- D. Portugal

054.

- A. The Sea Army
- B. The Sea Warriors
- C. The Sea Sharks
- D. The Sea Dogs

055.

- A. James VI
- B. Henry V
- C. James V
- D. Henry VI

056.

- A. 64-year reign
- B. 24-year reign
- C. 54-year reign
- D. 44-year reign

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