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ОЛИМПИАДА РГГУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2024/2025 учебный год

**ОТВЕТЫ
КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ**

Заключительный этап

11 класс

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

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

Tasks 001-010. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за каждый правильно расположенный абзац текста)

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.

Article 1.

**WHY THE CREATOR OF ONE OF THE FIRST ‘LIE DETECTORS’ LIVED TO
REGRET HIS INVENTION**

In order to catch liars, the ancient Chinese would sometimes give the accused a mouthful of uncooked rice during interrogation – and then ask the person to open wide. Dry rice would indicate a dry mouth, considered evidence of nervous guilt – and sometimes grounds for execution. The notion that lying produces observable physical side effects **has stuck with** us, and one man thought he’d cracked the science of lie detection in the 1920s, amid a truly modern boom in crime. This was the era of Prohibition, dominated by bootlegging gangsters – Chicago alone was said to be home to 1,300 gangs – and some police departments adopted increasingly brutal tactics to wring the truth out of suspects: beating, depriving them of sleep. Unconstitutional but widely applied across the nation, according to a major report commissioned by then-President Herbert Hoover, these techniques did result in confessions – many of them highly **dubious**.

001. E) One police chief in California thought he could usher in a new era in which science would make the interrogation process more accurate and humane. August Vollmer of the Berkeley Police Department was a committed reformer who began recruiting college graduates to help professionalize the force. His interests dovetailed with those of John A. Larson, who had recently received a PhD in physiology from the University of California, Berkeley, and had a passion for justice. Larson joined the Berkeley force in 1920, becoming the first **rookie** in the country with a doctorate. Vollmer and Larson were particularly intrigued by the possibilities of a simple new deception test pioneered by William Marston, a lawyer and psychologist who would later earn fame as the creator of Wonder Woman, with her famous Lasso of Truth. (Marston unofficially used the test on some criminal defendants during probation proceedings.) Larson spent punishing hours creating a far more sophisticated test, tinkering in his university lab on an odd-looking assemblage of pumps and gauges that he would attach to the human body using an arm cuff and chest strap. His device would measure changes in pulse, respiration and blood pressure all at once, during continuous monitoring of a subject under interrogation. Larson believed the contraption would flag false answers via distinct fluctuations etched by a stylus onto a revolving drum of paper. An operator would then analyze and interpret the results.

002. A) By the spring of 1921, Larson unveiled the machine he called a cardio-pneumo-psycho-gram, and later simply a polygraph, a nod to the multiple physical signals recorded by the stylus. A San Francisco Examiner report later said it looked like some mix of “a radio set, a stethoscope, a dentist’s drill, a gas stove” and more, all arranged on a long wooden table. However ramshackle it appeared, Larson’s innovation, with its continuous battery of measurements, leaped beyond all previous attempts to track the body’s involuntary responses. In a frenzy of sensationalist reporting, the press dubbed Larson’s polygraph a “lie detector,” and the Examiner swooned: “All liars, regardless of cleverness, are doomed.”

003. D) Larson himself didn’t quite buy the hype. As he tested the invention, he found an alarming error rate and grew increasingly concerned about its official use. And while many departments across the country embraced the device, judges proved even more skeptical than Larson. As early as 1923, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled polygraph results inadmissible at trial because the tests were not widely accepted by relevant experts. Still, cops kept using the machine. Larson watched in dismay as a former colleague patented an updated version of the idea in 1931.

004. B) While Larson’s original machine collected dust, imitators with sleeker modern versions proliferated, all hewing roughly to the same parameters as Larson’s – and millions of people were subject to testing. During the Cold War, the State Department used polygraph tests **to oust** alleged Communist sympathizers from the federal government. Many innocent government workers lost their livelihoods, while others who were eventually exposed as treasonous – including the infamous spy Aldrich Ames – managed to dupe the tests. For his part, Larson got a medical degree and spent his remaining career as a psychiatrist. Yet he was forever soured on the polygraph, eventually describing the device as his very own “Frankenstein’s monster,” unable to be controlled or killed.

005. C) In 1988, Congress finally passed a law generally banning private employers from requiring the test, though some government agencies still turn to it for screening, and police may use it on suspects as an investigative tool under certain circumstances. “It’s an instrument of great hope but also great pain,” says Kristen Frederick-Frost, curator of modern science at the National Museum of American History, where Larson’s original polygraph anchors an exhibition, “Forensic Science on Trial,” open through next summer. In the 1930s, the Berkeley Police Department almost tossed the machine in the trash, but Vollmer thought it might one day have historical value and saved it. In 1976, the Berkeley Police Department donated it to the Smithsonian, where it sat in storage for decades. Over the past five years, seven conservators have helped to revive its **motley** parts for display.

TASK	KEYS
001.	E
002.	A
003.	D
004.	B
005.	C

Article 2.

FORTY YEARS AGO, THE MAC TRIGGERED A REVOLUTION IN USER EXPERIENCE

As the Apple Macintosh turns 40, what began as Apple prioritizing the squishy concept of “user experience” in its 1984 flagship product is, today, clearly vindicated by its blockbuster products since. It turns out that designing for usability, efficiency, accessibility, elegance and delight pays off. Apple’s market capitalization is now over \$2.8 trillion, and its brand is every bit associated with the term “design” as the best New York or Milan fashion houses are. Apple turned technology into fashion, and it did it through user – experience.

006. B) When Apple announced the Macintosh personal computer with a Super Bowl XVIII television ad on January 22, 1984, it more resembled a movie premiere than a technology release. The commercial was, in fact, directed by filmmaker Ridley Scott. That’s because founder Steve Jobs knew he was not selling just computing power, storage or a desktop publishing solution. Rather, Jobs was selling a product for human beings to use, one to be taken into their homes and integrated into their lives. This was not about computing anymore. IBM, Commodore and Tandy did computers. As a human-computer interaction scholar, I believe that the first Macintosh was about humans feeling comfortable with a new extension of themselves, not as computer hobbyists but as everyday people. All that “computer stuff” – circuits and wires and separate motherboards and monitors – were neatly packaged and hidden away within one sleek, integrated box.

007. C) You weren’t supposed to dig into that box, and you didn’t need to dig into that box – not with the Macintosh. The everyday user wouldn’t think about the contents of that box any more than they thought about the stitching in their clothes. Instead, they would focus on how that box made them feel. As computers go, was the Macintosh innovative? Sure. But not for any particular computing breakthrough. The Macintosh was not the first computer to have a graphical user interface or employ the desktop metaphor: icons, files, folders, windows and so on. The Macintosh was not the first personal computer meant for home, office or educational use. It was not the first computer to use a mouse. It was not even the first computer from Apple to be or have any of these things. The Apple Lisa, released a year before, had them all.

008. A) It was not any one technical thing that the Macintosh did first. But the Macintosh brought together numerous advances that were about giving people an accessory – not for geeks or techno-hobbyists, but for home-office moms and soccer dads and eighth-grade students who used it to write documents, edit spreadsheets, make drawings and play games. The Macintosh revolutionized the personal computing industry and everything that was to follow because of its emphasis on providing a satisfying, simplified user experience. Where computers typically had complex input sequences in the form of typed commands or multibutton mice, the Macintosh used a desktop metaphor in which the computer screen presented a representation of a physical desk surface. Users could click directly on files and folders on the desktop to open them. It also had a one-button mouse that allowed users to click, double-click and drag-and-drop icons without typing commands.

009. E) The Xerox Alto had first exhibited the concept of icons, invented in David Canfield Smith’s 1975 PhD dissertation. The 1981 Xerox Star and 1983 Apple Lisa had used desktop metaphors. But these systems had been slow to operate and still cumbersome in many aspects of their interaction design. The Macintosh simplified the interaction techniques required to operate a computer and improved functioning to reasonable speeds. Complex keyboard

commands and dedicated keys were replaced with point-and-click operations, pull-down menus, draggable windows and icons, and system wide undo, cut, copy and paste. Unlike with the Lisa, the Macintosh could run only one program at a time, but this simplified the user experience. The Macintosh also provided a user interface toolbox for application developers, enabling applications to have a standard look and feel by using common interface widgets such as buttons, menus, fonts, dialogue boxes and windows. With the Macintosh, the learning curve for users was flattened, allowing people to feel proficient in short order. Computing, like clothing, was now for everyone.

010. D) Although I hesitate to use the clichés “natural” or “intuitive” when it comes to fabricated worlds on a screen - nobody is born knowing what a desktop window, pull-down menu or double-click is - the Macintosh was the first personal computer to make user experience the driver of technical achievement. It indeed was simple to operate, especially compared with command-line computers at the time. Whereas prior systems prioritized technical capability, the Macintosh was intended for nonspecialist users – at work, school or in the home – to experience a kind of out-of-the-box usability that today is the hallmark of not only most Apple products but an entire industry’s worth of consumer electronics, smart devices and computers of every kind. Rarely today do consumer products succeed in the market based on functionality alone. Consumers expect a good user experience and will pay a premium for it. The Macintosh started that obsession and demonstrated its centrality.

TASK	KEYS
006.	B
007.	C
008.	A
009.	E
010.	D

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 expression “has stuck with” means the same as:

- A. has intruded
- B. has taken root**
- C. has gotten bogged down
- D. has trespassed

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

- A. untrustworthy
- B. definite
- C. honest
- D. questionable**

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

- A. greenhorn**
- B. conscript
- C. simpleton
- D. probationer

014. The underlined word “to oust” means the same as:

- A. to deprive
- B. to displace**

- C. to appoint
- D. to incorporate

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

- A. diverse**
- B. versatile
- C. analogous
- D. consistent

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

- A. swampy
- B. paramount**
- C. imperceptible
- D. gradual

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

- A. win back
- B. settle up**
- C. cancel out
- D. smooth down

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

- A. exquisite**
- B. preposterous
- C. extravagant
- D. outlandish

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

- A. bulky**
- B. dimensional
- C. spatial
- D. diminutive

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

- A. salient feature**
- B. minor feature
- C. inconspicuous feature
- D. insignificant feature

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

Here is a summary of the article “Why the creator of one of the first ‘lie detectors’ lived to regret his invention”. 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 invention of the lie detector test was hailed as a revolutionary breakthrough in criminal justice, offering an objective and scientific method of determining guilt or innocence.

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

- E. 4
- F. 5

022. The reality exceeded all expectations as the lie detector test was error-free and often helped with the investigation.

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

023. Such widespread use of the lie detector test helped to avoid the methods of torture and the whole guilty people were convicted based on the testimony of this device.

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

024. While testing the invention, Larsen found a small number of errors but stopped worrying about its official use.

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

025. During the use of the lie detector in various government agencies, many illegal spies and criminals were identified, which contributed to the popularity of using this device.

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

026. Over the past five years, restorers have tried to restore parts of it for display, but failed because the sketches were lost.

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

027. Larsen was an amateur inventor who just wanted to use his knowledge for the benefit of the country.

- A. 0
- B. 1**
- C. 2

- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

028. Pretty quickly, Larsen was able to create a ridiculous kind of device that was very unusual in the way it was used.

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

029. One of the main problems with the device was that it could hardly measure blood pressure, pulse, and respiration at the same time.

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

030. The forensic examination of this device confirmed the effective use of this device, although it found minor inaccuracies that would not affect the final result.

- 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 “Forty years ago, the mac triggered a revolution in user experience”. 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 “Forty years ago, the mac triggered a revolution in user experience”.

031. the Macintosh / made computers / accessible / people / not tech enthusiasts

032. apple / revolutionized / concept of user experience

033. prioritized / user experience / technical capability / setting / new standard

034. start / trend of user experience / a key factor / product success

035. brand / synonymous / design / the same way / fashion houses.

Task 036. (Максимальное количество - 20 баллов)

Write your commentary on the article “Forty years ago, the mac triggered a revolution in user experience”. 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.

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.

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

В работе участника представлены:

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

Итого: максимум 10 баллов

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 выставляется оценка «0» по критерию «Решение коммуникативной задачи».

Коммуникативная задача не выполнена – отсутствуют необходимые аспекты или объём высказывания менее 162 слов.

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

Баллы за композиционное построение, лексико-грамматическое оформление текста.

Общая оценка за оформление выводится на основании критериев, приведённых в таблице:

Композиция (максимум 2 балла)	Лексика (максимум 3 балла)	Грамматика (максимум 3 балла)	Орфография (максимум 1 балл)	Пунктуация (максимум 1 балл)
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Итого: максимум 10 баллов

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.

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:

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.

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.

Лексика - 1 балл

Участник демонстрирует не достаточный лексический запас, необходимый для раскрытия темы, не точный выбор слов и не адекватное владение лексикой. В работе имеются 3-4 незначительные (негрубые) лексические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание текста.

Лексика - 0 баллов

Участник не владеет лексическим запасом, необходимым для раскрытия темы, не точный выбор слов и не адекватное владение лексикой. В работе имеются 5-6 незначительных (негрубых) лексических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание текста и/или 1-2 грубые ошибки, затрудняющие понимание текста.

Грамматика:

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.

Грамматика - 2 балла

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

Грамматика - 1 балл

Участник не демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. В работе имеются 3-4 грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание высказывания.

Грамматика - 0 баллов

Участник не демонстрирует грамотное и уместное употребление грамматических структур. В работе имеются 5-6 грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание высказывания и/или 1-2 грубые ошибки, затрудняющие понимание текста.

Орфография:**Орфография – 1 балл**

Участник демонстрирует уверенное владение навыками орфографии. Работа не имеет ошибок с точки зрения орфографии.

Орфография – 0 баллов

В тексте присутствуют орфографические ошибки (1–3).

Пунктуация:**Пунктуация - 1 балл**

Участник демонстрирует уверенное владение навыками пунктуации. В работе могут быть 1–2 пунктуационные ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание высказывания.

Пунктуация - 0 баллов

В тексте присутствуют пунктуационные ошибки (3–4).

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) He wasted no time looking for a new car.

soon

He looked for a new car _____ possibly could. (4 words)

= He looked for a new car **as soon as he** possibly could

037. Despite the wind and rain, the climbers were able to put up their tent.

managed

Despite the wind and rain, the climbers _____ their tent. (4 words)

= **managed to put up**

038. She's worked very hard in the garden.

deal

She's done a _____ in the garden. (4 words)

= **great deal of work**

039. I'm sure Sue was pleased when she saw the coat you bought her.

been

Sue _____ when she saw the coat you bought her. (4 words)

= **must have been pleased**

040. We're getting a friend to repair the roof.

having

We _____ by a friend. (5 words)

= **are having the roof repaired**

041. Unfortunately, I haven't got enough money to go on holiday this year.

afford

I wish I _____ on holiday this year. (4 words)

= **could afford to go**

042. His condition improved so rapidly he went home four days after the operation.

such

There _____ in his condition he went home four days after the operation. (5 words)

= **was such a rapid improvement**

043. I can hear laughter coming from the neighbours' flat.

people

I _____ in the neighbour's flat. (4 words)

= **can hear people laughing**

044. Jane is a strong swimmer, but she can't swim across that lake.

capable

Although Jane is a strong swimmer, she _____ across that lake.

(5 words)

= **is not capable of swimming**

045. Chiara spent years trying to pass the First Certificate exam.

took

It _____ the First Certificate exam. (5 words)

= **took Chiara years to pass**

046. This season our football team started well.

got

Our football team _____ start this season. (5 words)

= **got off to a good**

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.

ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Under (**047.** _____), the power of Parliament was growing. After she died, her cousin, king of Scotland, became King James I of England. This was the end of (**048.** _____) and the beginning of (**049.** _____). At this time, there were religious reformers who thought the Anglican Church (Church of England) was not strict enough

and they wanted to reform it. These groups of religious reformers were called (050. _____), because they wanted to purify the church. After King James I died, his son became King Charles I. Charles believed in the divine power of kings and tried to rule without Parliament. He tried to arrest Members of Parliament but it fought back.

This led to the fact that the First English Civil War broke out in (051. _____), largely due to ongoing conflicts between James' son, Charles I, and Parliament. The defeat of the Royalist army by the New Model Army of Parliament at the Battle of Naseby in (052. _____) effectively destroyed the king's forces. Charles I surrendered to the Scottish army at Newark. He was eventually handed over to the English Parliament in early 1647. He escaped, and (053. _____) began, but the New Model Army quickly secured the country. The capture and trial of Charles I led to the execution of him in January 1649 at Whitehall Gate in London, making England a (054. _____). This shocked the rest of Europe. The king argued to the end that only God could judge him.

The New Model Army, commanded by (055. _____), then scored decisive victories against Royalist armies in Ireland and Scotland. After he died in 1658, his son succeeded him in the office but he was forced to abdicate within a year. For a while it seemed as if a new civil war would begin as the New Model Army split into factions. Troops stationed in Scotland under the command of (056. _____) eventually marched on London to restore order.

047.

A. Elizabeth I

B. Mary I

C. Anna

D. Mary II

048.

A House of York

B. the House of Stuart

C. the Tudor dynasty

D. House of Lancaster

049.

A. the House of Stuart

B. House of York

C. House of Lancaster

D. the Tudor dynasty

050.

A. Puritans

B. Protestant

C. Huguenots

D. Catholics

051.

A. 1642

B. 1641

C. 1643

D. 1644

052.

A. June 1645

B. July 1644

- C. August 1643
- D. September 1646

053.

- A. Second English Civil War**
- B. an uprising
- C. overthrow of the English government
- D. the Protestant Revolution

054.

- A. republic**
- B. monarchy
- C. democracy
- D. anarchy

055.

- A. Oliver Cromwell**
- B. Robert Devereux
- C. Edward Montagu
- D. Richard Cromwell

056.

- A. George Monck**
- B. Thomas Fairfax
- C. John Lambert
- D. Francis Drake

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