

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

**ОТВЕТЫ
КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ**

Заключительный этап

9 класс

Вариант № 25-ОШ-2-09 Английский язык-1

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.

ANIMALS CAN TELL RIGHT FROM WRONG

Until recently, humans were thought to be the only species to experience complex emotions and have a sense of morality. But Professor Marc Bekoff, an ecologist at University of Colorado, Boulder, US, believes that morals are 'hard-wired' into the brains of all mammals and provide the 'social glue' that allows animals to live together in groups.

001. D) His conclusions will assist animal welfare groups pushing to have animals treated more humanely. Professor Bekoff, who presents his case in his book *Wild Justice*, said: 'Just as in humans, the moral nuances of a particular culture or group will be different from another, but they are certainly there. Moral codes are species specific, so they can be difficult to compare with each other or with humans.' Professor Bekoff believes morals developed in animals to help regulate behaviour in social groups. He claims that these help to limit fighting within the group and encourage co-operative behaviour. His ideas have met with some controversy in the scientific community. Professor Frans de Waal, who examines the behaviour of primates,

including chimpanzees, at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, US, said: 'I don't believe animals are moral in the sense we humans are – with a well-developed and reasoned sense of right and wrong – rather that human morality incorporates a set of psychological tendencies and capacities such as empathy, reciprocity, a desire for co-operation and harmony that are older than our species. Human morality was not formed from scratch, but grew out of our primate psychology. Primate psychology has ancient roots and I agree that pack animals show many of the same tendencies and have an intense sociality.'

002. C) Wolves live in tight-knit social groups that are regulated by strict rules. Wolves also demonstrate fairness. During play, dominant wolves will appear to exchange roles with lower-ranking wolves. They pretend to be submissive and go so far as to allow biting by the lower-ranking wolves, provided it is not too hard. Prof Bekoff argues that without a moral code governing their actions, this kind of behaviour would not be possible. Astonishingly, if an animal becomes aggressive, it will perform a 'play bow' to ask forgiveness before play resumes. In other members of the dog family, play is controlled in a similar way. Among coyotes, cubs which are too aggressive are ignored by the rest of the group and often end up having to leave entirely. Experiments with domestic dogs, where one animal was given some 'sweets' and another wasn't, have shown that they possess a sense of fairness as they allowed their companion to eat some. Animals that live in herds and social groups have also been found capable of sympathy.

003. E) Elephants are intensely sociable and emotional animals. Research by Iain Douglas-Hamilton, from the department of zoology at Oxford University, suggests elephants experience compassion and has found evidence of elephants helping injured members of their herd. In 2003, a herd of 11 elephants rescued antelopes which were being held inside an enclosure in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. The top female elephant unfastened all of the metal latches holding the gates closed and swung them open, allowing the antelopes to escape. This is thought to be a rare example of animals showing empathy for members of another species – a trait previously thought to be the exclusive preserve of humankind. A laboratory experiment involved training Diana monkeys to insert a token into a slot to obtain food. A male who had become skilled at the task was found to be helping the oldest female, who had not learned how to do it. On three occasions the male monkey picked up tokens she dropped and inserted them into the slot and allowed her to have the food. As there was no benefit for the male monkey, Professor Bekoff argues that this is a clear example of an animal's actions being driven by some internal moral compass. For a long time such behaviour used to be considered typical exclusively for apes.

004. A) Since chimpanzees are known to be among the most cognitively advanced of the great apes and our closet cousins, it is perhaps not remarkable that scientist should suggest they live by moral codes. A chimpanzee known as Knuckles is the only known captive chimpanzee to suffer from cerebral palsy, which leaves him physically and mentally impaired. What is extraordinary is that scientists have observed other chimpanzees interacting with him differently and he is rarely subjected to intimidating displays of aggression from older males. Chimpanzees also demonstrate a sense of justice and those who deviate from the code of conduct of a group are set upon by other members as punishment. Experiments with rats have shown that they will not take food if they know their actions will cause pain to another rat. In lab tests, rats were given food which then caused a second group of rats to receive an electric shock. The rats with the food stopped eating rather than see this happen. The experiments conducted with different species are numerous. However, incontestable scientific evidence that all animals are able to have empathy was not found until recently.

005. B) Whales have been found to have spindle cells in their brains. These specialised cells were thought to be restricted to humans and great apes, and appear to play a role in empathy and understanding the emotions of others. Humpback whales, fin whales, killer whales and sperm whales have all been found to have spindle cells. They also have three times as many spindle cells as humans and are thought to be older in evolutionary terms. This finding suggests that emotional judgements such as empathy may have evolved considerably earlier in history than formerly thought and could be widespread in the animal kingdom.

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

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

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

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

- A. blurred
- B. threatened
- C. weakened**
- D. improved

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

- A. interrupting
- B. scaring**
- C. disturbing
- D. distracting

008. What does the phrase “**set upon**” mean?

- A. surround
- B. suppress
- C. ignore
- D. attack**

009. What does the word “**fairness**” mean?

- A. justice**
- B. devotion
- C. character
- D. loyalty

010. What does the word “**submissive**” mean?

- A. exhausted
- B. playful
- C. obedient**
- D. energetic

011. What does the word “**resume**” mean?

- A. retain
- B. restart**
- C. recall
- D. reproach

012. What does the word “**controversy**” mean?

- A. hesitation
- B. confusion
- C. disagreement**
- D. approval

013. What does the word “reciprocity” mean?

- A. revision
- B. concession**
- C. recognition
- D. generosity

014. What does the word “compassion” mean?

- A. sympathy**
- B. fear
- C. confidence
- D. sorrow

015. What does the expression “from scratch” mean?

- A. from now on
- B. from memory
- C. from old times
- D. from nothing**

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

Here some facts from the article “Animals can tell right from wrong”. However, some sentences contain factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose “0”. If there is an error, choose “1”.

016. In his book *Wild Justice* Professor Bekoff said: “Just as in humans, moral codes in every culture or group of animals are the same.

- A. 0
- B. 1**

017. Moral codes help to limit fighting within animal groups and encourage co-operative behavior.

- A. 0**
- B. 1

18. Professor Frans de Wall, who examines the behavior of primates, admits that animals have the same sense of morality as humans.

- A. 0
- B. 1**

19. Wolves live in tight-knit groups but do not have strict rules.

- A. 0
- B. 1**

20. Surprisingly, if an animal gets aggressive, it has to perform a “play bow” to ask for forgiveness, otherwise, the play does not go on.

- A. 0**
- B. 1

21. Experiments with domestic dogs have demonstrated that they hardly possess a sense of fairness, as they never shared “sweets” with their companion.

- A. 0
- B. 1**

22. In 2003 a herd of elephants rescued coyotes that were being held inside an enclosure.

A. 0

B. 1

23. While training Diana monkeys a man helped the oldest female to get the food.

A. 0

B. 1

24. Chimpanzees demonstrate a sense of justice and those who do not follow the moral code are set upon by other members of the group.

A. 0

B. 1

25. Spine cells have been proved to be restricted to humans and great apes.

A. 0

B. 1

Part 2. Writing

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

You have read the article “Animals can tell right from wrong”. Put these events in the correct chronological order.

026. D) Traditionally humans are thought to be the only species to have a sense of morality and to experience complex emotions. Professor Franse de Waal, who examines the behavior of primates, shares this point of view. Although he doesn't deny the fact that primates have capacities such as empathy, reciprocity, a desire for cooperation and harmony, he doesn't believe animals are moral in the sense humans are.

027. A) Professor Marc Bekoff, an ecologist at University of Colorado disagrees with Franse de Waal claiming that moral codes are “hard-wired” into the brains of all mammals, which allows them to live together in groups. To prove this assumption a lot of experiments on pack and herd animals have been carried out. The results give evidence that animals tend to demonstrate fairness. For example, dominant wolves exchange roles with low-ranking wolves, coyotes ignore or leave out of the group the cubs whose behavior is found socially unacceptable. Domestic dogs demonstrate fairness allowing their companions to eat their “sweets”.

028. E) Further experiments have proved the ability of animals to experience compassion. Observation of rats has shown that they refuse to take food if they know their actions will cause pain to another rat. Iain Douglas-Hamilton, a zoologist at Oxford University, found evidence that elephants help injured members of their herd. Moreover, in 2003 a herd of 11 elephants gave a rare example of empathy for members of another species, rescuing antelopes from an enclosure.

029. C) Such demonstrations of empathy and justice are more predictable in great apes and did not come as a surprise. Thus, a physically and mentally impaired member of the group is treated more gently and is rarely subjected to aggression from older males. Those who deviate from the code of conduct are punished, like in the experiments with groups of pack and herd animals given above.

030. B) The most recent discovery has been finding spindle cells in the brain of whales. These specialized cells, which play a crucial role in empathy and understanding emotions of others, were thought to be restricted only to humans and great apes. Now there is a significant scientific proof to Marc Berkoff's theory in addition to the results of numerous experiments.

026. D
027. A
028. E
029. C
030. B

Task 031. (Максимальное количество баллов -20 баллов)

Write a commentary on the given information from the article “Animals can tell right from wrong”. 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)»

Task 031.

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 (0 баллов)** – отсутствуют необходимые аспекты ИЛИ объём высказывания менее 135 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)
--	---	--	---	---

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 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 the sentence.

The example (0) is done for you.

0) I don't know why he has not come.

for

I don't know the _____. (5 words)

I don't know the **reason for his not coming**.

032. The group continued to walk despite the rain starting to fall. (3 words)

even

The group went on _____ started to rain.

=even though it

033. "Do you know the cost of the trips?" asked Pamela. (4 words)

much

Pamela asked if I knew _____ were.

= how much the trips

034. Companies are selling an increasing number of goods on the Internet. (4 words)

sold

An increasing number of goods _____ the Internet.

=are being sold on

035. You are welcome to contact me if you need more information. (5 words)

touch

Please feel free _____ me if you need more information.

=to get in touch with

036. I cannot get all the clothes in the suitcase. (5 words)

big

The suitcase _____ take all my clothes.

=is not big enough to

037. My sister doesn't play the piano now as well as she used to. (5 words)

better

My sister used to _____ she does now.

=play the piano better than

038. I don't eat in restaurants because it is so expensive. (5 words)

out

I would eat _____ so expensive.

=out if it was not

=out if it were not

039. "All your complaints will be investigated by my staff tomorrow," said the manager. (3 words)

look

The bank manager promised that his staff _____ all our complaints the next day.

= would look into

040. I saw Mark a year ago. (5 words)

since

I have _____ year.

= not seen Mark since last

041. I found it difficult to follow the instructions. (3 words)

difficulty

I _____ the instructions.

= had difficulty following

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.

ARTS AND LITERATURE IN BRITAIN OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Although the novel was by no means the invention of the 19th century, it flourished during this era. The great changes brought about by **(042. _____)** led the authors working during the reign of **(043. _____)** to dwell on social issues in their works, in

contrast to brooding introspection of preceding (044. _____) period. Writers such as (045. _____) and Elizabeth Gaskell exposed the life of the urban poor, while George Eliot and Thomas Hardy reflected the harsh realities in (046. _____), and William (047. _____) satirized the snobbishness and ambitions of the upper and middle class.

The influence of Romanticism, however, lived on in the Gothic novels of Sheridan Le Fanu, Bram Stoker and in the atmospheric sense of place of the (048. _____) and in the art world: in the haunting landscapes of J.M.W. Turner and (049. _____). Later Edward Elgar produced music “wonderful in its heroic melancholy”, as Yeats put it.

Finally, in the age in which children were often sentimentalized (though (050. _____) was still a reality of life for many), Beatrix Potter, Anna Swell, (051. _____) and Robert Louis Stevenson, among others wrote classics for the young that endure to this day.

042.

- A. militarization
- B. colonization
- C. industrialization**
- D. liberalization

043.

- A. Henry VIII
- B. Elizabeth I
- C. George IV
- D. Victoria**

044.

- A. Romantic**
- B. Renaissance
- C. Classical
- D. Modern

045.

- A. Edgar Allan Poe
- B. Charles Dickens**
- C. Jack London
- D. Bernard Show

046.

- A. army and navy
- B. rural society**
- C. high society
- D. colonial society

047.

- A. Thackeray**
- B. the Conqueror
- C. Shakespeare
- D. Faulkner

048.

- A. Grimm brothers
- B. Moriarty sisters
- C. Bronte sisters**
- D. Mann brothers

049.

- A. Andy Warhol
- B. William Hogarth
- C. Edgar Degas
- D. John Constable**

050.

- A. religious education
- B. child labour**
- C. home schooling
- D. boarding schools

051.

- A. Lewis Carroll**
- B. Mark Twain
- C. Astrid Lindgren
- D. Joanne Rowling

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



Н.Ю. Гвоздецкая