



ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ 2020/2021 гг.  
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**Комплект заданий**

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**Task 1. You will hear a lecture on changes in family structure. First, you will have 20 seconds to look at the questions 1-10. Listen and answer questions 1-10. Complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.**

1. Recent changes in society are eroding the traditional \_\_\_\_\_ structure.
2. Slightly fewer than 50% of American children under 13 live in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Statistics show that cohabitating couples are more liable \_\_\_\_\_ than married couples.
4. DINKS focus on \_\_\_\_\_ rather than having children.

**Answer the questions below. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.**

5. How many children in the UK now live in single parent families? \_\_\_\_\_
6. According to some sociologists, who are responsible for the rise in single parenting? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What have the largest group of lone parents never done? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Where are single parent families more likely to live? \_\_\_\_\_

**Which two points does the lecturer give as disadvantages for living alone? Choose TWO letters from A-E.**

9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_

- A People living alone will need help from the community.
- B It is more likely to foster fragmented population.
- C It creates an accommodation shortage.
- D It is more expensive for an individual to live alone.
- E People may have children too late

**Task 2. You will hear a woman describing five different unusual musical instruments from around the world. For questions 11-15, choose from the list A-F which instrument best fits the description given. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

11. Instrument 1
12. Instrument 2

- A It is entirely made of wood.
- B It is similar to a guitar.



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**13. Instrument 3**

**14. Instrument 4**

**15. Instrument 5**

**C** It is played by blowing through it.

**D** It is difficult to transport.

**E** It can no longer be made.

**F** It serves another purpose.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

**READING**

**Time: 45 minutes**

**Task 1. You are going to read an extract from a science fiction novel called "1984". For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

'How is the Dictionary getting on?' said Winston, raising his voice to overcome the noise. 'Slowly,' said Syme. 'I'm on the adjectives. It's fascinating.' He had brightened up immediately at the mention of Newspeak\*. He pushed his bowl aside, took up his hunk of bread in one delicate hand and his cheese in the other, and leaned across the table so as to be able to speak without shouting.

'The Eleventh Edition is the definitive edition,' he said. 'We're getting the language into its final shape - the shape it's going to have when nobody speaks anything else. When we've finished with it, people like you will have to learn it all over again. You think, I dare say, that our chief job is inventing new words. But not a bit of it! We're destroying words – scores of them, hundreds of them, every day. We're cutting the language down to the bone. The Eleventh Edition won't contain a single word that will become obsolete before the year 2050.'

He bit hungrily into his bread and swallowed a couple of mouthfuls, then continued speaking, with a sort of pedant's passion. His thin dark face had become animated, his eyes had lost their mocking expression and grown almost dreamy.

'It's a beautiful thing, the destruction of words. Of course the great wastage is in the verbs and adjectives, but there are hundreds of nouns that can be got rid of as well. It isn't only the synonyms; there are also the antonyms. After all, what justification is there for a word which is simply the opposite of some other word? A word contains its opposite in itself. Take "good", for instance. If you have a word like "good", what need is there for a word like "bad"? "Ungood" will do just as well - better, because it's an exact opposite, which the other is not. Or again, if you want a stronger version of "good", what sense is there in having a whole string of vague useless words like "excellent" and "splendid" and all the rest of them? "Plusgood" covers the meaning, or "doubleplusgood" if you want something stronger still. Of course we use those forms already. But in the final version of Newspeak there'll be nothing else. In the end the whole notion of goodness and badness will be covered by



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only six words - in reality, only one word. Don't you see the beauty of that, Winston? It was B. B.'s \*\* idea originally, of course,' he added as an afterthought.

A sort of vapid eagerness flitted across Winston's face at the mention of Big Brother. Nevertheless, Syme immediately detected a certain lack of enthusiasm.' You haven't a real appreciation of Newspeak, Winston,' he said almost sadly. 'Even when you write it you're still thinking in Oldspeak. I've read some of those pieces that you write in "The Times" occasionally. They're good enough, but they're translations. In your heart you'd prefer to stick to Oldspeak, with all its vagueness and its useless shades of meaning. You don't grasp the beauty of the destruction of words. Do you know that Newspeak is the only language in the world whose vocabulary gets smaller every year?'

Winston did know that, of course. He smiled, sympathetically he hoped, not trusting himself to speak. Syme bit off another fragment of the dark-coloured bread, chewed it briefly, and went on:

'Don't you see that the whole aim of Newspeak is to narrow the range of thought? In the end we shall make thought crime literally impossible because there will be no words in which to express it. Every concept that can ever be needed, will be expressed by exactly one word, with its meaning rigidly defined and all its subsidiary meanings rubbed out and forgotten. Already, in the Eleventh Edition, we're not far from that point. But the process will still be continuing long after you and I are dead. Every year fewer and fewer words, and the range of consciousness always a little smaller. Even now, of course, there's no reason or excuse for committing thought crime. It's merely a question of self-discipline, reality control. But in the end there won't be any need even for that. The Revolution will be complete when the language is perfect. Newspeak is Ingsoc\*\*\* and Ingsoc is Newspeak,' he added with a sort of mystical satisfaction. 'Has it ever occurred to you, Winston, that by the year 2050, at the very latest, not a single human being will be alive who could understand such a conversation as we are having now?'

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\***Newspeak** is the fictional language of Oceania, a totalitarian super state that is the setting of George Orwell's dystopian 1949 novel «Nineteen Eighty-Four».

\*\***B.B. (Big Brother)** is a fictional character and symbol in the novel. He is the leader of a totalitarian state wherein the ruling party **Ingsoc** wields total power over the inhabitants.

1. Winston and Syme are

A in a cafeteria.

B at a party.

C at school.

D in an office.



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2. Syme likes
  - A the food.
  - B hearing Winston's opinions.
  - C talking about his work.
  - D to shout.
3. What kinds of words are being the most greatly reduced?
  - A adjectives
  - B verbs and adjectives
  - C nouns
  - D everything except antonyms
4. What can be gathered about Winston's attitude towards Newspeak?
  - A He finds it exciting.
  - B He studies it eagerly.
  - C He is outspokenly against it.
  - D He accepts it unhappily.
5. Which of the following best describes Newspeak?
  - A It is a historical language being reconstructed.
  - B It is a highly simplified language designed to prevent thought.
  - C It was invented to help citizens to escape oppressive government.
  - D It is a new language that is incredibly difficult to learn.
6. What kind of future does Syme imagine?
  - A Everyone will be better educated.
  - B People will be safe because there will be no violent crime.
  - C People will not have enough language to think at all.
  - D People will communicate better and more effectively.

**Task 2. You are going to read a text about biometrics. Answer questions 7-20 after reading the text.**

**BIOMETRICS**

**A** The term "biometrics" is derived from the Greek words bio (life) and metric (to measure). It refers to technologies for measuring and analyzing a person's physiological or behavioural characteristics, such as fingerprints, irises, voice patterns, facial patterns and hand measurements, for identification and verification purposes. One of the earliest known examples of biometrics in practice was a form of fingerprinting used in China in the 14th century. Chinese merchants stamped children's palm prints and footprints on paper with ink to distinguish the young children from one another. This method of biometrics is still being practiced today.

**B** Until the late 1800s, identification largely relied upon "photographic memory". In the 1890s, an anthropologist and police desk clerk in Paris named Alphonse Bertillon sought to fix the problem of identifying convicted criminals and turned



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biometrics into a distinct field of study. He developed a method of multiple body measurements which was named after him – Bertillonage. Bertillion based his system on the claim that measurement of adult bones does not change after the age of twenty. He also introduced a cataloguing system, which enabled the filing and checking of records quite quickly. His system was used by police authorities throughout the world, until 1903, when two identical measurements were obtained for two different persons at Fort Leavenworth prison. The prison switched to fingerprinting the following day and the rest of the world soon followed, abandoning Bertillonage forever. After the failure of Bertillonage, the police started using fingerprinting, which was developed by Richard Edward Henry of Scotland Yard, essentially reverting to the same methods used by the Chinese for years.

**C** In the past three decades biometrics has moved from a single method (fingerprinting) to more than ten different methods. Hundreds of companies are involved with this development and continue to improve their methods as the technology available to them advances. As the industry grows, however, so does the public concern over privacy issues. Laws and regulations continue to be drafted and standards are beginning to be developed. While no other biometric has yet reached the wide range of use of fingerprinting, some are beginning to be used in both business and legal areas.

**D** Identification and verification have long been in practice by presenting a personal document, such as a licence, ID card or a passport. It may also require personal information such as passwords or PINs. For security reasons, often two, or all three, of these systems are combined but as times progress, we are in constant need for more secure and accurate measures. Authentication by biometric verification is becoming increasingly common in corporate and public security systems, consumer electronics and point-of-sale applications. In addition to security, the driving force behind biometric verification has been convenience. Already, many European countries are introducing a biometric passport which will carry a paper-thin computer chip to store the facial image and at least one additional biometric identifier. This will help to counter fraudulent efforts to obtain duplicate passports and will verify the identity of the holder against the document.

**E** Identification and verification are mainly used today in the fight against crime with the methods of fingerprint and DNA analysis. It is also used in security for granting access rights by voice pattern recognition. Additionally, it is used for personal comfort by identifying a person and changing personal settings accordingly, as in setting car seats by facial recognition. Starting in early 2000, the use of biometrics in schools has become widespread, particularly in the UK and USA. A number of justifications are given for such practices, including combating truancy, and replacing library cards or meal cards with fingerprinting systems. Opponents of





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school biometrics have raised privacy concerns against the creation of databases that would progressively include the entire population.

**F** Biometric devices consist of a reader or scanning device, software that converts the gathered information into digital form, and a database that stores the biometric data for comparison with previous records. When converting the biometric input, the software identifies specific points of data as match points. The match points are processed using an algorithm into a value that can be compared with biometric data in the database. There are two types of biometrics: behavioural and physical. Behavioural biometrics is generally used for verification while physical biometrics can be used for either identification or verification.

**G** Iris-pattern and retina-pattern authentication methods are already employed in some bank automatic teller machines. Voice waveform recognition, a method of verification that has been used for many years with tape recordings in telephone wiretaps, is now being used for access to proprietary databanks in research facilities. Facial-recognition technology has been used by law enforcement to pick out individuals in large crowds with considerable reliability. Hand geometry is being used in industry to provide physical access to buildings. Earlobe geometry has been used to disprove the identity of individuals who claim to be someone they are not (identity theft). Signature comparison is not as reliable, all by itself, as other biometric verification methods but offers an extra layer of verification when used in conjunction with one or more other methods. No matter what biometric methodology is used, the identification verification process remains the same. A record of a person's unique characteristic is captured and kept in a database. Later on, when identification verification is required, a new record is captured and compared with the previous record in the database. If the data in the new record matches that in the database record, the person's identity is confirmed.

**H** As technology advances, and time goes on, more and more private companies and public utilities will use biometrics for safe, accurate identification. However, these advances will raise many concerns throughout society, where many may not be educated on the methods. Some believe technology can cause physical harm to an individual using it, or that instruments used are unsanitary. For example, there are concerns that retina scanners might not always be clean. There are also concerns as to whether our personal information taken through biometric methods can be misused, tampered with, or sold, e.g. by criminals stealing, rearranging or copying the biometric data. Also, the data obtained using biometrics can be used in unauthorised ways without the individual's consent. Much still remains to be seen in the effectiveness of biometric verification before we can identify it as the safest system for identification.



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**The text has eight paragraphs A-H. Which paragraph contains the following information?**

7. possible health hazards associated with the use of biometrics
8. convicted criminals were not the first to be identified by the use of biometrics
9. the application of mathematics in assessing biometric data
10. despite its limitations, biometrics has become a commercial field of activity
11. Some biometric methods are useful only in conjunction with others

**Complete the sentences below. Choose no more than two words from the text for each answer.**

12. Members of the public are becoming increasingly worried about the \_\_\_\_\_ that may accompany the use of biometrics.
13. Biometrics can be used to improve the \_\_\_\_\_ of drivers and passengers.
14. Regardless of the technology used, it has one common purpose: to find somebody's \_\_\_\_\_ and store it on computer.

**Complete the summary with the list of words A-L below.**

### BIOMETRICS

As long ago as the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the Chinese made use of biometrics in order to tell young children apart, but it was only in the 1890s when it was first used by the authorities as a means of **15. \_\_\_\_** in criminal cases. The system developed by the Frenchman Bertillon – that of measuring adult bones – was flawed, however, and so police adopted **16. \_\_\_\_** as a more reliable way of identifying suspects. Governments, companies and even schools employ biometric technology to ensure, for example, that people do not enter a country illegally, gain access to certain buildings, or assume someone else's **17. \_\_\_\_**. Apart from security, another important **18. \_\_\_\_** behind biometric verification has been **19. \_\_\_\_**. The use of biometrics, however, has its critics, who say that the data collected could be used for different purposes without our **20. \_\_\_\_**.

<b>A</b> identification	<b>B</b> security	<b>C</b> convenience
<b>D</b> scanning	<b>E</b> fingerprinting	<b>F</b> identity
<b>G</b> violation	<b>H</b> measuring	<b>I</b> justification
<b>J</b> approval	<b>K</b> factor	<b>L</b> apprehension

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**



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**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Task 1. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.**

It's difficult when you want to buy an 1. \_\_\_\_\_ **OUTRAGE**  
expensive but 2. \_\_\_\_\_ new outfit. Shop **STYLE ASSIST**  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ can be very helpful, of course, but they can **PERSUADE**  
also be very 4. \_\_\_\_\_. They want to make a sale and **IMAGINE**  
will say anything 5. \_\_\_\_\_ to make you part with your **INSTALL**  
money. Sometimes they may suggest you pay in 6. \_\_\_\_\_ **FOND**  
or they may use other innovative methods. However, if you have a **TASTE**  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ for good quality clothes and are looking for **INSPIRE**  
something 8. \_\_\_\_\_ then you should find your **EXCEL**  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ in small boutiques that sell clothes of 10.  
\_\_\_\_\_ quality — for a price!

**Task 2. 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. You must use between two to five words, including the word given.**

**11.** Michael is not usually rude.

**like**

It is \_\_\_\_\_ rude.

**12.** My brother was treated unfairly by his teachers.

**deserve**

My brother \_\_\_\_\_ treated that way by his teachers.

**13.** What a pity you didn't come to the party.

**wish**

I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.

**14.** Someone stole Jane's purse while she was out.

**had**

Jane \_\_\_\_\_ while she was out.

**15.** It was our first trip to Italy so we were very excited about it.

**time**

It was the \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy so we were very excited about it.





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16. The expert had no idea that the painting was not genuine.

**know**

Little \_\_\_\_\_ that the painting was not genuine.

17. I'm sure they didn't show up here last night.

**shown**

They \_\_\_\_\_ here last night.

18. We must make a decision now.

**high**

It's \_\_\_\_\_ a decision.

19. They say the boss will be leaving the company soon.

**said**

The boss \_\_\_\_\_ the company soon.

20. He failed the test because he hadn't studied.

**have**

He \_\_\_\_\_ if he had studied.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

**WRITING**  
**Time: 40 minutes**

**Write an answer to one of the following questions. Write your answer in 150-180 words in an appropriate style.**

1. You recently saw this notice in an international magazine called *Travelling the World*.

**We Need Articles!**

We are seeking readers' articles about a memorable holiday they have taken. We want to know where you went and what it was like, what you did there, and what made memorable.

We will publish the most interesting articles!

Write your **article**.



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2. You saw this notice in an entertainment magazine:

**Reviews Wanted**

Have you visited a wonderful or awful café recently?

Now is your chance to write about it. We are looking for reviews of cafés.

Describe your experience at the café.

Say why you were satisfied or dissatisfied with it.

We will publish the most interesting reviews.

Write your **review**.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**