

РОССИЙСКАЯ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ШКОЛА

ВЕСЕННЯЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

PART I LISTENING

SECTION 1 (QUESTIONS 1-10)

*You will hear each extract **ONCE**.*

You will hear 2 students discussing the new term at their university.

Questions 1-5

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

	John	Jane
Day of Arrival	Thursday	(1) _____
Subjects Studying	Economics Maths French	(2) _____ History Music
Monday's 9am lecture	French	History
Monday's 2pm lecture	Maths	(3) _____
Wednesday afternoon sport selected	(4) _____	Volleyball
Location of Sport	sports hall	(5) _____

Questions 6 -9

Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER*** for each answer.

6 Students can choose from how many essay titles for their first assignment?

7 Where did John travel during the summer?

8 What is the word limit for the essays?

9 When must the first essay be handed in by?

Question 10

Circle the correct letter A - C.

10 Where will John and Jane meet up later that day?

- A the economics course office
- B the economics common room
- C the campus cafeteria

SECTION 2 (QUESTIONS 11-20)

You will hear each extract **ONCE**.

You will hear part of a lecture on cities of the future.

Questions 11 – 17

Complete the table below. Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

	Few Features	Size	Problems
transport	individual transportation	roads will be narrower	levels of investment
commercial areas	roofs will have (11) _____	(12) _____ of current area	(13) _____ will be limited to outskirts
residential areas	homes made of (14) _____	will be limited to 15,000	providing enough housing for (15) _____
energy sources	(16) _____ will be an energy source	energy plants will be smaller	Noise and congestion caused by (17) _____

Questions 18 – 20

Answer the questions below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Which three types of accommodation does the speaker say will increase in city centres?

18 _____

19 _____

20 _____

Transfer your answers onto the Answer Sheet

PART II STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Choose one answer which best fits the gap in each sentence.

1. At the interview with the company's CEO I _____ advice I will never forget.
A took some **B** received an advice **C** was given an **D** was given some
2. I don't really care anymore, _____ candidate will do.
A both **B** every **C** none **D** either
3. The room is in disarray, it _____ searched by the police.
A likely **B** will be **C** can have been **D** must have been
4. She _____ two silver medals in the World Championship, but it was only her first big success. She still had to prove herself at the Olympics.
A might have won **B** would won **C** has won **D** must have won
5. Exports _____ momentum, supported by an increase in the world demand.
A met **B** reached **C** gained **D** fulfilled
6. The employees were told to stop work _____ further notice.
A before **B** until **C** till not **D** in
7. I am pretty sure that someone _____ through my documents last night.
A has been looking **B** looked **C** looks **D** used to look
8. My dad was _____ for breaking promises.
A celebrated **B** imminent **C** outstanding **D** notorious
9. _____ do you understand about the reasons _____ his behaviour.
A Some; for **B** Nothing; of **C** Little; for **D** Few; of
10. I am afraid that police have insisted that you _____ access to the patient.
A shouldn't be allow **B** aren't be allowed **C** not be allowed **D** don't be allowed
11. I made omelettes from the eggs people threw _____ our house!
A to **B** at **C** on **D** onto
12. I promise, I _____ you regularly.
A am going to write **B** will be writing **C** will write **D** am writing
13. We critically look into legislation _____ foodstuffs.
A of **B** by **C** concerns **D** concerning

14. Are you trying to _____ something, agent?
A *insincere* **B** *insinuate* **C** *hint* **D** *interpolate*
15. According to reports, she threatened _____ violence.
A *him about* **B** *to him with* **C** *him with* **D** *him by*
16. I was feeling both excited and skeptical because of the _____ disappointments I had encountered in my life.
A *uncounting* **B** *eternal* **C** *perpetuity* **D** *countless*
17. This will give us about 15 seconds before the vapours in the ballon will _____.
A *explode* **B** *spark* **C** *fire* **D** *implode*
18. He denied _____ the telecom corporation.
A *bribery* **B** *having bribed* **C** *that he has bribed* **D** *having been bribed*
19. He simply cannot _____ continued failure, it is all too much by now.
A *afford* **B** *put up* **C** *support* **D** *resist*
20. There is a big trouble with dust because the neighbours _____ their apartment.
A *are renovating* **B** *have been being renovated* **C** *are being renovating* **D** *are renovated*
21. I regret _____ you that we cannot accept your course application without the supporting documents.
A *informing* **B** *with informing* **C** *to inform* **D** *to have informed*
22. He received a lucrative job at the Korean company even before he _____ his PhD.
A *completed* **B** *had completed* **C** *would complete* **D** *would have completed*
23. He _____ awake till late at night every time he was revising for exams when he was at the university.
A *was used to stay* **B** *was intended to stay* **C** *would stay* **D** *must stay*
24. The company manager _____ give us a refund until we threatened with police.
A *wouldn't* **B** *won't* **C** *hadn't* **D** *weren't*
25. In my time they _____ to punish teachers for trying to discipline pupils.
A *didn't used* **B** *didn't use* **C** *wouldn't* **D** *weren't used*
26. The country is _____ in cultural properties, as its history spans 5,000 years..
A *plenty* **B** *plentiful* **C** *abundant* **D** *abundant*
27. The new concept of _____ risk describes risks that can be ignored when making a decision.
A *micro* **B** *little* **C** *miniscule* **D** *negligible*

28. _____ her care, the little possum _____ survived.
A *If not; would be* **B** *But if; would be* **C** *But for; wouldn't have* **D** *If only; would have been*
29. I can't believe we completely lost _____ of time.
A *stream* **B** *trace* **C** *track* **D** *rope*
30. Since the luggage with all the equipment _____ we ended up idling in Venice, waiting for the items to be sent back to us.
A *was being missing* **B** *had gone missing* **C** *has been gone missing* **D** *had been missing*
31. Have you decided whether you'll _____ for our standard insurance or the premium policy?
A *choose* **B** *select* **C** *opt* **D** *decide*
32. No sooner _____ the front door, _____ the fire alarm went off .
A *had he closed; than* **B** *has he closed; than* **C** *had he closed; when* **D** *did he close; that*
33. – Tell Pinhead I'm flabbergasted.
 - Tell _____ ?
A *what to who* **B** *for who what* **C** *who to what* **D** *to what*
34. Never _____ people of your kind!
A *I have trusted* **B** *have I trusted* **C** *did I trust* **D** *I trusted*
35. The student _____ to retake the exam if she had documented her absence due to illness.
A *may be allowed* **B** *may allow* **C** *might have been allowed* **D** *are able to be allowed*
36. _____ my own words? I guess I have said all this already.
A *Weren't these* **B** *Wasn't these* **C** *Wasn't this* **D** *Weren't this*
37. The doctor gave me a _____ for some medicine last week.
A *note* **B** *recipe* **C** *receipt* **D** *prescription*
38. Eventually he was _____ from college because he had failed most of the exams.
A *banished* **B** *expelled* **C** *exposed* **D** *excommunicated*
39. I gather there is _____ doubt as to who will pay for this mistake.
A *any* **B** *every* **C** *no* **D** *the*
40. Could you tell me when _____ ?
A *does the train leave* **B** *does leave the train* **C** *the train leaves* **D** *leaves the train*

41. If it _____ the bitter quarrels they regularly had, their life _____ marvelous.
A weren't for; **B** weren't; **C** hadn't been; **D** hadn't been for;
 would be *would be* *would have been* *would be*
42. It looks like many people nowadays think that in the Soviet Union everyone _____ wear uniforms.
A must **B** should **C** had to **D** were supposed
43. I explained _____ that the company policy was about to change.
A him **B** to him **C** for him **D** to him about
44. Whatever I say, _____?
A what plays a role **B** who cares **C** for whom does it matter **D** so
45. The boss seems too sure _____ his ability to keep the situation under control.
A about **B** for **C** what about **D** in
46. Absence of such prospects may cast _____ on the treaty itself.
A shadow **B** down **C** doubt **D** hesitation
47. The street taught me to _____ myself.
A stand up for **B** stand for **C** withstand **D** turn up for
48. I like _____ early in the morning because there are very few people; what is very annoying, though, is I hate _____ up early .
A to go jogging; **B** to go jogging; **C** going jogging; **D** going jogging;
 to get *getting* *getting* *to get*

Transfer your answers onto the Answer Sheet

PART III STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

For questions 1 - 8, read the text below and decide which word A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Crash Detectives

Every country with a large air fleet has an organisation which looks into the (1)_____ of air crashes. In Britain, the organisation is known as the Air Accidents Investigation Branch (AAIB), and is (2) _____ of highly trained individuals. Their job is to discover the reasons for air accidents and to (3) _____ that they don't happen again. The AAIB is (4) _____ of any accident in Britain that (5) _____ injury or death to a passenger or pilot, or damage to an airplane. A team of experts gather and examine every piece of (6) _____ that can be found. It is amazing to consider that in spite of all the advanced technology involved in the air industry, most crashes are actually the (7) _____ of human error rather than technological (8) _____. Nevertheless, we must keep in mind that every safe landing around the world happens thanks to the detailed investigations of the AAIB and similar organisations.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A reasons | B causes | C bases | D grounds |
| 2. A filled up | B done up | C taken up | D made up |
| 3. A reassure | B confirm | C secure | D ensure |
| 4. A acquainted | B informed | C communicated | D instructed |
| 5. A involves | B includes | C contains | D covers |
| 6. A wreck | B damage | C wreckage | D crash |
| 7. A product | B effect | C conclusion | D result |
| 8. A mistake | B fault | C failure | D flaw |

Transfer your answers onto the Answer Sheet

PART IV READING COMPREHENSION

In this section you will read one passage which is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the one best answer, A, B, C, or D, to each question. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Answer all questions about the information in a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

- Line A folk culture is small, isolated, cohesive, conservative, nearly self-sufficient group that is homogeneous in custom and race, with a strong family or clan structure and highly developed rituals. Order is maintained through sanctions based in the religion or family, and interpersonal relationships are strong. Tradition
- 5 is paramount, and change comes infrequently and slowly. There is relatively little division of labor into specialized duties. Rather, each person is expected to perform a great variety of tasks, though duties many differ between the sexes. Most goods are handmade, and a subsistence economy prevails. Individualism is weakly developed in folk cultures, as are social classes. Unaltered folk cultures no longer
- 10 exist in industrialized countries such as the United States and Canada. Perhaps the nearest modern-equivalent in Anglo-America is the Amish, a German American farming sect that largely renounces the products and labor saving device of the industrial age. In Amish areas, horse-drawn buggies still serve as a local transportation device, and the faithful are not permitted to own automobiles.
- 15 The Amish's central religious concept of Demut, "humility", clearly reflects the weakness of individualism and social class so typical of folk cultures, and there is a corresponding strength of Amish group identity. Rarely do the Amish marry outside their sect. The religion, a variety of the Mennonite faith, provides the principal mechanism for maintaining order.
- 20 By contrast, a popular culture is a large heterogeneous group, often highly individualistic and constantly changing. Relationships tend to be impersonal, and a pronounced division of labor exists, leading to the establishment of many specialized professions. Secular institutions of control such as the police and army take the place of religion and family in maintaining order, and a money-based
- 25 economy prevails. Because of these contrasts, "popular" may be viewed as clearly different from "folk". The popular is replacing the folk in industrialized countries and in many developing nations, Folk-made objects give way to their popular equivalent, usually because the popular item is more quickly or cheaply produced, is easier or time saving to use, or lends more prestige to the owner.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) Two decades in modern society.
(B) The influence of industrial technology
(C) The characteristics of "folk" and "popular" societies.
(D) The specialization of labor in Canada and United States
2. The word "homogeneous" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
(A) uniform
(B) general
(C) primitive
(D) traditional
3. Which of the following is typical of folk cultures?
(A) There is a money- based economy.
(B) Social change occurs slowly.
(C) Contact with other cultures is encouraged
(D) Each person develops one specialized skill.
4. What does the author imply about the United States and Canada?
(A) They value folk cultures
(B) They have no social classes.
(C) They have popular cultures.
(D) They do not value individualism.
5. The phrase "largely renounces" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
(A) generally rejects
(B) greatly modifies
(C) loudly declares
(D) often criticizes
6. What is the main source of order in Amish society?
(A) The government
(B) The economy
(C) The clan structure
(D) The religion
7. Which of the following statements about Amish beliefs does the passage support?
(A) A variety of religious practices is tolerated.
(B) Individualism and competition are important.
(C) Pre-modern technology is preferred.
(D) People are defined according to their class.

8. Which of the following would probably NOT be found in a folk culture?
 - (A) A carpenter
 - (B) A farmer
 - (C) A weaver
 - (D) A banker

9. The word "prevails" in line 25 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) dominates
 - (B) provides
 - (C) develops
 - (D) invests

10. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason why folk-made objects are replaced by mass-produced objects?
 - (A) Cost
 - (B) Prestige
 - (C) Quality
 - (D) Convenience

Transfer your answers onto the Answer Sheet