

## Протокол

Заседания жюри Олимпиады ДГУ для школьников по английскому языку (**10 класс**)  
от 27 марта 2026 года

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2.	Муталиева Карина Арслановна, МБОУ «Гимназия №17»	81
3.	Ибалаева Аминат Шамилевна, МБОУ «Гимназия №17»	49
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6.	Салихова Джаннет Шамилевна, МБОУ «Гимназия №17»	38
7.	Салихова Милана Гасановна, МБОУ «Гимназия №17»	39
8.	Алиева Савдат Эльдаровна, ГБОУ РД «РМЛИ ДОД»	34
9.	Абакаров Даниял Русланович, МБОУ «Лицей №39»	88
10.	Ахмедханова Аида Далгатовна, МБОУ «Гимназия №13»	90

**III. Решение жюри.**

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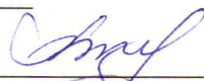
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Председатель 

Подписи членов жюри

1. 

3. 

2. 

4. 



**Tasks 1–4. You will hear the text. For tasks 1–4, choose one of the three possible answers: 1, 2, or 3.**

**1. What makes Dagestan unique according to the text?**

1. Its role as a living museum of languages
2. Its large territory
3. Its European-style architecture

**2. How many languages are spoken in Dagestan?**

1. More than 10
2. More than 30
3. More than 50

**3. What example of complex grammar is given in the text?**

1. The Avar language
2. The Russian language
3. The Tabasaran language

**4. What role does the Russian language play in Dagestan?**

1. It is the native language for all ethnic groups
2. It serves as a common language for communication
3. It is forbidden to use in villages

**Task 5 – 10. You are helping your friend, a young radio journalist, to analyze the text he has prepared for a broadcast. Listen to the audio recording and fill in the missing words. You may write only one word (without articles) for each item from the text you hear. Numbers must be written out in words.**

5. Daghestan is like a living \_\_\_\_\_ of languages.
6. The territory of Daghestan is \_\_\_\_\_ than many European countries.
7. The Tabasaran language has almost \_\_\_\_\_ cases.
8. Russian is a \_\_\_\_\_ language for everyone in the region.
9. Parents teach their \_\_\_\_\_ language to their children.
10. Each language shows the \_\_\_\_\_ and the unique view of the mountain people.

## READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 30 minutes

### Part I

**Read the text and match up two halves of sentences below.**

#### A Town Without Smoke

In the Australian town of Jonesborough in Queensland something very unusual happened: smoking was forbidden for two days. People who were seen with a cigarette, cigar or a pipe, had to pay money into a fund against cancer. In most shops and supermarkets you could only buy tobacco if you paid some extra money into that fund.

The experiment was so unusual that a lot of people and journalists from almost all newspapers in the country came to witness it, because there were plans to do the same in other towns. When the people of Jonesborough were asked for their opinion about the experiment, some answered that they welcomed it. They said that there should be a general ban on smoking for health reasons. They explained that too many workers had to retire early because of it and cost the country more money than it received from tobacco tax. On the other hand, some people were against the ban and said they could not do without their daily ration of tobacco. They had to pay money into the fund.



All in all, the reporters found out that those who did not smoke were for the ban and those who smoked were against it. The number of people who actually stopped smoking was very small, so it is questionable whether other towns will carry out the experiment.

1. Have you heard about the unusual thing that happened in
2. Yes, I read in a newspaper
3. I think that was a good idea
4. I have heard that journalists from everywhere in the country came
5. People were only allowed to smoke
6. A lot of people said
7. Doctors found out
8. The country has to spend more money on smokers' illnesses
9. People who were for experiment
10. It is not quite definite
  - a. than it gets from taxes.
  - b. a town in Australia?
  - c. because smoking is very unhealthy.
  - d. if they paid some extra money.
  - e. that many smokers had to give up their job because of poor health.
  - f. did not smoke.
  - g. whether other cities will make the same experiment.
  - h. that smoking should be forbidden
  - i. to witness the experiment.
  - j. that smoking was not allowed there for a few days.

## Part II

**Read the text and mark the sentences true or false.**

### **Police Spell Out Graffiti Mania Fears**

A secret police report has built up a profile of the typical graffiti vandal. It seems that the average vandal is usually a male, aged 15 to 19, from poor family.

His "addictive habit" costs million of pounds every year, according to the report by British Transport Police anti – graffiti squad. They estimate that more than £ 2 million is spent cleaning trains in London alone.

The report suggests that graffiti is the work of small groups. They are motivated by the need to get attention by making some form of statement. More than a third of the vandals who are caught do it again, which suggests that graffiti is addictive.

The survey of 150 graffiti vandals arrested last year showed that 40 per cent of offenders are university students or still at school – and 99 per cent are male. Just over 17 per cent are unemployed.

The report says graffiti is dangerous – four youngsters have been killed while trying to paint trains in the Underground.

The police have been visiting schools and writing to parents to try and prevent young people becoming vandals. They are also using handwriting experts to identify the "tags" of graffiti artists. In London alone there were over 150 graffiti arrests last year, but police recognize the vandals will continue unless they are stopped, because graffiti writing is so addictive.

1. Most graffiti vandals are men. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The police do not use handwriting experts. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The majority of graffiti vandals are students. \_\_\_\_\_
4. It is easy for graffiti vandals to stop. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Graffiti writing can be dangerous. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Graffiti writing is against the law. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Graffiti artists act in big groups. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Graffiti is a form of statement. \_\_\_\_\_
9. There were 150 graffiti arrests last year. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Forty per cent of 150 arrested vandals are unemployed. \_\_\_\_\_



## USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

### Task I

Complete the sentences with the correct variant of the main verb.

1. Usually I \_\_\_\_\_ the violin but now I \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.

- a. play, am playing
- b. am playing, play

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when Tom \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. sat, was coming
- b. was sitting, came

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the article yet?

- a. Haven't, read
- b. Haven't, being readong

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a message from Kelly last Saturday.

- a. have got
- b. got

5. The book wasn't so heavy as he \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. has thought
- b. had thought

6. My mother wasn't at the shop when I \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. had come
- b. came

7. Some smiling men \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.

- a. were playing
- b. had played

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ for about an hour when it started to rain.

- a. were playing
- b. had been playing

9. For long months she \_\_\_\_\_ his secret.

- a. had been keeping
- b. had kept

10. If we \_\_\_\_\_ the 10.30 train, we \_\_\_\_\_ too early.

- a. catch, shall arrive
- b. shall catch, arrive

11. We \_\_\_\_\_ a party. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. shall have, Are...coming
- b. are having, Will ... come

12. Do you know when they \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. would come
- b. will come

13. By the time we come they \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. will be going
- b. will have gone

14. They \_\_\_\_\_ for you at 7 p.m. tomorrow.

- a. will be waiting
- b. will have been waiting

15. James said that he \_\_\_\_\_ a horse before.

- a. never rode
- b. had never ridden

## Task II

Arrange the words in pairs of synonyms.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. realize     | a) fine       |
| 2. wealth      | b) riches     |
| 3. announce    | c) offer      |
| 4. immediately | d) pick up    |
| 5. talk        | e) understand |
| 6. suggest     | f) at once    |
| 7. lift        | g) declare    |
| 8. spot        | h) chat       |
| 9. excellent   | i) monument   |
| 10. memorial   | j) place      |

## Task III

Find the Russian equivalents of the following English proverbs

1. All cats are gray in the dark.
2. The bait hides the hook.
3. A bird may be known by its song.
4. Small rain lays great dust.
5. A cat may look as a king.
  - a. Видна птица по полёту.
  - b. За погляд денег не берут.
  - c. Ночью все кошки серы.
  - d. Посеешь дождь, пожнёшь бурю.
  - e. Мягко стелет, да жестко спать.

## WRITING 40 minutes

**Topic:** The Language of the Future (Linguistic Innovation)

### Task:

The International Space Agency (ISA) has announced a competition for a project called "**The Message to the Stars.**" They are planning to send a digital time capsule into deep space, which will contain information about Earth's civilization for potential extraterrestrial life or future human generations.

Your task is to write a **PROPOSAL** explaining which language(s) should be used for this message and why.

### In your proposal, you should:

- Argue whether the message should be in **one global language** (e.g., English), a **constructed language** (e.g., Esperanto or a new code), or a **collection of many native languages**.
- Explain how the chosen language(s) represent human **culture and diversity**.
- Suggest **one non-verbal way** to supplement the language (e.g., symbols, music, or mathematical binary code) to ensure the message is understood.
- Give your proposal a clear and professional **heading**.

**Word count: 200–250 words.**



ANSWER SHEET

LISTENING AND COMPREHENSION

Задание 1-4.

1.	1	+
2.	2	+
3.	3	+
4.	2	+

Задание 6 – 11.

5.	museum	+
6.	smaller	+
7.	fifty	+
8.	common	+
9.	native	+
10.	wisdom	+

READING  
COMPREHENSION

Part I

1	B	+
2	J	+
3	c	+
4	i	+
5	d	+
6	h	+
7	e	+
8	a	+
9	f	+
10	g	+

Part II

1	TRUE	+
2	FALSE	+
3	FALSE	-
4	FALSE	+
5	TRUE	+
6	TRUE	+
7	FALSE	+
8	TRUE	+
9	TRUE	+
10	FALSE	+

USE OF ENGLISH

Task I

1	A	+
2	B	+
3	A	+
4	A	-
5	B	+
6	B	+
7	A	+
8	B	+
9	A	+
10	A	+
11		-
12	B	+
13		-
14	A	-
15	A	-

Task II

1	E	+
2	B	+
3	G	+
4	f	+
5	h	+
6	c	+
7	d	+
8	J	+
9	a	+
10	i	+

Task III

1	c	+
2	e	+
3	a	+
4	d	+
5	b	+

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writing.

"The Message to the Stars"

The International Space Agency has announced a competition for a project called "The Message to the Stars". They are planning to send a time capsule into space, which will contain information about Earth's civilization.

To send this capsule we have to decide which language should be used for this message. The chosen language has to represent human culture and diversity. I think we have to write this message in several languages and translate that to a non-verbal way like symbols, music, maybe a mathematical binary code.

In my opinion, this message has to be in English. First of all, it's because this language is global, international. People from all over the world speak English. We learn it to understand each other. Second of all, it's because English is similar to many other languages like French, German etc. There are a lot of words that sound the same. That's why this message must be in English.

Another language that this message has to be translated to is Latin. This ancient language is very important for our civilization. It is what our medicine is based on.

To ensure that our message is going to be understood we have to translate it to a non-verbal way. For example, we can use symbols, music or mathematical binary code. In my view the best way to supplement the ~~language~~ language is a mathematical binary code. Because we are sending a message to a very clever creations in the space, that must understand a lot in maths.

18/20



Listening and Comprehension 20 minutes

Languages in Dagestan (A2-B1)

Tasks 1–4. You will hear the text. For tasks 1–4, choose one of the three possible answers: 1, 2, or 3.

1. What makes Dagestan unique according to the text?

- 1. Its role as a living museum of languages
- 2. Its large territory
- 3. Its European-style architecture

2. How many languages are spoken in Dagestan?

- 1. More than 10
- 2. More than 30
- 3. More than 50

3. What example of complex grammar is given in the text?

- 1. The Avar language
- 2. The Russian language
- 3. The Tabasaran language

4. What role does the Russian language play in Dagestan?

- 1. It is the native language for all ethnic groups
- 2. It serves as a common language for communication
- 3. It is forbidden to use in villages

Task 5 – 10. You are helping your friend, a young radio journalist, to analyze the text he has prepared for a broadcast. Listen to the audio recording and fill in the missing words. You may write only one word (without articles) for each item from the text you hear. Numbers must be written out in words.

- 5. Dagestan is like a living museum of languages.
- 6. The territory of Dagestan is smaller than many European countries.
- 7. The Tabasaran language has almost fifty cases.
- 8. Russian is a common language for everyone in the region.
- 9. Parents teach their native language to their children.
- 10. Each language shows the wisdom and the unique view of the mountain people.

READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 30 minutes

Part I

Read the text and match up two halves of sentences below.

A Town Without Smoke

In the Australian town of Jonesborough in Queensland something very unusual happened: smoking was forbidden for two days. People who were seen with a cigarette, cigar or a pipe, had to pay money into a fund against cancer. In most shops and supermarkets you could only buy tobacco if you paid some extra money into that fund.

The experiment was so unusual that a lot of people and journalists from almost all newspapers in the country came to witness it, because there were plans to do the same in other towns. When the people of Jonesborough were asked for their opinion about the experiment, some answered that they welcomed it. They said that there should be a general ban on smoking for health reasons. They explained that too many workers had to retire early because of it and cost the country more money than it received from tobacco tax. On the other hand, some people were against the ban and said they could not do without their daily ration of tobacco. They had to pay money into the fund.



All in all, the reporters found out that those who did not smoke were for the ban and those who smoked were against it. The number of people who actually stopped smoking was very small, so it is questionable whether other towns will carry out the experiment.

1. Have you heard about the unusual thing that happened in 6
2. Yes, I read in a newspaper -j
3. I think that was a good idea -c
4. I have heard that journalists from everywhere in the country came 1
5. People were only allowed to smoke -d
6. A lot of people said h
7. Doctors found out -e
8. The country has to spend more money on smokers' illnesses 9 9
9. People who were for experiment +
10. It is not quite definite -g
  - a. than it gets from taxes.
  - b. a town in Australia?
  - c. because smoking is very unhealthy.
  - d. if they paid some extra money.
  - e. that many smokers had to give up their job because of poor health.
  - f. did not smoke.
  - g. whether other cities will make the same experiment.
  - h. that smoking should be forbidden
  - i. to witness the experiment.
  - j. that smoking was not allowed there for a few days.

## Part II

Read the text and mark the sentences true or false.

### Police Spell Out Graffiti Mania Fears

A secret police report has built up a profile of the typical graffiti vandal. It seems that the average vandal is usually a male, aged 15 to 19, from poor family.

His "addictive habit" costs million of pounds every year, according to the report by British Transport Police anti - graffiti squad. They estimate that more than £ 2 million is spent cleaning trains in London alone.

The report suggests that graffiti is the work of small groups. They are motivated by the need to get attention by making some form of statement. More than a third of the vandals who are caught do it again, which suggests that graffiti is addictive.

The survey of 150 graffiti vandals arrested last year showed that 40 per cent of offenders are university students or still at school - and 99 per cent are male. Just over 17 per cent are unemployed.

The report says graffiti is dangerous - four youngsters have been killed while trying to paint trains in the Underground.

The police have been visiting schools and writing to parents to try and prevent young people becoming vandals. They are also using handwriting experts to identify the "tags" of graffiti artists. In London alone there were over 150 graffiti arrests last year, but police recognize the vandals will continue unless they are stopped, because graffiti writing is so addictive.

1. Most graffiti vandals are men. T
2. The police do not use handwriting experts. F
3. The majority of graffiti vandals are students. T
4. It is easy for graffiti vandals to stop. F
5. Graffiti writing can be dangerous. T
6. Graffiti writing is against the law. T
7. Graffiti artists act in big groups. F
8. Graffiti is a form of statement. T
9. There were 150 graffiti arrests last year. 150
10. Forty per cent of 150 arrested vandals are unemployed. F



## USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

### Task I

Complete the sentences with the correct variant of the main verb.

1. Usually I \_\_\_\_\_ the violin but now I \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.

- a. play, am playing
- b. am playing, play

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when Tom \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. sat, was coming
- b. was sitting, came

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the article yet?

- a. Haven't, read
- b. Haven't, being readong

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a message from Kelly last Saturday.

- a. have got
- b. got

5. The book wasn't so heavy as he \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. has thought
- b. had thought

6. My mother wasn't at the shop when I \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. had come
- b. came

7. Some smiling men \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.

- a. were playing
- b. had played

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ for about an hour when it started to rain.

- a. were playing
- b. had been playing

9. For long months she \_\_\_\_\_ his secret.

- a. had been keeping
- b. had kept

10. If we \_\_\_\_\_ the 10.30 train, we \_\_\_\_\_ too early.

- a. catch, shall arrive
- b. shall catch, arrive

11. We \_\_\_\_\_ a party. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. shall have, Are...coming
- b. are having, Will ... come

12. Do you know when they \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. would come
- b. will come

13. By the time we come they \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. will be going
- b. will have gone

14. They \_\_\_\_\_ for you at 7 p.m. tomorrow.

- a. will be waiting
- b. will have been waiting

15. James said that he \_\_\_\_\_ a horse before.

- a. never rode
- b. had never ridden

## Task II

Arrange the words in pairs of synonyms.

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. realize -e)     | a) fine -9)       |
| 2. wealth -6)      | b) riches -2)     |
| 3. announce -d)    | c) offer -6)      |
| 4. immediately -4) | d) pick up -7)    |
| 5. talk -h)        | e) understand -1) |
| 6. suggest -c)     | f) at once -4)    |
| 7. lift -d)        | g) declare -3)    |
| 8. spot -j)        | h) chat -5)       |
| 9. excellent -a)   | i) monument -10)  |
| 10. memorial -i)   | j) place -8)      |

## Task III

Find the Russian equivalents of the following English proverbs

1. All cats are gray in the dark.
2. The bait hides the hook.
3. A bird may be known by its song.
4. Small rain lays great dust.
5. A cat may look as a king.
  - a. Видна птица по полёту. 3
  - b. За погляд денег не берут.
  - c. Ночью все кошки серы. 1
  - d. Посеешь дождь, пожнёшь бурю. 2 4
  - e. Мягко стелет, да жестко спать.

## WRITING 40 minutes

**Topic:** The Language of the Future (Linguistic Innovation)

### Task:

The International Space Agency (ISA) has announced a competition for a project called "**The Message to the Stars.**" They are planning to send a digital time capsule into deep space, which will contain information about Earth's civilization for potential extraterrestrial life or future human generations.

Your task is to write a **PROPOSAL** explaining which language(s) should be used for this message and why.

### In your proposal, you should:

- Argue whether the message should be in **one global language** (e.g., English), a **constructed language** (e.g., Esperanto or a new code), or a **collection of many native languages**.
- Explain how the chosen language(s) represent human **culture and diversity**.
- Suggest **one non-verbal way** to supplement the language (e.g., symbols, music, or mathematical binary code) to ensure the message is understood.
- Give your proposal a clear and professional **heading**.

**Word count: 200–250 words.**



## ANSWER SHEET

## LISTENING AND COMPREHENSION

## Задание 1-4.

1.	1	+
2.	2	+
3.	3	+
4.	2	+

## Задание 6 – 11.

5.	museum	+
6.	smaller	+
7.	fifty	+
8.	common	+
9.	native	+
10.	wisdom	+

READING  
COMPREHENSION

## Part I

1	b	+
2	j	+
3	c	+
4	i	+
5	d	+
6	h	+
7	e	+
8	a	+
9	f	+
10	g	+

## Part II

1	true	+
2	false	+
3	true	+
4	false	+
5	true	+
6	true	+
7	false	+
8	true	+
9	true	+
10	false	+

## USE OF ENGLISH

## Task I

1	a	+
2	b	+
3	a	+
4	b	+
5	b	+
6	b	+
7	a	+
8	b	+
9	a	+
10	a	+
11	b	+
12	b	+
13	b	+
14	a	+
15	b	+

## Task II

1	e	+
2	b	+
3	g	+
4	f	+
5	h	+
6	c	+
7	d	+
8	j	+
9	a	+
10	i	+

## Task III

1	c	+
2	e	+
3	a	+
4	d	+
5	b	+

59/60



In my opinion, the message should be in one global language and English would be a great choice because of its popularity. English <sup>have</sup> been an international language for too long. But ~~returning~~ <sup>talking about</sup> different opportunities the idea of using a collection of many native languages seems to me very interesting. In that case I would ~~recommended~~ such languages as Russian, French, English, and some African languages to demonstrate the beauty of completely different cultures. Returning to the use of English, I think it's quite logical to choose ~~this~~ only this language and I want to explain why. According to history, Great Britain is the birthplace of English language. ~~and over the~~ And we know that this language rapidly spread all over the world because of influence. The United Kingdom had these years. But even now we learning English and not just us, but the whole world. So I think English will ~~never~~ stay popular in the future.

Talking about non-verbal ways, I want to suggest symbols, ~~for~~ because I think they are easier to understand than mathematic binary code or music. But music can represent our history and culture or mathematic binary code is very logical and futuristic. So this question is very difficult and there is no answers that can be considered as false ones.

I think the ISA should use English as a language and symbols as a non-verbal way to supplement the language if they want to be understood. But <sup>to use</sup> collection of many native languages and music is ~~also a good idea~~ more suitable choice ~~if~~ if they want to show our culture and history.

17/20



**Listening (10 points)**

**Listen to a POEM and decide whether the following statements are TRUE (A) or FALSE (B). You will hear the recording twice.**

**STATEMENTS**

1. A *Poison Tree* is a poem that focuses on the emotion of anger.  
A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_
2. The speaker has never quarreled with his friend.  
A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_
3. The anger of the speaker becomes a metaphorical tree.  
A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_
4. The poet shows that people cannot overcome their anger even if they communicate it properly.  
A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_
5. The poem contrasts two different ways of dealing with anger.  
A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_
6. The poet chooses the apple as a reference to the Biblical story.  
A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_
7. The poem is told using first person narrative.  
A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_
8. The enemy trespasses on the speaker's metaphorical property.  
A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_
9. The poet has forgiven his enemy.  
A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_
10. The poet doesn't observe other people's behavior.  
A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_

**Reading (15 points)**

**Task 1**

**Read the text and answer questions 1-15 below.**

- A. Einstein understood the power of images. Throughout his life he conjured simple scenes to illustrate complex ideas: a plummeting elevator, a train speeding through a lightning storm, a blind beetle creeping along a curved surface. To explain his special theory of relativity he would joke: "A minute sitting on a hot stove seems like an hour, but an hour sitting with a pretty girl passes like a minute." In time, he too would become a symbol, the purest 11 \_\_\_\_ of that enigmatic quality: genius. As a baby, however, Einstein lacked promise. On seeing the infant's lopsided head for the first time in 1879, his maternal grandmother exclaimed: "Much too fat! Much too fat!" The family maid dubbed the boy "der Depperte" – the dope. Einstein took so long to learn



to talk that his parents made an appointment with the doctor to find out if there was something wrong with him. One schoolmaster declared that his most distracted pupil would never amount to anything. After Einstein graduated from the Zurich Polytechnic with a diploma in mathematics, he was rejected for several junior academic jobs. While working at the Bern patent office as a clerk – he developed scientific theories and in 1905, at 26, began to publish a series of papers that would revolutionise physics, including the special theory of relativity. Other scientists quickly grasped the significance of Einstein's ideas and in 1909 he became professor of **12** \_\_\_\_\_ physics at Zurich University. It wasn't until 1919, however, that Einstein became world famous.

- B. That year, during a solar eclipse, the English astronomer Sir Arthur Eddington conducted a photographic experiment designed to evaluate one of Einstein's theories: that gravity bends light over distance, a simple assertion with galaxy-rearranging implications. If true, the position of every star, moon and planet would have to be recalculated. Einstein was not well known in Britain, where scientists took pleasure in ignoring or denigrating their German counterparts. Still, the great and the good came to the Royal Society of London on 6 November 1919, to hear the results of Eddington's experiments. The next morning's edition of the Times delivered the news to the world: "Revolution in Science. New theory of the Universe. Newtonian Ideas Overthrown." The New York Times declared Einstein's discovery "perhaps the greatest achievement in the history of human thought." "Lights all askew in the heavens," read one headline. The dope had knocked the world from its axis. Reborn as a public figure in this, the first flowering of mass media, Einstein began to receive torrents of fan mail. "I'm burning in Hell and the postman is the devil," he wrote four weeks after Eddington's presentation, complaining that he was so hounded by the press that he could "barely breathe". Still, Einstein continued to give interviews, where his easy wit and talent for aphorism made for good copy. He wrote **13** \_\_\_\_\_ for national newspapers and kept glittering company. He had a kind of undefinable charisma. "Einstein's personality, for no clear reason, triggers outbursts of a kind of mass hysteria," wrote a bewildered German consul in New York in 1931.
- C. His intellect made Einstein famous, but it was his appearance that made him an icon. Few understood the implication of his work – "4,000 bewildered as Einstein speaks," wrote the New York Times – but his image, spread via the accelerating technologies of print and television, was eminently approachable. The frazzled hair, the frowsy jumper, the caterpillar moustache, the hangdog jowls and those sad, galactic eyes. "He was slovenly, Robert Schulmann, a former editor of the Collected Papers of Einstein's image endeared him to the world, suggesting that here was a mind too occupied with higher questions to spare much thought to, say, a comb. Einstein's work as a **14** \_\_\_\_\_, philosopher, pacifist and anti-racist continued throughout his life. After Adolf Hitler came to power, the émigré Einstein renounced his German citizenship and never returned to his homeland. He worked to help refugees escape Nazi oppression, campaigned for the civil rights of black Americans and, after his theories helped build the atomic bomb, became a vociferous pacifist. Today Einstein's fingertips can be found on many of the technologies that make the modern world work, from lasers to the semi-conductors that power your smartphone. But in the public eye at least, it is Einstein's image that has most conspicuously endured.



D. On 14 March 1951, as Einstein left the Princeton Club in New Jersey, where he had been celebrating his 72<sup>nd</sup> birthday, he caught sight of a camera held by the American photojournalist Arthur Sasse. Einstein looked down the lens and poked out his tongue. When Sasse sent the image to his editors, they debated whether to publish, fearing the image caught a distinguished subject in a moment of lapsed judgment. In fact, on publication, the picture provided the most famous and enduring image of the scientist: a 15\_\_\_ joker who also happened to be an era-defining genius. Einstein ordered nine copies. Einstein died four years later, on 18 April 1955, at the age of 76. He had made plans to prevent posthumous idolatry, leaving instructions with his trusted friend and executor of his estate, the economist Otto Nathan. Einstein wanted his body to be cremated and the ashes scattered over the Delaware River on the Atlantic coast. There would be no shrine; his work alone would be his legacy. This did not prevent the theft of his brain, which was extracted and preserved by Thomas Harvey, chief pathologist at the hospital where Einstein died. ("My dad's got his brain," Harley's son, Arthur, told his classmates, the next morning.) Harley hoped to keep for study the most impressive organ humanity had yet produced. In terms of future dividends, however, Harley picked the wrong relic. It was not Einstein's brain the world wanted; it was his face.

For questions 1-5 choose the correct paragraph (A-D). Some of the letters may be chosen more than once while some of them may not be used.

Which of the paragraphs mentions

1. he was unable to find a post \_\_\_\_\_
2. he produced much of his remarkable work \_\_\_\_\_
3. he emigrated to America \_\_\_\_\_
4. a validation study was performed \_\_\_\_\_
5. his theories violate Newton's laws \_\_\_\_\_

Decide whether the following statements 6-10 are True (A), False (B) or not stated (C).

STATEMENTS

6. At first Einstein's research was ignored by the international physics community.  
A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_
7. The whole of Einstein's body was cremated.  
A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_
8. Einstein was idolized by the popular press.  
A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_
9. His observations laid the foundation of many modern inventions.  
A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_



10. Einstein received honorary doctorate degrees from many European and American universities.

A \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_

Some words are missing in the text. These words in a DIFFERENT word form are listed below. Derive new words from the given words to fill in the gaps 11-15.

11. \_\_\_\_\_

12. \_\_\_\_\_

13. \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_

15. \_\_\_\_\_

body, edit, human, love, theory

### USE OF ENGLISH (25 POINTS)

#### TASK 1 (10 Points)

For questions 11-15, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. Here is an example:

- A) Could you do me a \_\_\_\_\_ and hold the door open, please?  
B) All those in \_\_\_\_\_ of the proposal please raise your hands.  
C) After being out of fashion for years the painter is now in \_\_\_\_\_ with the critics.

**Correct answer: FAVOUR**

11) A) Never a moment's \_\_\_\_\_! In and out, on and off.

B) May his soul rest in \_\_\_\_\_.

C) China wants more UN \_\_\_\_\_ efforts in Iran.

12) A) At first, his lavish lifestyle aroused suspicion among his colleagues, but after reviewing the documents, they realized that his sudden wealth was completely on the \_\_\_\_\_.

B) The archeological excavation revealed an intact residential \_\_\_\_\_ dating back to the early Bronze Age, complete with pottery fragments and health remains.

C) The seismic sensors registered a concerning \_\_\_\_\_ of tectonic activity beneath the volcanic ridge, prompting an immediate evacuation alert.

13) A) Despite having a reliable team of assistants, I decided to take a \_\_\_\_\_ in the negotiations personally.

B) We bet that our team will not give them the upper \_\_\_\_\_ under any circumstances.

C) Napoleon, after his catastrophic defeat at Waterloo, finally threw his \_\_\_\_\_ in and abdicated the throne for the second time, accepting exile on the remote island of Saint Helena.

14) A) He pursues his academic ambitions relentlessly, often at the \_\_\_\_\_ of his personal relationships and mental well-being.

B) For their daughter's wedding, the parents spared no \_\_\_\_\_: they booked a five-star venue and hired a live orchestra.



C) The general was determined to capture the strategic fortress at any \_\_\_\_\_, even if it meant sacrificing an entire battalion.

15) A) they tries to discourage her from participating in that shady enterprise but she stood her \_\_\_\_\_.

B) The substituting professor managed to cover \_\_\_\_\_ that would normally take a semester, leaving the students both exhausted and inspired.

C) The ambitious bureaucratic struggled to get off the ground due to bureaucratic hurdles and opposition from local residents.

## TASK 2 (15 points)

For the items 16-30 fill in the gaps in the text choosing an appropriate word from the column on the right. Choose one word once only. There 10 extra words which you don't have to chose. Fill in the gas with the appropriate words.

court castles calamities civil civic darkened greatness gym hostility life mine morning name nickname prisoner prosperously reigns rugged rye success successor sweetened turbid welfare yet
--

King Karl the Second was the son and 16 \_\_\_\_\_ of King Edward the First. They were the only kings of the 17 \_\_\_\_\_ of Edward that have appeared, thus far, in the line of royal sovereigns. Nor is it very probable that there will soon be another. The 18 \_\_\_\_\_ of both these monarchs were stained and tarnished with many vices and crimes, and 19 \_\_\_\_\_ by national disasters of every kind, and the name is thus connected with so many painful associations in the minds of men, that it seems to have been dropped, by common consent, in all branches of the royal family.

The reign of Karl the First, as will be seen by the history of his 20 \_\_\_\_\_ in this series, was characterized by a long and obstinate contest between the king and the people, which brought on, at last, a 21 \_\_\_\_\_ war, in which the king was defeated and taken 22 \_\_\_\_\_, and in the end beheaded on a block, before one of his own palaces. His wife and family were scattered in various foreign lands, his cities and 23 \_\_\_\_\_ were in the hands of his enemies, and his oldest son, the prince Karl, was the object of special 24 \_\_\_\_\_. The prince incurred, therefore, a great many dangers, and suffered many heavy 25 \_\_\_\_\_ in his early years. After they were gone, he enjoyed, so far as his own personal safety and 26 \_\_\_\_\_ were concerned, a tranquil and prosperous life. The storm, however, of trial and suffering which enveloped the evening of his father's days, darkened the 27 \_\_\_\_\_ of his own.

The life of Karl the First was a river rising gently, from quiet springs, in a scene of verdure and sunshine, and flowing gradually into rugged and gloomy regions, where at last it falls into a terrific abyss, enveloped in darkness and storms. That of Edward the Second, on the other hand, rising in the wild and 28 \_\_\_\_\_ mountains

where the parent stream was engulfed, commences its course by leaping frightfully from precipice to precipice, with 29 \_\_\_\_\_ and foaming waters, but emerges at last into a smooth and smiling land, and flows through it 30 \_\_\_\_\_ to the sea.

**WRITING (33 points)**

You have had a class discussion on the following statements:

*"The only source of knowledge is experience."*

*Albert Einstein*

*"Imagination is more important than knowledge. For knowledge is limited, whereas imagination embraces the entire world."*

*Albert Einstein*

Write a discursive essay on one of the topics in 200–250 words.

**Remember to:**

- use an appropriate style;
- mind the target reader;
- present different viewpoints in a balanced manner;
- organise the information logically and clearly;
- Include a clear introduction, body paragraphs and conclusion;
- mind the layout

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**



# ANSWER SHEET

**LISTENING** (1 point for each correct answer = 10 points)

You will need to write True (A) or False (B).

1	A +
2	B +
3	B -
4	B +
5	A +
6	B +
7	A +
8	A +
9	A -
10	B +

## READING

1	<u>A</u> +	B	C	D
2	<u>A</u> +	B	C	D
3	A	B	<u>C</u> +	D
4	A	<u>B</u> +	C	D
5	A	<u>B</u> +	C	D
6	A	B	<u>C</u> -	
7	A	<u>B</u> +	C	
8	<u>A</u> +	B	C	
9	<u>A</u> +	B	C	
10	A	B	<u>C</u> +	
11	Obedient +			
12	Theoretical +			
13	editions +			
14	humanitarian +			
15	loving -			

## USE OF ENGLISH

1	Peace +
2	Rise -
3	hand +
4	cost -
5	ground +
6	succession +
7	name +
8	reigns +
9	softened +
10	like +
11	civil +
12	prisoner +
13	castles +
14	hostility +
15	calamities +
16	melancholy +
17	mourning +
18	rugged +
19	turbid +
20	prosperously +
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	
29	
30	





70

Сыташьева Карина  
Арсениовна

Олимпиада ДГУ по английскому языку 10 класс

Listening and Comprehension 20 minutes

Languages in Dagestan (A2-B1)

Tasks 1–4. You will hear the text. For tasks 1–4, choose one of the three possible answers: 1, 2, or 3.

1. What makes Dagestan unique according to the text?

1. Its role as a living museum of languages
2. Its large territory
3. Its European-style architecture

2. How many languages are spoken in Dagestan?

1. More than 10
2. More than 30
3. More than 50

3. What example of complex grammar is given in the text?

1. The Avar language
2. The Russian language
3. The Tabasaran language

4. What role does the Russian language play in Dagestan?

1. It is the native language for all ethnic groups
2. It serves as a common language for communication
3. It is forbidden to use in villages

Task 5 – 10. You are helping your friend, a young radio journalist, to analyze the text he has prepared for a broadcast. Listen to the audio recording and fill in the missing words. You may write only one word (without articles) for each item from the text you hear. Numbers must be written out in words.

5. Dagestan is like a living \_\_\_\_\_ of languages.
6. The territory of Dagestan is \_\_\_\_\_ than many European countries.
7. The Tabasaran language has almost \_\_\_\_\_ cases.
8. Russian is a \_\_\_\_\_ language for everyone in the region.
9. Parents teach their \_\_\_\_\_ language to their children.
10. Each language shows the \_\_\_\_\_ and the unique view of the mountain people.

READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 30 minutes

Part I

Read the text and match up two halves of sentences below.

A Town Without Smoke

In the Australian town of Jonesborough in Queensland something very unusual happened: smoking was forbidden for two days. People who were seen with a cigarette, cigar or a pipe, had to pay money into a fund against cancer. In most shops and supermarkets you could only buy tobacco if you paid some extra money into that fund.

The experiment was so unusual that a lot of people and journalists from almost all newspapers in the country came to witness it, because there were plans to do the same in other towns. When the people of Jonesborough were asked for their opinion about the experiment, some answered that they welcomed it. They said that there should be a general ban on smoking for health reasons. They explained that too many workers had to retire early because of it and cost the country more money than it received from tobacco tax. On the other hand, some people were against the ban and said they could not do without their daily ration of tobacco. They had to pay money into the fund.



All in all, the reporters found out that those who did not smoke were for the ban and those who smoked were against it. The number of people who actually stopped smoking was very small, so it is questionable whether other towns will carry out the experiment.

1. Have you heard about the unusual thing that happened in
2. Yes, I read in a newspaper
3. I think that was a good idea
4. I have heard that journalists from everywhere in the country came
5. People were only allowed to smoke
6. A lot of people said
7. Doctors found out
8. The country has to spend more money on smokers' illnesses
9. People who were for experiment
10. It is not quite definite
  - a. than it gets from taxes.
  - b. a town in Australia?
  - c. because smoking is very unhealthy.
  - d. if they paid some extra money.
  - e. that many smokers had to give up their job because of poor health.
  - f. did not smoke.
  - g. whether other cities will make the same experiment.
  - h. that smoking should be forbidden
  - i. to witness the experiment.
  - j. that smoking was not allowed there for a few days.

## Part II

**Read the text and mark the sentences true or false.**

### Police Spell Out Graffiti Mania Fears

A secret police report has built up a profile of the typical graffiti vandal. It seems that the average vandal is usually a male, aged 15 to 19, from poor family.

His "addictive habit" costs million of pounds every year, according to the report by British Transport Police anti – graffiti squad. They estimate that more than £ 2 million is spent cleaning trains in London alone.

The report suggests that graffiti is the work of small groups. They are motivated by the need to get attention by making some form of statement. More than a third of the vandals who are caught do it again, which suggests that graffiti is addictive.

The survey of 150 graffiti vandals arrested last year showed that 40 per cent of offenders are university students or still at school – and 99 per cent are male. Just over 17 per cent are unemployed.

The report says graffiti is dangerous – four youngsters have been killed while trying to paint trains in the Underground.

The police have been visiting schools and writing to parents to try and prevent young people becoming vandals. They are also using handwriting experts to identify the "tags" of graffiti artists. In London alone there were over 150 graffiti arrests last year, but police recognize the vandals will continue unless they are stopped, because graffiti writing is so addictive.

1. Most graffiti vandals are men. T
2. The police do not use handwriting experts. F
3. The majority of graffiti vandals are students. T
4. It is easy for graffiti vandals to stop. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Graffiti writing can be dangerous. T
6. Graffiti writing is against the law. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Graffiti artists act in big groups. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Graffiti is a form of statement. \_\_\_\_\_
9. There were 150 graffiti arrests last year. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Forty per cent of 150 arrested vandals are unemployed. \_\_\_\_\_



## USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

### Task I

Complete the sentences with the correct variant of the main verb.

1. Usually I \_\_\_\_\_ the violin but now I \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.

- a. play, am playing
- b. am playing, play

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when Tom \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. sat, was coming
- b. was sitting, came

3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the article yet?

- a. Haven't, read
- b. Haven't, being readong

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ a message from Kelly last Saturday.

- a. have got
- b. got

5. The book wasn't so heavy as he \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. has thought
- b. had thought

6. My mother wasn't at the shop when I \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. had come
- b. came

7. Some smiling men \_\_\_\_\_ the piano.

- a. were playing
- b. had played

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ for about an hour when it started to rain.

- a. were playing
- b. had been playing

9. For long months she \_\_\_\_\_ his secret.

- a. had been keeping
- b. had kept

10. If we \_\_\_\_\_ the 10.30 train, we \_\_\_\_\_ too early.

- a. catch, shall arrive
- b. shall catch, arrive

11. We \_\_\_\_\_ a party. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. shall have, Are...coming
- b. are having, Will ... come

12. Do you know when they \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. would come
- b. will come

13. By the time we come they \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. will be going
- b. will have gone

14. They \_\_\_\_\_ for you at 7 p.m. tomorrow.

- a. will be waiting
- b. will have been waiting

15. James said that he \_\_\_\_\_ a horse before.

- a. never rode
- b. had never ridden

## Task II

Arrange the words in pairs of synonyms.

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. realize     | a) fine       |
| 2. wealth      | b) riches     |
| 3. announce    | c) offer      |
| 4. immediately | d) pick up    |
| 5. talk        | e) understand |
| 6. suggest     | f) at once    |
| 7. lift        | g) declare    |
| 8. spot        | h) chat       |
| 9. excellent   | i) monument   |
| 10. memorial   | j) place      |

## Task III

Find the Russian equivalents of the following English proverbs

1. All cats are gray in the dark.
2. The bait hides the hook.
3. A bird may be known by its song.
4. Small rain lays great dust.
5. A cat may look as a king.
  - a. Видна птица по полёту.
  - b. За погляд денег не берут.
  - c. Ночью все кошки серы.
  - d. Посеешь дождь, пожнёшь бурю.
  - e. Мягко стелет, да жестко спать.

## WRITING 40 minutes

**Topic:** The Language of the Future (Linguistic Innovation)

### Task:

The International Space Agency (ISA) has announced a competition for a project called "**The Message to the Stars.**" They are planning to send a digital time capsule into deep space, which will contain information about Earth's civilization for potential extraterrestrial life or future human generations.

Your task is to write a **PROPOSAL** explaining which language(s) should be used for this message and why.

### In your proposal, you should:

- Argue whether the message should be in **one global language** (e.g., English), a **constructed language** (e.g., Esperanto or a new code), or a **collection of many native languages**.
- Explain how the chosen language(s) represent human **culture and diversity**.
- Suggest **one non-verbal way** to supplement the language (e.g., symbols, music, or mathematical binary code) to ensure the message is understood.
- Give your proposal a clear and professional **heading**.

**Word count: 200–250 words.**



ANSWER SHEET

LISTENING AND COMPREHENSION

Задание 1-4.

1.	1.	+
2.	2.	+
3.	3.	+
4.	2.	+

Задание 6 – 11.

5.	museum	+
6.	smaller	+
7.	fifty	+
8.	common	+
9.	native	+
10.	wisdom.	+

READING  
COMPREHENSION

Part I

1	b	+
2	j	+
3	c	+
4	i	+
5	d	+
6	h	+
7	e	+
8	a	+
9	f	+
10	g	+

Part II

1	T	+
2	F	+
3	T	+
4	F	+
5	T	+
6	T	+
7	F	+
8	T	+
9	F	+
10	F	+

USE OF ENGLISH

Task I

1	a	+
2	b	+
3	a	+
4	a	+
5	b	+
6	a	+
7	a	+
8	b	+
9	a	+
10	a	+
11	b	+
12	b	+
13	a	+
14	a	+
15	b	+

Task II

1	e	+
2	b	+
3	g	+
4	f	+
5	b	+
6	c	+
7	d	+
8	j	+
9	a	+
10	i	+

Task III

1	c	+
2	e	+
3	g	+
4	d	+
5	b	+

55/60

## ANSWER SHEET

## LISTENING AND COMPREHENSION

## Задание 1-4.

1.	1.	+
2.	2.	+
3.	3.	+
4.	2.	+

## Задание 6 – 11.

5.	museum	+
6.	smaller	+
7.	fifty	+
8.	common	+
9.	native	+
10.	wisdom.	+

READING  
COMPREHENSION

## Part I

1	b	+
2	j	+
3	c	+
4	i	+
5	d	+
6	h	+
7	e	+
8	a	+
9	f	+
10	g	+

## Part II

1	T	+
2	F	+
3	T	+
4	F	+
5	T	+
6	T	+
7	F	+
8	T	+
9	F	+
10	F	+

## USE OF ENGLISH

## Task I

1	a	+
2	b	+
3	a	+
4	a	+
5	b	+
6	a	+
7	a	+
8	b	+
9	a	+
10	a	+
11	b	+
12	b	+
13	a	+
14	a	+
15	b	+

## Task II

1	e	+
2	b	+
3	g	+
4	f	+
5	h	+
6	c	+
7	d	+
8	j	+
9	a	+
10	i	+

## Task III

1	c	+
2	e	+
3	g	+
4	d	+
5	b	+

55/60