



ОЛИМПИАДА РГУУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

2025/2026 учебный год

Заключительный этап

11 класс

Вариант № 26-ОШ-2-11 Английский язык-1

ЗАДАНИЯ

На выполнение олимпиадных заданий отводится 150 минут. Вам предлагается выполнить четыре категории заданий.

При выполнении заданий внимательно читайте инструкцию к каждому заданию.

Максимальное количество баллов за ответы:

Часть 1. (Reading) - 30 баллов;

Часть 2. (Writing) - 30 баллов;

Часть 3. (Use of English) - 20 баллов;

Часть 4. (Cultural Studies) - 20 баллов.

Part 1. Reading

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

You are an editor of a magazine. You have come across an interesting article but some parts of the article have been mixed up. Use the headline and the initial paragraph of the article and put the parts to the title and in the right order so that you should receive the original article.

Article 1.

GEM THAT BRINGS EGYPT INTO THE 21 CENTURY

The new Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM) in Giza, near Cairo, fully opened on November 1, 2025, becoming the largest Egyptian museum in the world. Plans for the museum had started out promisingly enough: a worldwide design competition was launched by the Egyptian government in 2002, followed just weeks later by the ceremonial laying of the first foundation stone.

A) Most of the GEM's showcases are freestanding, so you can walk around the objects and look at them from every angle. Their context is explained with the help of 21st-century technology. "They made a wonderful digital representation, not a cartoon, but artistic and very true to the original meaning," says Pragt. "The stories are told not only by the

objects, but with depictions of very famous scenes from the Book of the Dead.” Through virtual reality, hieroglyphs, historical figures, and mythological creatures interact to tell ancient legends and help explain some of the enigmatic themes woven throughout Egyptian art and history. “Everything that Egypt had to go through to get this done, the **stick-to-itiveness** for 22 years...” says Mecham. “The GEM is here. And it is spectacular.”

B) An Irish design firm was chosen by 2003, and construction got underway in 2005. And then the world waited as global and local events derailed the ambitious project. First there was the political upheaval of the Arab Spring in 2011, which led to a drawn-out tourism drought. Just as stability and tourists began to return, the pandemic brought the entire world to a **halt**. Since 2018, numerous official announcements about the museum’s impending opening have been issued, and every time, the promised timeline came and went. “Every year they would tell us it would open the next year,” says Dutch Egyptologist Huub Pragt. A running joke among Egyptians was that the GEM would open “in November” but which year, no one knew. It finally happened in 2025.

C) The GEM encompasses 12 galleries covering three themes: society, kingship, and belief, through four time periods stretching from prehistory to the Greco-Roman era. The exhibitions offer insight into the history and lives of the pharaohs, but also of ordinary people in ancient Egypt. Pragt was thrilled to see pieces that had been removed from other museums and kept in storage for years. “I had missed them, and I found them again!” As visitors journey through the galleries, they grasp a sense of the continuum of history, how the cultural exchange **fostered** in ancient Egypt can still be felt today. What’s being celebrated is the rich multicultural society of ancient Egypt as it interacted with neighboring cultures like the Nubians, Libyans and later, the Greeks and Romans. Among the museum’s most prominent and largest exhibition spaces is the Tutankhamun Gallery, a 7,500sq-metre space that features more than 5,000 artefacts unearthed from the tomb of Tutankhamun, the boy king who ascended to the throne at about nine years old and ruled during the Eighteenth Dynasty nearly 3,400 years ago. Visitors can see his golden mask, throne, sarcophagus, chariots and jewelry, all presented to re-create the atmosphere of his royal burial chamber.

D) The first thing to greet you when you step inside is a 11.36-metre, 3200-year-old statue of Ramses II that once lorded over a busy square near the Cairo train station. All 83 tons of him were carted here upright in a specially designed cage in 2018 and the GEM’s soaring atrium was then built around him. “I don’t think Ramses would appreciate it,” laughs Huub, “but the atrium dwarfs him.” Beyond Ramses II, the Grand Staircase **beckons** visitors toward the galleries, with ancient statues and sculptures arranged chronologically on its broad stairs. “It is jaw-dropping,” says Mecham. “I kept walking away and coming back to stare at that staircase. I will remember it for the rest of my life.” And at the top, a breathtaking reward: “a giant window looking out at the pyramids!”

E) Huub Pragt decided to become an Egyptologist at age 10, while looking up the pyramids in an encyclopedia, and spent much of his career at the Museum of Antiquities in the Dutch city of Leiden. He has visited Egypt numerous times over the years and watched the museum evolve from the outside. “My expectations were high. And the museum went above them. It’s not for nothing that they call it grand,” he says. Clad in translucent alabaster and glass with triangular motifs incorporated throughout the design, the GEM has been called the “fourth pyramid.” It was built in alignment with the Pyramids of Giza and the effect is intended to be nearly as **awe-inspiring** as the ancient wonders. The museum, which has cost more than \$1 billion, spans about 5,209,000 square feet - the equivalent of 90 football fields - making it the largest archaeological museum in the world. It is flooded with natural light, but one thing Smithsonian Journeys traveler Kellie Mecham didn’t expect was the fresh air. “You feel the breeze! It’s open, airy, modern. It really brings Egypt into the 21st century.”

Article 2.

LADY COLUMBIA, AMERICA'S FIRST NATIONAL MASCOT

The first and longest-ruling mascot of the United States made her debut before the country was even a country, appearing in 17th-century poems and sermons under the name “Columbina.” Samuel Sewall, a chief justice of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, captured her early ethos in a 1697 essay: She was, Sewall wrote, an emblem of the “New Heaven” of the American colonies.

A) As Columbianism swept the nation, in 1893 Lady Columbia gave her name and her likeness to posters for the World’s Columbian Exposition—that year’s world’s fair in Chicago. Yet the fair also helped spell Lady Columbia’s **doom**: at his keynote address, the historian Frederick Jackson Turner declared to the American Historical Association that the western frontier was now closed. “Once there was no frontier left, [Lady Columbia] had, to an important degree, outlived her usefulness as a symbol” of westward expansion, Hattem says. At the same time, advocates like John Dewey were democratizing education, displacing a focus on Greek and Latin with a more modern—and therefore more American—focus on science and problem solving. Columbia, with her Greco-Roman vibe, no longer represented the nation’s educational philosophy.

B) By the early 18th century, she was known by the less diminutive “Columbia,” and she became **ubiquitous** in political cartoons, posters and newspapers. She was portrayed as a goddess, draped in a neoclassical gown and holding a sword, an olive branch and a laurel wreath as metaphors for justice, peace and victory. As Lady Columbia’s image spread across the country, particularly after the Revolution, she came to embody the nation’s highest aspirations—and its colonial ambitions. Though largely forgotten today, she reigned for two centuries as the American collective emblem, and her biography offers a tale in miniature of the development of a young democracy.

C) Meanwhile, another female avatar for the nation was capturing the imaginations of millions of new immigrants from Italy, Poland and Russia: the Statue of Liberty, dedicated in New York Harbor in 1886. This new guardian became “a symbol for a land where the down-trodden and despised have found a chance,” as the New York Times wrote in 1903, the same year Emma Lazarus’ poem “The New Colossus” was cast on a bronze plaque in the base of the statue. With unchained shackles at her feet, the Statue of Liberty represented freedom at a time when “America is now the one shedding enlightenment on the rest of the world,” says Jeanne Gutierrez, a senior research fellow at the New-York Historical Society. And in World War I, the ruddy-faced, gruff-looking Uncle Sam came to supplant the more **ethereal** Columbia in war propaganda. By 1931, when the “Star-Spangled Banner” was officially declared the American national anthem, replacing “Hail Columbia,” Lady Columbia was all but gone. Yet her influence is still alive. Visit Columbia University, and a seated Columbia greets you, arms aloft. At the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, a grand Columbia statue honors mothers of fallen veterans. Her most frequent appearance these days, though, is in movie theaters, where she lives on as the logo for Columbia Pictures - a role in which she has shone for nearly a century, since 1924.

D) By the 1870s, Columbia had become a symbol of Manifest Destiny, guiding the country’s westward expansion, says Michael D. Hattem, author of the 2020 book *Past and Prologue: Politics and Memory in the American Revolution*. This role prompted the most famous

image of Lady Columbia, in John Gast's 1872 painting American Progress. One of Lady Columbia's most poignant roles came in the next decade, as the country greeted swells of immigrants arriving from Europe—and Columbia helped hold the door open. “Columbia welcomes the victims of German persecution to ‘the asylum of the oppressed,’” reads the caption of a political cartoon published in 1881. Her image was used to help **rally** millions of immigrants toward an American identity—and, Hattem says, to reinforce a new patriotic movement called Columbianism.

E) As she guided colonial America, Lady Columbia served as a nurturing mother figure, but by the time of the Revolution, she was closer to an avenging angel. Throughout the Revolution, Columbia was a source of strength, a rallying cry. By the end of the war, the victorious colonists celebrated their triumph by invoking her: “Hail Columbia, happy land, / Hail, ye heroes, heav'n-born band, / Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,” the lawyer and poet Joseph Hopkinson wrote in 1798. Hopkinson's verses were soon set to music, and “Hail Columbia” became the country's first, if unofficial, national anthem, sung throughout the 19th century. When the War of 1812 began, Lady Columbia was sometimes joined on posters by a new figure, Uncle Sam; both offered a fierce embodiment of American independence. In the decades before the Civil War, both North and South invoked Columbia. In perhaps her most extraordinary appearance, Columbia showed off her strength as a disciplinarian: one 1860 cartoon depicts her spanking Stephen Douglas for having created a **schism** in the Democratic Party by proposing that laws about slavery should be left to individual states. “You have been a bad boy, Steve ... and now I'll pay you for it,” Columbia says as she swats Douglas.

Tasks 011-020. (10 баллов, по 1 баллу за правильный ответ на каждый вопрос).

Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts.

011. The underlined word “**stick-to-itiveness**” means the same as:

- A. determination
- B. hesitation
- C. effectiveness
- D. weakness

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

- A. renewal
- B. chaos
- C. stop
- D. fault

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

- A. mastered
- B. encouraged
- C. neglected
- D. hindered

014. The underlined word “**beckons**” means the same as:

- A. becomes
- B. attracts
- C. recalls
- D. reckons

015. The underlined word “awe-inspiring” means the same as:

- A. awakening
- B. aweless
- C. astonishing
- D. disgusting

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

- A. gloom
- B. sentence
- C. blessing
- D. hope

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

- A. serendipitous
- B. rare
- C. unique
- D. omnipresent

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

- A. worldly
- B. heavenly
- C. earthbound
- D. imperial

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

- A. assemble
- B. weaken
- C. divide
- D. alley

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

- A. union
- B. harmony
- C. split
- D. racism

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

Here is a summary of the article “*GEM that brings Egypt into the 21st century*”. However, it contains some vocabulary, grammar and factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence choose “0”.

021. The GEM ambitions project took 20 years to become a reality from the scratch.

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

022. The design layout had been made in Iceland in 2003.

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

023. The building itself is a solid impenetrable edifice made in the form of the cross.

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

024. The GEM is considered to be the larger archeological museum in the world.

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

025. The gigantic statue of the tsar Ramses II was transported from the building of the rail terminal.

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

026. Ancient statues and sculptures are mounted in the museum according to the various periods of Egyptian history.

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

027. All the galleries represent the history of Egypt from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages.

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

028. The boy king Tutankhamun whose gallery is believed being the largest in the museum died when he was 9 years.

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

029. The exhibitions of the GEM contain 5000 items.

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

030. New technologies combined with the ancient artifacts, historical and mythological figures create the unique atmosphere of the ancient civilization.

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

Part 2. Writing

Tasks 031-035. (10 баллов, по 2 балла за каждое правильно составленное предложение)

Use the following separate words in the order given to write a coherent sentence, based on information in the article “Lady Columbia, America’s first national mascot”. You can change the form of the given words.

You may use your sentences as parts of your outline for your commentary on the article “The church in the city”.

031. a goddess/ nations’ expectations/ colonial intentions/ correspond/ American democracy

032. a symbol of maternity/ a punishing deity/ a welcoming figure / the appeal/ the informal hymn

033. to become the epitome/ unearthly image/ complement/ replace/ red-cheeked

034. scorned and oppressed/ an American identity/ associate/new guardian

035. to lose relevance/ the expansion/ new challenges/ preserve/ significant realities

Task 036. (Максимальное количество - 20 баллов)

Write your commentary on the article “Lady Columbia, America’s first national mascot”. Your commentary is to be between 180-200 words. You are not allowed to cite from the original text pieces longer than 4 words running. Your text should contain various points of view, including your own.

To fulfill the task successfully you are:

- to briefly convey the content of the article;
- to mention various/possible views of the issue;
- to divide your text into logically connected paragraphs.

Part 3. Use of English

Tasks 037-046. (20 баллов, по 2 балла за правильный ответ)

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE the word given. DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS. The number of words you should write is specified in the sentence.

The example (0) is done for you.

(0) The pass rate for the exam is 3% lower this year than it was last year.

fall

There has _____ in the pass rate for the exam this year. (4 words)

= There has **been a slight fall** in the pass rate for the exam this year.

037. Despite the darkness and cold, the pilgrims were able to reach their destination.

managed

Despite the darkness and cold, the pilgrims _____ their destination. (3 words)

038. I am sure John was shocked when he saw his house destroyed by the storm.

must

John _____ when he saw his house destroyed by the storm. (4 words)

039. Unfortunately, I haven’t got enough money to buy a new car.

afford

I wish _____ a new car. (5 words)

040. Jacky is a strong athlete, but she can’t cope with a long-distance running.

capable

Although Jacky is a strong athlete, she _____ long distances. (5 words)

041. Bill spent an hour to get to the University.

took

It _____ to get to the University. (4 words)

042. Our archaeological team is trying to find the remnants of the lost city.

look

Our archaeological team is _____ the remnants of the lost city. (2 words)

043. You should visit the Louvre to see the world-famous masterpiece by Leonardo.

worth

It is _____ the Louvre to see the world-famous masterpiece by Leonardo.

(2 words)

044. I do want you to complete the grammar assignment right now.

insist

I _____ the grammar assignment right now. (3 words)

045. Don't force him to go for a walk if he doesn't want to.

make

Don't _____ for a walk if he doesn't want to! (3 words)

046. It's hard to believe, but he travelled halfway round the globe.

though

Hard _____, but he travelled halfway round the globe. (5 words)

Part 4. Cultural Study

Tasks 047-056. (20 баллов, по 2 балла за каждый правильный ответ)

Now show how well you know world history. Read the article and choose the correct option to complete the text.

VICTORIAN AGE

The Victorian era, in British history, is the period between approximately 1820 and (047. _____), corresponding roughly but not exactly to the period of Queen Victoria's reign (1837–1901) and characterized by a class-based society, a growing number of people able to vote, a growing state and economy, and Britain's status as the most powerful (048. _____) in the world. Victoria was the last monarch of the royal house of (049. _____).

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the (050. _____). Technological changes included the use of iron and steel, new energy sources, the invention of new machines that increased production (including (051. _____) and the spinning jenny), the development of the factory system, and important developments in transportation and communication (including the (052. _____) and the telegraph). In 1851 the Great Exhibition was held in (053. _____) in London. This exhibition was intended to demonstrate Britain's industrial, military, and economic achievements.

Among the scientific advances of the Victorian era were major developments in biology and medicine. The famous scientist (054. _____) worked on his theory for more than 20 years before publishing it in his famous *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection* (1859). This work remains central to modern evolutionary theory.

Many people in Victorian Britain wanted to find out more about the world around them. In 1845 Parliament decided that local councils could set up free libraries, and by the end of the era every large city in Britain had its own art gallery, museum, and concert hall. The queen and her husband, the prince consort, encouraged the arts and literature, they set up a museum later named (055. _____). Many great writers and poets, including Charles Dickens, the Brontë sisters, George Eliot, and Robert Louis Stevenson, wrote during the Victorian Age.

A group known as (**056.** _____) was responsible for the great artistic movement of the period; the group included artists such as Dante Gabriel Rossetti and John Everett Millais.

In the early 20th century, Britain began to decline as a global political and economic power relative to other major powers, particularly the United States, but this decline was not acutely noticeable until after World War II.

047.

- A. 1914
- B. 1915
- C. 1917
- D. 1920

048.

- A. republic
- B. confederacy
- C. empire
- D. federation

049.

- A. Tudor
- B. Hanover
- C. Rothschild
- D. Bourbon

050.

- A. 17th century
- B. 18th century
- C. 19th century
- D. 20th century

051.

- A. the steam engine
- B. the perpetuum mobile
- C. the wind engine
- D. the water engine

052.

- A. aqueduct
- B. railroad
- C. canal
- D. airplanes

053.

- A. the Windsor Castle
- B. the Tuileries Palace
- C. the Crystal Palace
- D. the Buckingham Palace

054.

- A. Carl Linnaeus
- B. Ivan Pavlov
- C. Louis Pasteur
- D. Charles Darwin

055.

- A. the British Museum
- B. the Louvre
- C. the Ashmolean Museum
- D. the Victoria and Albert Museum

056.

- A. the Arts and Crafts Movement
- B. the Pre-Raphaelites
- C. Art Nouveau
- D. the Fauves

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