

Олимпиада школьников «Покори Воробьевы Горы!»
Очный тур 2018-2019 гг.
10-11 классы
Вариант 6

Олимпиада школьников Покори Воробьевы горы 2018-19

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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TASK 1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION (16 points: 1 answer = 2 points)

For questions 1-8 complete the notes below filling in the gaps with FOUR WORDS maximum. You will listen to the text ONCE. You have 1 minute to look through the task before listening. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet (1-8).

SCOTTISH KILTS

- 1 When was there a change? _____
- 2 What does Jerry wear under the kilt? _____
- 3 Since when has the Alex Scott Company been in the kilt business? _____
- 4 When did people start to wear kilts again? _____
- 5 How many dollars does a kilt cost? _____
- 6 What is Damien McLeod's job? _____
- 7 Why are kilts more popular today than they were in the past? _____
- 8 What distinguishes Scottish football supporters abroad? _____

TASK 2. READING (10 points: 1 answer = 1 point)

For questions 9-18 put the following parts of the text in the correct order to recreate the text. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet (9-18).

5 Tips for Communicating Assertively without Being Passive-Aggressive

By Margarita Tartakovsky, M.S.
Associate Editor

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- A.** Being a good listener includes maintaining a “very respectful and open nonverbal attitude and posture while listening to the person and restating their words,” Brandt said.

You also maintain eye contact, and manage your own emotions and thoughts, so you can “set aside any personal agenda, reactions, defenses, explanations or rescue attempts.”

Be collaborative.

Being assertive also means working together. It means being “constructive and collaborative and looking for ways to achieve a situation where both people are happy.”

In the long run, the above mentioned tips are bound to help you if you do follow them.

- B.** People who are passive-aggressive seem to gain pleasure from frustrating others, she said.

We learn to be passive-aggressive as kids. This often happens in households with one dominant parent and one subservient parent, said Brandt, author of 8 Keys to Eliminating Passive-Aggressiveness. “The child learns that powerful people can’t be approached directly, but it’s OK to lie to them or keep secrets to get what you want.”

- C. Unfortunately, in many settings, assertiveness is either subtly or blatantly discouraged. “The hierarchy of many workplace cultures makes the direct expression of emotions risky for employers and employees alike,” Whitson said.

In many schools, teachers prefer compliant students who don’t ask questions or assert their opinions, she said.

However, “direct, emotionally honest, assertive communication” is key. It is “the best ‘antidote’ to passive aggressive interactions.”

- D. However, some of us use passive aggression on a regular basis.

Brandt defined passive aggression as “a coping mechanism people use when they perceive themselves to be powerless or when they fear using their power will lead to bad outcomes.”

According to Signe Whitson, LSW, author of How to Be Angry: An Assertive Anger Expression Group Guide for Kids and Teens, passive aggression “encompasses a range of behaviors designed to ‘get back’ at someone without that person recognizing the underlying anger.”

- E. Whitson’s favorite way to define assertiveness is “making friends with your anger.” In her book *The Angry Smile* with co-author Nicholas Long, Ph.D, they use this meaning: “a learned behavior that is used to express anger in a verbal, non-blaming, respectful way.”

Assertiveness entails having a strong sense of self-worth and establishing healthy boundaries, Brandt said.

Assertive communication is clear, direct, has no hidden agenda and acknowledges the other person, she said.

“It is an effective way of expressing how you feel at the same time that you learn how the other person is feeling about the same situation.”

- F. Brandt suggested using mindfulness to process and express anger. She’s recently written a book called *Mindful Anger: A Pathway to Emotional Freedom*, which explores how to use mindfulness.

Make clear, assertive requests.

An assertive request is straightforward and doesn’t deprecate the other person, Whitson said. This is in contrast to passive-aggressive requests,

which are asked in a “roundabout way, adding in backhanded jabs that are plain enough to hurt, while covert enough to be denied.”

For instance, according to Whitson, a passive-aggressive request is: “After you get your pedicure or do whatever it is you do all day while I’m at work, would you mind picking up my dry cleaning for me? That is, if you are not too busy.”

If the other person gets angry, the passive-aggressive person responds with: “What? I wasn’t trying to hurt your feelings. I was just saying that you might be busy doing other things. I didn’t know you’d be so sensitive about it. Geeze.”

G. ALL of us are passive-aggressive. That is, we use a mild form of passive-aggressiveness: “saying yes when we mean no,” according to psychotherapist Andrea Brandt, Ph.D, M.F.T.

H. Here are five ways to communicate assertively.

Allow yourself to feel anger.

The biggest obstacle to assertive communication is the belief that anger is bad and expressing it in an assertive way is “unseemly,” said Whitson, also a school counselor and national speaker on bullying prevention, anger management and crisis intervention.

However, anger is a normal and natural emotion, she said.

It isn’t a bad emotion, and people aren’t bad for feeling angry, Brandt said. “People need to learn that they deserve to have their feelings whatever they are.”

I. Brandt gave this example: “‘We won’t tell your father,’ the passive-aggressive partner says, showing that spending money for childhood treats behind dad’s back is OK.”

A better approach is to be assertive. Assertiveness helps you communicate honestly, cultivate authentic relationships, better understand your own feelings and get your needs met.

J. This response lets them be a victim, “passive-aggressively joking about why the other person can’t take a joke.”

However, an assertive request is simply: “Will you please pick up my dry cleaning for me on your way home tonight?”

Validate the other person’s feelings.

This means understanding “their feelings and where they’re coming from,” Brandt said. Validating feelings, however, doesn’t mean that you agree with them, she said.

Brandt gave this example: “Lisa, I understand that you’re upset because you have to switch work days in order to get this project done; however, it is very important to me and I appreciate your doing it.”

Be a good listener.

TASK 3. USE OF ENGLISH (10 points: 1 answer = 1 point)

For questions 19-28 write the missing words. Use only one word in each gap. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet (19-28).

INDEPENDENT TELEVISION

Foreigners are often surprised that there are no advertisements at (19)... on the BBC television channels. The absence of commercials, as television advertisements are known, is (20)... to the fact that the constitution of the BBC forbids it to accept advertising. So how does the BBC get the money it needs to (21)... it going? In fact, the BBC is financed from revenue that is raised by the sale of television licences. The fee for the licences is set by the government, but (22)... this, the BBC is not state run, and it is proud of its independence. It can be said that the viewers themselves pay for the BBC, since everyone who owns a television has to purchase a licence. And of course, you have to have a valid licence whether you actually watch the BBC or not. This arrangement dates (23)... to the 1920s, when the BBC was a radio broadcaster.

Some people feel the system is unfair (24)... those who watch other channels but not the BBC, and there are those who fail to buy a licence, which is (25)... the law. (26)... an effort to combat this, the BBC has a fleet of detector vans that tour the country, checking (27)... a television is being used from an address when there is (28)... record of a licence having been purchased.

TASK 4. SOCIOCULTURAL COMPETENCE (4 points: 1 answer = 1 point)

For questions 29-32 fill in the gaps in three sentences with 1 word. There is only 1 word that be used in all the three sentences. Each correct answer earns you 1 point. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet (29-32).

29. Think carefully about what you’re going to do, this is a _____ opportunity for you!

The company Chairman received a huge _____ handshake when he retired. By many of his fans, Wayne Rooney is seen as the _____ boy of his football team.

30. Anna was tickled _____ that her fiancé had made such an effort for her birthday.
They gave me my _____ slip last week, so I've got to find a new job now.
My grandmother looked ever so well when I saw her, she was in the _____ of condition.
31. I've got three credit card bills to pay off at the moment. I hate being in the _____!
The fallen trees along the road raised a _____ flag for the safety inspectors.
Our company is finally out of the _____ now. We've managed to pay back our loan, and now we're making profit!
32. He kept lying to the police about where he was going in the evenings, so yesterday they followed him and caught him _____-handed.
We had to catch the _____-eye flight last night, and I'm completely exhausted now.
The day I graduated was a _____-letter day for my mum, she still talks about it today!

TASK 5. WRITING (60 points)
(40 minutes, 250-300 words)

Imagine that your school magazine has a weekly column called "Performing EXTRA". As part of their investigation into extracurricular activities of young people, they have asked you to write a news report based on the results of your own survey demonstrated in the charts below.

In your report say:

1. who participated in the survey;
2. what changes and trends can be seen comparing the data in the charts below;
3. what are the reasons for such changes;
4. how the situation might develop in the future.

Remember the rules of news report writing. Make sure your report has:

- a headline
- a byline and a placeline
- a lead paragraph

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- *body paragraphs*
- *a conclusion*

