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Олимпиада ПВГ
2016

**МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени М.В.ЛОМОНОСОВА**

Выходная, 22.03.16
[Signature]

Вариант _____

ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА

Олимпиада школьников „Покори Воробьевы горы!“

по иностранному языку (английский язык)

Ивановой Маргариты Павловны
фамилия, имя, отчество (в родительном падеже)

Дата

«24» марта 2016 года

Подпись участника

[Signature]

Олимпиада «Покори Воробьевы Горы 2015/16»

10-11 классы

Очный тур

Answer sheet

LISTENING		
1	central	+
2	centre	-
3	procedures	+
4	conversation	+
5	mails	-
6	threat	+
7	effectively	+
8	decisions	+
9	risks	+
10	in priority	-
USE OF ENGLISH		
11	especially	+
12	were are tutored	-
13	unstructured	+
14	quickly	+
15	wandering	+
16	may be	-
17	worst	+
18	march	+
19	raise	-
20	limitless	+
READING		
21	H	+
22	E	+
23	C	-
24	I	-
25	F	+
26	J	+
27	D	-
28	G	-
29	A	-
30	B	-

14

7

4

25

WRITING

The aim of this report is to summarize the results of my own survey. I carried out a research in order to find out how teens' preferences in the main sources of information have changed since 2010. Teenagers from New York, Dallas and Denver were given questionnaires where they had to choose a source of information which they mostly used. I collected and compared the results of surveys conducted in 2010 and in 2016. There have been certain changes in teens' preferences since

2010. The use of TV programmes has declined over the period, while the ~~the~~ number of people who use the Internet has ~~the~~ increased. In 2010 68% of youngsters got information from TV news programmes. That was much higher than in 2016 (15%). In sharp contrast to 2010 in 2016 a large proportion of teenagers use the Internet as the main source of information. Smartphones come in second place, being used by 29% of people in 2016.

There has been a decline in the use of newspapers: in 2010 10% of teens used them and in 2016 there is only 1% of people.

There are several factors that could lead ~~to~~ to these changes. Firstly, since 2010 scientists have produced devices with the access to the Internet that can nowadays afford almost everybody. By the same token, it is easier for teenagers to get the latest news from their smartphones ~~than~~ ~~from~~ from watching TV and reading newspapers.

I anticipate that in the future newspapers won't be used at all due to their big size. The Internet will enjoy great popularity and, perhaps, smartphones will be replaced by new devices such as Google-glasses and smart watch. I predict that the use of TV programmes will stay at the same level as it is in 2016. Preferences of teenagers change with the development of our world.

19

$$37 + 19 =$$

56

$$\text{Ураболот Там} \quad 25 + 56 = 81$$

Камчатка С.Р. К.

The aim of ~~a~~ ^{this} report is to ^{present} summarize the ^{results} information ~~that~~ about preferences in ~~the~~ of my own survey about preferences ~~of teenagers~~. It was conducted in order to ~~teens~~ preferences in the ~~sources~~ of information. I ~~have~~ carried out the research since ~~2010~~ in 2010 and in 2016 in order to identify changes in ~~teen's~~ preferences in the ~~sources~~ of information. I ~~questioned~~ ~~young~~ teenagers from ~~Russia~~, ~~the~~ ~~UK~~ New York, Dallas and ~~Denver~~ where they had to choose ~~a~~ ^{of their preferable} the source of information, which ~~is~~ ~~was~~ more appealing to them. The ~~results~~ There are clear changes in

~~These changes are~~ The reason for ~~these~~ changes is ~~could, lead to~~ ~~There can be~~ several factors that ~~caused~~ these changes. First of all, as ~~science develops~~ scientists have developed ~~as science is developing~~ scientific development in science allowed to create devices ~~with~~ ^{the access to the net} that almost everybody can afford. ~~No~~ In ~~it~~ in 2010 only 20% of people used Internet as the main source of information, in 2016 the number of people ~~increased~~ reached 65%. By the same token, smartphones

The use of TV news programmes has declined over the ~~per~~ timescale, while the Internet ~~t~~ increased.
 the number of people who use mostly

In 2010 ~~people~~ 68% of people got news & information from TV. That was much higher than in 2016 (54%). In sharp contrast to 2010, ^{large proportion of} ~~people~~ use Internet and smartphones as the main sources of information. ^{teenagers} The 10% of teens used newspapers in 2010, ~~but~~ while in 2016 ~~the~~ it is only 1%.

I anticipate that in the future newspapers won't be used at all. Internet will enjoy great popularity and, perhaps, smartphones will be replaced by new ~~the~~ devices such as Google-glasses. I consider that ~~the~~ use of TV programmes will stay at the same level as it is now.

ЛИСТ-ВКЛАДЫШ

The aim of this report is to summarize the results of my own survey. I carried out a research in order to ~~identify~~ find out how teens' preferences in the ^{main} sources of information have changed since 2010. Teenagers from New York, Dallas and Denver were given questionnaires where they had to choose a source of information, which ~~was~~ they mostly used. ~~Then I collected all the information I~~ compared the results of surveys conducted in 2010 and 2016.

There have been certain changes since 2010 in teens' preferences since 2010. The use of TV programmes has declined over the period, while the number of people who use the Internet ~~it~~ has increased. In 2010 68% of youngsters got information from TV news programmes. That was much higher than in 2016. In sharp contrast to 2010, ^{in 2016} a large proportion of teenagers ~~use~~ use the Internet ~~as~~ the main source of information. Smartphones come in second place, being used ~~by~~ by 29% of people in 2016. There ^{has been} a decline in ~~using~~ the use of newspapers: in 2010 10% of teens used them, ~~while~~ ^{and} in 2016 there is only 1%.

There are several factors that could lead to these changes. Firstly, since 2010 scientists have produced devices with the access to the Net, that can nowadays afford almost everybody. By the same token, ~~as it is more convenient~~ it is easier for teenagers to ~~search~~ get ^{the latest} news from their smartphones than from watching TV and reading newspapers.

I anticipate that in the future newspapers won't be used at all. Internet will enjoy great popularity and, perhaps, smartphones will be replaced by new devices, such as Google-glasses and smart watch. I ~~to~~ predict that the use of TV programmes will stay at the same level as it is in 2016.

TASK 1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 points: 1 answer = 2 points)

For questions 1-10 complete the notes below filling in the gaps with **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER**.

You will listen to the text **ONCE**. You have 1 minute to look through the task.

Business Culture

Power Culture

Characteristics of organization

- small
- (1) central power source
- as (2) at centre is in the hands of one or two people there aren't many rules or (3) procedures
- communication by (4) conversation rather than written (5) mails

Advantage

- can act quickly, so responds well to (6) threat, danger or opportunity

Disadvantage

- might not act (7) effectively as there are too few people who make (8) decisions

Suitable employee

- not afraid of (9) risks
- doesn't need job (10) in priority

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

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TASK 2. USE OF ENGLISH (10 points: 1 answer = 1 point)

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. Each word is used only once. You may need to change the word in order for it to fit the context. There are 2 extra words in the box.

It's Not About You

~~BAD~~ - LEAD - LIMIT - MARCH - MAY - MEAN - QUICK -
RAISE - SPECIAL - STRUCTURE - TUTOR - WANDER

Over the past few weeks, America's colleges have sent another class of graduates off into the world.

But, 11. especially this year, one is conscious of the many ways in which this year's graduating class has been ill served by their elders. They enter a bad job market.

More important, this year's graduates are members of the most supervised generation in American history. Through their whole life, they 12. are tutored and coached to an unprecedented degree.

Yet upon graduation they will enter a world that is unprecedentedly wide open and 13. unstructured. Most of them will not 14. quickly get married, buy a home and have kids, as previous generations did. Instead, they will confront amazingly diverse job markets and social landscapes. Most will spend a decade 15. wandering from job to job and clique to clique, searching for a role.

College students 16. raise may be in an environment that demands one set of navigational skills, and they are then cast out into a different environment requiring a different set of skills, which they have to figure out on their own.

17. Worst of all, they are sent off into this world with the whole baby-boomer theology ringing in their ears. Many graduates are told to: Follow your passion, 18. march to the beat of your own drummer, follow your dreams and find yourself. This is the litany of expressive individualism, which is still the dominant note in American culture.

But, of course, all this 19. raise on nearly every front.

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College grads are often sent out into the world amid rapturous talk of 20. limitless possibilities. But this talk is of no help to the central business of adulthood, finding serious things to tie yourself down to.

TASK 3. READING (10 points: 1 answer = 1 point)

Put the following paragraphs in the correct order to recreate the text. Answer sheet 21-31

What Makes an Effective Teacher? Ask the Students

By ALAN SMITH

- A. Teachers whose students described them as skillful at maintaining classroom order, at focusing their instruction and at helping their charges learn from their mistakes are often the same teachers whose students learn the most in the course of a year, as measured by gains on standardized test scores, according to a progress report on the research.
- B. The same was true for teachers whose students agreed with the statements, "In this class, we learn to correct our mistakes," and, "My teacher has several good ways to explain each topic that we cover in this class." The questionnaires were developed by Ronald Ferguson, a Harvard researcher who has been refining student surveys for more than a decade.
- C. Financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the two-year project involves scores of social scientists and some 3,000 teachers and their students in Charlotte, N.C.; Dallas; Denver; Hillsborough County, Fla., which includes Tampa; Memphis; New York; and Pittsburgh. The research is part of the \$335 million Gates Foundation effort to overhaul the personnel systems in those districts.
- D. "As a nation, we've wasted what students know about their own classroom experiences instead of using that knowledge to inform school reform efforts," he said. "Kids know effective teaching when they experience it."
- E. Quite useful, according to preliminary results released on Friday from a \$45 million research project that is intended to find new ways of distinguishing good teachers from bad.
- F. Statisticians began the effort last year by ranking all the teachers using a statistical method known as value-added modeling, which calculates how much each teacher has helped students learn based on changes in test scores

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- from year to year. Now researchers are looking for correlations between the value-added rankings and other measures of teacher effectiveness.
- G. Classrooms where a majority of students said they agreed with the statement, "Our class stays busy and doesn't waste time," tended to be led by teachers with high value-added scores, the report said.
- H. HOW useful are the views of public school students about their teachers?
- I. Few of the nation's 15,000 public school districts systematically question students about their classroom experiences, in contrast to American colleges, many of which collect annual student evaluations to improve instruction, Dr. Ferguson said.
- J. Thousands of students have filled out confidential questionnaires about the learning environment that their teachers create. After comparing the students' ratings with teachers' value-added scores, researchers have concluded that there is quite a bit of agreement.

TASK 4. WRITING (60 points)

(40 minutes, 250-300 words)

HE
CJ
F
ABDF

F
G
A
B

1H
2E
3.IA
4.CD
5.F
6.J
7.D
8.G
9.A
10.B

Your school magazine has a weekly column called "Get to Know Teenagers Better". As part of their investigation into behaviour, habits and preferences of modern teenagers, they have asked you to write a report based on the results of your own survey demonstrated in the graph below.

Write your report. Follow the format and the style of report writing.

In your report say:

1. how you conducted the survey;
2. if there have been any changes since 2010;
3. what could cause such changes;
4. how the situation might develop in the future.