

Генеральный партнер олимпиады – Сбербанк — приветствует участников! Сбер сегодня — это команда единомышленников, которые разрабатывают новые крутые технологии и горят идеей менять мир к лучшему.



Для нас твоё участие в олимпиаде «Высшая проба» означает, что ты не боишься сложных задач, ориентирован на развитие, личностный рост и ответственно относишься к своему будущему. Верим в тебя, искренне желаем удачи на заключительном этапе.

Time limit: 120 minutes

Maximum score: 100

**Внимание! Обязательно перенесите ответы в бланк ответов.
Жюри проверяет только бланк ответов.**

LISTENING AND WRITING (40 points)

Task 1. Listen to the text. Decide which statements are True according to the text (A), which are False according to the text (B), which are Not mentioned at all (C). You will hear the recording once. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

№	Statements	A	B	C
1.	The majority of the English supported William of Normandy.			
2.	A limited number of English noblemen came to the coronation of William of Normandy.			
3.	The goal of the Norman Conquest was to bring cultural changes.			
4.	By the time William was ruling England, there were living successors of the Anglo-Saxon royal family.			
5.	The revolt of Edwin and Morcar was unsuccessful.			
6.	To gain control over the south of England, William preferred not to construct new buildings.			
7.	There is no exact data on how many people passed away during the Harrying of the North.			
8.	The Harrying of the North affected both peasants and noblemen.			
9.	Several castles built during the Norman Conquest still exist.			
10.	A survey, similar to the Domesday book, was never conducted in England again.			

Task 2. Listen to the text again and write a paragraph summarising the text you have just listened to. You should follow the structure:

- a topic sentence;
- supporting arguments;
- a concluding sentence.

The paragraph must contain 100 – 120 words.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE STUDIES (20 points)

Task 1. Read the following text. Complete the text with five sentences from the table below. Two sentences don't belong in the text. Write down the correct letter. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Despite the fact that the Norman Conquest was a monumental event in the history of England, it didn't change that much about the life of the ordinary English people.

(1) / _____ / There have been many battles since and the reason this one still resonates so strongly in public consciousness is because, a thousand years later, its impact is still controversial. The first major change, which was introduced by the Normans, is a whole scale replacement of England's ruling class. After a series of rebellions by England's noblemen, William abandoned any attempt to co-opt England's nobility into his own and replaced them with the more loyal Norman knights and barons who were a part of his invasion force.

(2) / _____ / The Norman Conquest also had a significant effect on the construction of churches, as skilled Norman architects built much bigger and more elaborate churches and cathedrals than had ever been seen in England before.

Changes to both the nobility and church might be better understood in the framework of the feudal system that originated and was incubated in Normandy, and then exported to England with the invasion. This led to a fundamental change of the entire structure of English society, as after that the land lent out by the king to noblemen could be removed from them if they proved to be disloyal. Those nobles then lent land to non-nobles in return for a proportion of the food they cultivated or their labour. (3) / _____ /

One of the important consequences of all the changes in the societal structure were the changes in language, with French becoming the language of the ruling class. This was humiliating for older English noblemen and puzzling for peasants, who could not understand the new laws. Over time, though, French words such as *parliament* and *pork* gradually became part of the English vocabulary.

It was not only the changes in language that affected the peasants. (4) / _____ / The construction of nearly 700 motte-and-bailey castles, common in Normandy but previously unknown in England, had a significant impact on the living conditions of the poor. Nearby houses were destroyed to make room for those castles, and the local population was forced to work on building the huge structures.

The peasants who did not live near a castle were still affected by big changes. The most important one was a change in forestry laws. In the Anglo-Saxon kingdom, peasants were to some extent allowed to hunt and to gather fossils and other resources. (5) / _____ /

However, those living far from the northern part of the country, or motte-and-bailey castles might have experienced fewer changes in their daily life. Farming occupied most of their time and the jobs they did would not have changed very much.

Letter	Sentence
A	This system replaced the old Anglo-Saxon one in which land was owned by noblemen and not by the king.
B	The Battle of Hastings remains perhaps the most memorable date in the history of England.
C	The people who actually did the day-to-day governing and running the country were Anglo-Saxons from the families that were probably already important before the Normans came.
D	William of Normandy forbade peasants to use forests and introduced punishments for hunting, and that increased hunger.
E	Despite the submission of the English nobles, resistance continued for several years.
F	These changes were mirrored by the changes in the Church, when most of the senior English priests were eventually replaced by the Norman clergy.
G	The Normans brought not only new types of churches, but also new types of castles.

Task 2. There are seven notions and five descriptions listed below. Decide which notion corresponds with each description. Two notions do not have a description. Write down the correct letter. Transfer your answers onto the answer sheet.

Letter	Notion
A.	fiefdom
B.	wedlock
C.	principality
D.	thane
E.	gleeman
F.	burh
G.	witan

DEFINITIONS

6. A type of a feudal territory within a country or country itself, that is ruled by a monarch.
7. It is a type of a fortified settlement. They were built for the first time to get protection from the Vikings.
8. A group of the King's advisors chosen by him to assist him in making major decisions; the council of the Anglo-Saxon king.
9. A piece of land that was rented or paid for with labour of peasants. It was a source of income for a vassal of a king.
10. An aristocrat who owned a lot of land in one or several counties. Before changing its meaning to a class of people, denoted a military person who served the king.

CREATIVE WRITING (40 points)

Внимание! Не указывайте свои ФИО в творческом задании.

Task: Now you have learned about the Norman Conquest. Imagine that you lived in the times of the Conquest. Write a story illustrating how the event has affected your life and the people around you.

You must describe:

- Your background and your family background;
- Your life prior to the time period;
- Your life during the time period;
- Your life after the time period;
- The impact that this time period had on your personality.

You must write 200 – 250 words.

