

**Межрегиональная олимпиада школьников на базе ведомственных
образовательных организаций по английскому языку
отборочный этап
11 класс
Вариант I**

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов.

- A.
1. We never _____ with things, you know, unless we _____ something in their place.
a) part, will want
b) wouldn't part, want
c) part, want
 2. What _____ his uncle _____ of him, supposing it _____ true?
a) will think, has been
b) will think, is
c) did think, is
 3. I wish he _____ to see me!
a) would agree
b) will agree
c) agrees
- Б.
1. During _____ second week in October she met him in _____ Oxford Street.
a) a, --
b) --, the
c) the, --
 2. After _____ long silence he began his story.
a) a
b) the
c) --
 3. He worked as a tugboat man on _____ San Francisco Bay.
a) the
b) ---
c) a
- В.
1. – I didn't understand any of your jokes.
– _____.
a) So do they
b) Neither are they
c) Neither did they
 2. Don't tell anyone, _____?
a) do you
b) will you
c) don't you
 3. Nature always seems cruel and heartless when we are faced with _____ inevitable death.
a) the
b) an
c) a
- Г.
1. You've done nothing to be ashamed _____.
a) of
b) about
c) for
 2. She was treated _____ diabetes.
a) of
b) from
c) for
 3. No one could account _____ his objection _____ our plan.
a) to, for ; b) for, to; c) to, to.

- Д. 1. None of us played _____, but Tom played _____ that day.
 a) well, the worst
 b) good, badly
 c) good, worse
2. I got to work later _____ into traffic jam.
 a) so as not to get
 b) so that not to get
 c) as not to get
3. He was a wonderful teacher and many students looked _____.
 a) at him
 b) after him
 c) up to him

Задание 2. Образуйте форму причастия II (Participle II) от следующих глаголов. Формы пишите строчными буквами без кавычек и знаков препинания. Например: to do - done (Participle II).

1. to slide
2. to bet
4. to wring

Задание 3. Соотнесите прилагательные с их дефинициями.

1. susceptible	1) not serving the purpose or any purpose; unavailing or futile;
2. arrogant	2) agreeably tolerant; permissive; indulgent;
3. useless	3) admitting or capable of some specified treatment;
4. imperfect	4) selfishly scheming;
5. brotherly	5) making claims or pretensions to superior importance or rights;
6. calculating	overbearingly assuming; insolently proud;
7. lenient	6) affectionate and loyal; fraternal;
	7) characterized by defects or weaknesses.

Задание 4. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов перевода подчеркнутых слов и словосочетаний.

1. Раньше я зарабатывал достаточно денег, но затем потерял работу.
 a) used to earn, lost
 b) used to earning, had lost
 c) would earn, had lost
2. Он старался убедить меня, но я не хотел его слушать.
 a) will listen to him
 b) would not listen to him
 c) would have listened to him
3. Считается, что жертву отравили.
 a) They say someone had poisoned the victim.
 b) The victim is believed to being poisoned.
 c) The victim is believed to have been poisoned.

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание 2.

The span of human life is divided into seven periods 1) Infancy and Toddlerhood 2) Early Childhood 3) Middle Childhood 4) Adolescence 5) Young Adulthood 6) Middle Age and 7) Late Adulthood. These age divisions are approximate and somewhat arbitrary. Each period has its own characteristic events and issues. The first role is that of infant or babyhood (from birth to the age of seven). It cries out and throws out milk as it rests in the arms of the nurse. The next role is of a schoolboy with a school satchel. It is also called puberty or childhood (7 - 14, the period of learning to read and write). He goes unwillingly and in sullen mood to his school. His face shines in the morning but he walks at snail's speed. And the youth or Adolescence period is described as the age of lover. He is constantly 'sighing like furnace' because he remembers his beloved. There are pathetic pieces of poetry in his hand. They are addressed to the eyebrows of his beloved. Next role is of soldier, who has a big stock of strange oaths. His beard looks like the beard of leopard. He is very sensitive about honour, sudden and hasty in quarrelling.

Shakespeare has described the youth as a lover, and his sighing in this age is compared to a furnace. In the

famous mosaic on the floor of Siena Cathedral, Adolescence or youth period is represented as a scholar in a hat and cloak, in a garden, which is the garden of the world. The idea of the ‘Seven Ages’ - infancy, childhood, adolescence, young manhood, mature manhood, old manhood and decrepit age - at least as old as Hippocrates. The Medieval church considered the seven Ages of man as one of the sacred ‘sevens’ - like the seven cardinal virtues, the seven Acts of Mercy, the seven sacraments and the seven sciences. They were familiar in art and literature of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. But the same idea of the ‘Seven Ages’ of man is described and interpreted in different form by the great English Romantic poet John Keats in his famous sonnet, The Human Seasons. In it he compares the four seasons i.e. ‘Spring’, ‘Summer’, ‘Autumn’ and ‘Winter’ with the four phases of human life. In it the lusty spring is compared to the childhood, whereas summer is compared to the youth period, in which he contemplates over youthful thoughts, high dreams and aspirations.

Задание 2. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which of the following sentences best describes the main idea contained in the text?

- (A) Human life is very long and monotonous;
- (B) Many famous writers expressed the idea of human life by comparing it to seasons;
- (C) Human life is somewhat dynamic and with its own peculiarities for different stages.
- (D). Nowadays human life can be expressed by the idea of “Seven Ages”.

2. Which of the following is true?

- (A) The idea of the ‘Seven Ages’ is precise and restricted.
- (B) One of the elements of the décor in a famous church is a learner wearing a mantle.
- (C) Church has never considered the seven Ages of man as one of the sacred ‘sevens’.
- (D) The youth period is described as the age of a lover with sullen mood and unwillingness to do anything.

3. The Medieval church considered the seven Ages of man as one of the sacred ‘sevens’ because:

- (A) You can find all the seven ages represented in the famous mosaic on the floor of Siena Cathedral.
- (B) Even Shakespeare has described the youth as a lover, and his sighing in this age is compared to a furnace.
- (C) The great English Romantic poet John Keats in his famous sonnet, The Human Seasons, described human life as “Seven Ages”.
- (D) “7” in religion has a peculiar meaning – like the seven cardinal virtues, the seven Acts of Mercy, the seven sacraments and the seven sciences.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний

Задание 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. What famous art museum is located on the North side of Trafalgar square?

- a) The Centre Pompidou
- b) The Metropolitan Museum of Art
- c) The National Gallery

2. The Globe is

- a) One of the 5 official residences of Elizabeth II
- b) One of the Theatres opened on the South bank of the Thames
- c) A handsome example of the Tudor palace-castle type

3. The initial faculties of Oxford in the 12 century were

- a) Theology, law, medicine
- b) Rhetoric, biology, IT
- c) Natural philosophy, metal practice

IV. Проверка навыков аудирования

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст дважды.

Задание 2. Отметьте правильный вариант ответа в таблице.

	True	False	Not stated
1. Doing well at school necessarily leads to doing well at life.			
2. If you are an A student at school, you will have a long happy life.			
3. Among other things, the curricula of medieval monasteries shape school curricula.			

Вариант II.

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов.

A.1. If the hospital _____, he said, he _____ that she should be taken there.

- a) were not so overcrowded, would recommend
- b) was not so overcrowded, will recommend
- c) were not so overcrowd, would recommend

2. It _____ all the night. There are big puddles in the garden this morning.

- a) were raining
- b) has been raining
- c) must have been raining

3. In his claim he _____ that workers _____ a pay award.

- a) suggested, to get
- b) offered, get
- c) proposed, should get

B.1. We had not walked _____ mile's distance when we saw _____ river Severn.

- a) --, the
- b) the, a
- c) a, the

2. All _____ children of the boarding school were in _____ bed.

- a) the, --
- b) --, --
- c) the, the

3. Only the yellow light of _____ low autumn moon ruffled _____ water.

- a) --, a
- b) the, the
- c) a, the

B. 1. They sat for hours looking into one _____ eyes.

- a) another
- b) another's
- c) other's

2. There _____ someone in his office. Do you hear _____ talking?

- a) is, them
- b) is, they are
- c) are, they

3. He _____ than let me think he was a failure.

- a) will rather die
- b) would die
- c) would sooner die

Г. 1. Everyone is conscious _____ the changes _____ the man.

- a) of, in
- b) about, at
- c) for, in

2. _____ the end, what really matters _____ a friendship is trust.

- a) at, of
- b) in, in
- c) by, of

3. I thought _____ you _____ my way to work.

- a) of, in
- b) about, on
- c) about, during

Д. 1. He was a _____ interesting man.

- a) more
- b) much
- c) --

2. The minister will begin by giving a statement. _____, you will be able to put your questions to him directly.

- a) afterwards

- b) after
 - c) in the end
3. She had the kind of heart trouble that comes to much _____ people.
- a) elder
 - b) older
 - c) oldest

Задание 2. Образуйте форму причастия II (Participle II) от следующих глаголов. Формы пишите строчными буквами без кавычек и знаков препинания. Например: to do - done (Participle II).

- 1. to slay
- 2. to thrust
- 3. to mean

Задание 3. Соотнесите прилагательные с их дефинициями.

1. conscious	1) causing, annoyance, or difficulty; vexatious;
2. disagreeable	2) aware of one's own existence, sensations, thoughts, surroundings, etc.;
3. spiteful	3) that can be seen; perceptible to the eye;
4. troublesome	4) malicious; malevolent; venomous;
5. ablaze	5) unpleasant in manner or nature; unamiable;
6. visible	6) feeling happy because something unpleasant did not happen;
7. relieved	7) burning; on fire.

Задание 4. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов перевода подчеркнутых слов и словосочетаний.

1. Вы могли бы увидеть дом оттуда, если бы не было так темно.
 - a) could have seen, had not been so dark
 - b) could see, was not so dark
 - c) would see, have not been so dark

2. Вы должны бы уже знать своего дядю. Он просто как ребенок. Он был бы уже нищим, если бы я не присматривал за ним.
 - a) must know, will be, haven't seen
 - b) have to know, was, didn't see
 - c) ought to know, would be, didn't see to

3. Даже если бы я был незнакомцем, он бы рассказал о своем несчастье.
 - a) was, would talk;
 - b) am, would tell;
 - c) had been, would have told.

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание 2.

Cyberspace. This word has stormed into our language and invaded our collective consciousness like no other. As the technology improves and ownership of home computers increases, we competently navigate our way around cyberspace, downloading information, reading and writing to newsgroups, and receiving and sending emails. Cyberspace represents the new medium of communication, electronic communication, which is fast outmoding, or even replacing, more traditional methods of communication. We often send emails in place of paper letters, we leave electronic messages on bulletin boards rather than pinning slips of card to wooden notice boards, and more and more frequently we are able to read texts on-line—in e-journals, for instance—rather than on good old-fashioned wood pulp. The physical objects of traditional communication (letters, books and so on) are being superseded by new electronic objects. And, just as physical objects exist in physical space, so these cyber objects exist in cyberspace.

Cyberspace: a consensual hallucination experienced daily by billions of legitimate operators, in every nation, by children being taught mathematical concepts ... A graphic representation of data abstracted from the banks of every computer in the human system. (William Gibson quoted in Cotton and Oliver, 1994, p.54.)

These words, written by science fiction writer William Gibson, introduced the concept of cyberspace into the English language. But what does cyberspace mean for all of us today—in reality? There are in fact two spurs of cyberspace. On the one hand, we have virtual reality—a 3-D cyber spatial environment which humans can 'enter'

and ‘move through’, interacting with both the computer and other human beings, as depicted in films like *The Lawnmower Man* and *Disclosure*. On the other hand, we have the slightly less dramatic, but more utilitarian, world of networks of computers linked via cables and routers (similar to telephone connections) which enable us to communicate, store and retrieve information. By far the largest and most well-known of these is the Internet—originally used for email, ftp (file transfer), bulletin boards and newsgroups, and telnet (remote computer access), and now even more of a household name courtesy of the World Wide Web, which allows simple stress-free navigation of the network. This second spur of cyberspace encompasses not only the connections between computers, but also the browser and email software which transmits information, plus the internal space of the microchip and other electronic storage technologies—the places in which information actually resides.

Задание 2. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which of the following sentences best describes the main idea contained in the text?

- (A) Cyberspace is intimately connected with the physical world.
- (B) Cyberspace depends, for its very existence, on hardware and software, cables and routers—it depends on physical objects existing in physical space.
- (C) The ownership of home computers decreases since it’s unsafe to keep your personal data in the net.
- (D) Cyberspace being a new means connecting people all over the world can easily replace all old-fashioned methods.

2. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Nowadays people still prefer sending paper letters to emails.
- (B) The first spur of cyberspace encompasses the connections between computers, as well as the browser and email software.
- (C) Today fewer and fewer people choose letters, notes, books and e t c as means of communication.
- (D) Most scientist say that we cannot prove that cyber objects exist in cyberspace just as physical objects exist in physical space.

3. The phenomenon of cyberspace has appeared in our life because:

- (A) Electronic communication has become an essential part of our modern life
- (B) Science fiction writer William Gibson, introduced this concept into the English language.
- (C) We would like to live in the world of networks of computers linked via cables and routers which enable us to communicate, store and retrieve information;
- (D) It’s the best way of keeping information safe.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний.

Задание 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. The date of the American presidential election is fixed by law

- a) Every four years on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November
- b) Every four years on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December
- c) Every even-numbered year on January 20

2. Cockney English refers to

- a) The language spoken in New Zealand and Africa
- b) The accent or dialect of English traditionally spoken by working-class Londoners
- c) The global language Esperanto

3. The phrase “It is not cricket” means

- a) It’s unfair, unsporting and un-English
- b) The waves are great for surfing
- c) Standing on the board with the left foot first

IV. Проверка навыков аудирования.

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст дважды.

Задание 2. Отметьте правильный вариант ответа в таблице.

	True	False	Not stated
1. Now and then, we come across people who triumphed at school – but flunked at life. And vice versa.			
2. Doing well at school never leads to doing well at life.			
3. School curricula are designed by people who have much experience of the world beyond.			

Вариант III.

I. Лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1. Заполните пропуски, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов.

- A. 1. All along the walls people _____ and at the far end of the square boys _____ into the trees.
a) stood, climbed
b) stood, had climbed
c) were standing, had climbed
2. He _____ me about it himself beforehand.
a) should have told
b) must tell
c) should tell
3. The people she met _____ to know where she _____, what she _____.
a) seem, was, did
b) seemed, had been, had been doing
c) seemed, is, was doing
- Б. 1. Is he _____ Jones who is _____ writer?
a) the, the
b) --, a
c) the, a
2. "You shouldn't think you're something out of _____ ordinary," she said.
a) an
b) the
c) --
3. _____ old are often helpless.
a) an
b) the
c) --
- В. 1. You know I can't _____ it when you use that word.
a) stand
b) help
c) standing
2. John's sister Mary was very nice to me, and I liked her _____ of them all.
a) much
b) more
c) best
3. The public _____ not admitted to hear the trial, _____ ?
a) were, were they
b) was, wasn't it
c) were, weren't they
- Г. 1. The face of his visitor was so distasteful _____ him that he could scarcely bear to look _____ it.
a) for, at
b) with, on
c) to, at
2. They agreed _____ his proposal independently _____ each other.
a) of, from
b) at, of
c) to, of
3. The question, thrown _____ her so vehemently, took _____ her the power of thought _____ a moment.
a) at, from, for
b) at, for, at
c) into, for, in
- Д. 1. If _____ comes to _____, I can always go back home to my parents.
a) worst, worse
b) the worst, the worst
c) none the worse, the worst.
2. He walked out one morning without a word to anyone, _____ some time afterwards in Australia.
a) to be heard of

- b) been heard of
 - c) to be heard after
3. He said: "Martha, the police _____ the man that stole your purse."
- a) takes
 - b) has
 - c) have

Задание 2. . Образуйте форму причастия II (Participle II) от следующих глаголов. Формы пишите строчными буквами без кавычек и знаков препинания. Например: to do - done (Participle II).

- 1. to cling
- 2. to grind
- 3. to recast

Задание 3. Соотнесите прилагательные с их дефинициями.

1. elemental	1) tactful, reserved, not given to tittle-tattle;
2. elementary	2) understandable;
3. discreet	3) concerned with the elements – fire, storms, water, earth, air and so on;
4. comprehensible	4) exhaustive, complete;
5. discrete	5) basic, concerned with first principle;
6. comprehensive	6) informal or lackadaisical;
7. casual	7) separate, forming one unit, distinct.

Задание 4. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов перевода подчеркнутых слов и словосочетаний.

1. Боб, наверное, нам поможет. – Он наверняка нам поможет.
 - a) Bob is likely to help us. – He is sure to help us.
 - b) Bob perhaps helps us. – He will certainly help us.
 - c) Maybe Bob will help us. – He will sure helps.

2. Говорят, он работает над новой книгой уже целый год.
 - a) He was said to have been working
 - b) He is said to have been working
 - c) He is said to have worked

3. Так как я должен был быть там ровно в пять, мне пришлось взять такси.
 - a) was to be, had to take
 - b) must be, was made to take
 - c) had to be, were to take

II. Проверка понимания текста

Задание 1. Прочитайте текст и выполните задание 2.

Over the last several decades there has been concern about gender differences in performance in school in a variety of topics. Much work has explored whether boys and girls differ in their grades in stem topics. One interesting observation is that gender differences also exist in more advanced education settings. In one study, researchers gathered data from over 300 students (over 100 women and over 200 men) in a top-tier MBA program. They found that the students got similar grades in courses related to social aspects of business (like change management and organizational behavior), but that men received somewhat higher grades than women in technical classes (like corporate finance and decision modeling). What led to this grade difference in quantitative classes? The authors of the study identified three primary factors.

First, there was a difference in academic aptitude between the men and women who were admitted to the program. The men admitted to the program had higher scores on the quantitative section of the GMAT (the test, students take for admission to MBA programs) than the women.

The second factor is that men and women appear to have different interests in business. The researchers examined interests that these students mentioned in their applications to the graduate program. On average, the women tended to list more interests related to social factors, while men expressed more interest in technical-related factors.

The third factor is assertiveness. MBA programs are set up with a lot of social interaction. Students are encouraged to participate in class. In addition, they are assigned to work in groups of five students and are expected

to discuss and even argue with their fellow students while doing homework. In this study, students self-rated their own assertiveness. One rating focused on their assertiveness overall, while the other focused on their assertiveness related to quantitative classes.

People are generally quite sensitive to how they are perceived by others. While assertiveness is a trait prized in men, it can make women feel as though they come across as “mean” or “pushy”. As a result, women may not participate as actively in class or study groups as much as men. But, learning is affected by people’s level of participation. The more active people are when learning, the more they are likely to learn. Often, after studies like this, people begin to think about ways to intervene to reduce gender differences in performance. From these data, focusing on assertiveness might be the best place to influence performance. This is a complex issue, of course, because part of the reason that women in these programs are less assertive than men is because of the reactions they get when they do act more assertive.

Задание 2. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. Which of the following sentences best describes the main idea contained in the text?

- (A) Women are less assertive than men.
- (B) Men and women appear to have different interests in business.
- (C) There are diverse behavior patterns among schoolchildren based on gender differences.
- (D) The more active people are when learning, the more they are likely to learn.

2. Which of the following is true?

- (A) Scientists say that women are more assertive than men.
- (B) People are generally emotionally dependable on other people’s perception.
- (C) A woman’s assertiveness depends on the discussed social issue.
- (D) People never think about reducing gender differences in performance.

3. The main reason why women perform worse than men in many classes in business school is:

- (A) It has been proved that assertiveness that is the linchpin of any woman, mostly influences performance.
- (B) Women are more interested in social factors, while men expressed more interest in technical-related factors.
- (C) The difference in academic aptitude between the men and women who were admitted to the program.
- (D) There is no main reason, but several factors that influence the whole situation.

III. Проверка лингвострановедческих знаний

Задание 1. Выберите один из предложенных вариантов ответов на вопросы.

1. If someone says “Cheerio”, what do they mean?

- a) Goodbye
- b) Bless you
- c) Thank you

2. How many bridges are there over the River Thames in London?

- a) 12
- b) 73
- c) 33

3. Who wrote “The Mousetrap”? When was the first performance of the play?

- a) Eugene O’Neill, 1956
- b) Agatha Christie, 1952
- c) Edward Albee, 1962

IV. Проверка навыков аудирования

Задание 1. Прослушайте текст дважды.

Задание 2. Отметьте правильный вариант ответа в таблице.

	True	False	Not stated
Being an A student has its pros and cons.			
The ideas of some 19th-century German educationalists influenced school curricula.			
We want excellent grades because we’re interested in one day having a fulfilling career, a pleasant house and the respect of others.			