

**Олимпиада «Ломоносов 2010»
Очный тур по английскому языку
г. Москва**

**ВАРИАНТ 2
Текст 1е**

1. Прочитайте текст:

Fast food is one of those subjects that seems to provoke a lot of debate in people – those who eat it and those who advise us against it. But the industry is booming, and there doesn't seem to be any shortage of new fast food outlets opening...so it can't be all bad, can it?

Well, the obvious advantages of fast food are its speed and its cost. If you've had a hard day at work, and worked late, the last thing you might feel like doing is throwing together a meal from scratch, no matter how the TV chefs wax lyrical about the advantages of fresh ingredients.

The cost can also be one of the advantages. If you live alone, it's often cheaper to buy a meal for one at the supermarket, where they are often on special offer, or order a takeaway. Burgers and fries from a fast food restaurant are notoriously cheap.

Some fast food isn't bad for your health at all either. Frozen meals can come additive-free and be available as healthier options.

The disadvantages of junk food and ready meals are screamed at us on a daily basis by the media. Obviously, if you are looking after your health, you need to be aware that fast food as a rule contains more fat, salt and calories that you really should be taking in on a regular basis.

The occasional treat won't hurt at all, and eating fast food in moderation is not a problem, but moderation can be difficult when faced with 'super sizing' and 'deals' that encourage you to buy more than you initially intended just to get a few pounds shaved off of the bill.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту, избегая цитирования текста:

- 1/ Why is the subject of fast food said to provoke a lot of debate in people?
- 2/ Why shouldn't people be tempted into the 'buy one get one free' deals?
- 3/ How is the subject of fast food treated by the media?

3. Выразите ваше мнение по следующему вопросу. Напишите 200 – 250 слов, избегая цитирования текста:

No, fast food is not ideal but it meets a need!

TEST: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Part I. Write **one** word in each gap.*

When I arrived **1** ___ England I thought I **2** ___ English. After I **3** ___ been here an hour I realized that I **4** ___ not understand one word. In **5** ___ first week I picked up a tolerable working knowledge of the language and the next seven years convinced me that I would never know it really **6** ___, let alone perfectly. This is sad, my only consolation being that nobody speaks English perfectly.

Remember that those five hundred words **7** ___ average Englishman uses are far from being the whole vocabulary of the language. You may learn another five hundred and another five thousand and yet another fifty thousand and still you may **8** ___ across a further fifty thousand you have **9** ___ heard of before, and nobody else **10** ___.

If you live here long **11** ___ you will find out **12** ___ your greatest amazement that the adjective “nice” is not the only adjective the language possesses, in **13** ___ of the fact that in the first three years you do not need to learn or use any **14** ___ adjectives. You can say that the weather is nice, a restaurant is nice, Mr Soandso is nice, Mrs Soandso’s clothes are nice, you had a nice time, and this will be very nice.

An important thing to mention is that many foreigners **15** ___ have learnt Latin and Greek in school discover with amazement and satisfaction that **16** ___ English language has absorbed a huge amount of ancient Latin and Greek expressions, and they realize that it is much easier to learn **17** ___ expressions **18** ___ the much simpler English words.

And finally do not forget that it is much easier to write **19** ___ English than to speak English, because you can write without **20** ___ foreign accent.

Part II. Choose the correct variant from the options below (A, B or C)

In the United States all children **1** ___ attend school, public or private, for twelve years. There are exceptions **2** ___ this rule, of course, as in the cases of certain ethnic or religious groups, but for most a **3** ___ education is a minimum.

However, in recent years a great many people **4** ___ to question the purpose of having compulsory education for twelve years. One big reason the question being raised is the fact that an alarming number of young people who graduate from the school systems **5** ___ to handle simple, everyday tasks, such as reading a newspaper or **6** ___ a job application. These people **7** ___ “functionally illiterate” by experts on the subject, who estimate that one of five adults in **8** ___ USA falls into this category. Of course now efforts **9** ___ to correct the problem as various agencies and colleges try to reach these people. But they are difficult to reach. Many are embarrassed by the situation and would prefer to live with **10** ___ the problem.

It is clear that the public school system has **11** ___ meet the needs of these people. Furthermore, many parents, educators and politicians think that the system still fails to properly educate vast numbers of students. Also there **12** ___ a complaint that the public school system is geared to the needs of the slowest learners while bright students, unchallenged by the material and the pace of teaching, become **13** ___.

Perhaps it is true that the education system is inadequate **14** ___ all demands of society, but until **15** ___ more adequate system **16** ___ developed, we must live with the one we have and deal with **17** ___ problems individually. **18** ___ the many faults of our system, the fact remains that the opportunity for a basic education is denied to no one. **19** ___ individuals get out of that education, however, depends a lot **20** ___ how much they put in.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. A require to | B are required to | C are required |
| 2. A from | B to | C of |
| 3. A twelve year's | B twelve year | C twelve-year |
| 4. A began | B have begun | C were beginning |
| 5. A can not | B are unable | C doesn't manage |
| 6. A filling out | B writing down | C filling away |
| 7. A consider | B considered | C are considered |

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 8. A the | B --- | C a |
| 9. A make | B are being made | C are making |
| 10. A rather than correct | B rather than to correct | C to correcting |
| 11. A failed to | B unable to | C managed |
| 12. A was long | B had long been | C has long been |
| 13. A boring | B bored | C boredom |
| 14. A meet | B finding | C meeting |
| 15. A --- | B the | C a |
| 16. A is | B will be | C would be |
| 17. A it's | B its | C its' |
| 18. A although | B despite | C however |
| 19. A what | B which | C that |
| 20. A of | B on | C from |

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ВАРИАНТ 3

Текст 1b

1. Прочитайте текст:

Scientists learned long ago that the earth's climate has powerfully shaped the history of the human species — biologically, culturally and geographically. But only in the last few decades has research revealed that humans can be a powerful influence on the climate as well.

A growing body of scientific evidence indicates that since 1950, the world's climate has been warming, primarily as a result of emissions from unfettered burning of fossil fuels and the razing of tropical forests. Such activity adds to the atmosphere's invisible blanket of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping "greenhouse" gases. Recent research has shown that methane is a close second to carbon dioxide in impact on the atmosphere.

Despite the scientific consensus on these basic conclusions, enormously important details remain murky. That reality has been seized upon by some groups and scientists disputing the overall consensus and opposing changes in energy policies.

Fast-growing emerging economic powerhouses, led by China and India, still oppose taking on mandatory obligations to curb their emissions. They say they will do what they can to rein in growth in emissions — as long as their economies do not suffer. The world's poorest countries, in the meantime, are seeking payments to help make them less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, given that the buildup in climate-warming gases so far has come mainly from richer nations. Such aid has been promised since the 1992 treaty and a fund was set up under the Kyoto Protocol. But while tens of billions of dollars are said to be needed, only millions have flowed so far.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту, избегая цитирования текста:

1/ What is the topic discussed in the given text?

2/ What groups of countries, mentioned in the text, oppose changes in energy policies and why?

3/ What is the common argument adduced by the poorest countries to prove their attitude to the problem of climate change?

3. Выразите ваше мнение по следующему вопросу. Напишите 200 – 250 слов, избегая цитирования текста:

Humans can be a powerful influence on the earth's climate.

TEST: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Part I. Write **one** word in each gap.*

"Americans have never **1** ___ particularly interested **2** ___ learning other languages and are even **3** ___ interested today. Our government spends 25 per cent less, adjusted for inflation, than it did 40 years ago **4** ___ foreign-language training at university level." So wrote author Susan Jacoby in **5** ___ New York Times **6** ___ February 7 as part of a series of short articles under the comprehensive headline, "Will Americans Really Learn Chinese?"

In fact, **7** ___ has been a small rise in the **8** ___ of schools teaching Chinese in **9** ___ United States, largely thanks **10** ___ subsidies from the Chinese government. This is a change from the time when Americans **11** ___ shaken by the October 1957 launch by the Soviet Union of Sputnik, the first artificial **12** ___ to go into orbit. With funding from the government, many tertiary institutions then began focusing attention **13** ___ Russian-language training as well. Later the national ardor for **14** ___ Russian was, in any case, in abeyance. After all, the U.S. **15** ___ well on its way to catching **16** ___ with the USSR in space exploration and missile development. Why **17** ___ the trouble to learn their language when it was proving to be "unnecessary"?

Now, a third postwar wave of foreign-language education **18** ___ flowing over the U.S. It is estimated to **19** ___ caused a rise **20** ___ the number of schools teaching Chinese of between 1 and 4 per cent. It's hard to imagine that Americans, still smug about the international dominance of the English language, will truly dedicate themselves to the study of Chinese or any other language, for that matter.

Part II. Choose the correct variant from the options below (A,B or C).

It is a common fear **1.** ___ users of Facebook and **2.** ___ social media around the world -- how to deal **3.** ___ a friend request from your boss or employee.

A survey released **4.** ___ Thursday found that 56 **5.** ___ Americans say it is **6.** ___ to be friends with a boss and 62 % say it is wrong to be friends with an employee. But 76 % believe it is **7.** ___ to be friends with a workplace peer, according to **8.** ___ survey of 1,000 people by Liberty Mutual's Responsibility Project.

"When the roles change what do you do **9.** ___? Do you unfriend someone if they **10.** ___ to be your boss or if you're now their boss," said researcher Kelly Holland.

Americans **11.** ___ on whether companies **12.** ___ review the social media profiles of job candidates **13.** ___ 52 % saying it is appropriate and 48 % saying it is unacceptable.

Social media can also lead **14.** ___ some difficult decisions when it **15.** ___ family and relationships. 60 % of those **16.** ___ say that it is "**17.** ___ acceptable" to unfriend an ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend.

"The social media arena is incredibly complex in terms of responsibility," Holland said.

But **18.** ___ the murkiness of social media responsibility, **19.** ___ is one area that nearly three-quarters of Americans agree **20.** ___ - they think it is "egotistical and a waste of time" to develop a Facebook page for a pet.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A among | B between | C with |
| 2. A other | B another | C others |
| 3. A to | B with | C at |
| 4. A on | B at | C in |
| 5. A percents of | B percent of | C per cent |
| 6. A irresponsible | B unresponsive | C not responsible |
| 7. A admittable | B recognizable | C acceptable |
| 8. A a | B the | C --- |

9. **A** that **B** than **C** then
10. **A** have now been promoted **B** have been now promoted **C** have been promoted now
11. **A** are split **B** split **C** split themselves
12. **A** must **B** should **C** need
13. **A** and **B** but **C** with
14. **A** --- **B** in **C** to
15. **A** comes to **B** concern **C** regard
16. **A** polling **B** polled **C** to poll
17. **A** completely **B** complete **C** comply
18. **A** though **B** in spite **C** despite
19. **A** these **B** it **C** there
20. **A** with **B** on **C** in

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**ВАРИАНТ 6
Текст 3с**

1. Прочитайте текст:

Those who worry about climate change worry about many things: rising temperatures, rising sea levels, changes in rainfall and stronger storms. One of the things they worry about most is changes in the circulation of the ocean's currents. That is because these currents are the main way that heat is redistributed from the tropics, where there is a lot of it, to the polar regions, where there is not. If the currents shifted, it would mean that temperatures in some parts of the world changed much more than they would merely as a result of the local atmosphere warming up as heat-trapping greenhouse gases accumulate. It could mean that in some places temperatures fell, rather than rose.

One of the places that both history, in the form of sediment records and ice cores, and computer models suggest is vulnerable to such a fall is north-west Europe. And a paper in *Nature*, by Harry Bryden and his colleagues at the National Oceanography Centre in Southampton, Britain, suggests that history may be about to repeat itself. It states that the North Atlantic currents which keep the region warmer than its latitude suggests it deserves have weakened significantly over the past decade.

Dr. Bryden's research shows that the result for places such as Britain would be a 1°C drop in average temperature – enough to be noticeable. If the Gulf Stream, which carries warm water from the Gulf of Mexico to the edge of the Arctic Ocean, stops altogether, as it has in the past, Britain's climate would come to resemble that of Newfoundland. If it happens, and you live in north-west Europe, it may soon be time to wrap up warm.

2. Ответьте на следующие вопросы к тексту, избегая цитирования текста:

1/ How is the circulation of the ocean's currents described in the text?

2/ What has Dr. Bryden's research shown?

3/ Why can average temperature in north-west Europe drop?

3. Выразите ваше мнение по следующему вопросу. Напишите 200 – 250 слов, избегая цитирования текста:

Climate change can have a disastrous environmental impact in some parts of the world.

TEST: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*PART I. Write **one** word in each gap.*

Studying abroad and studying in your (1) country both have definite benefits (2) a student. Living in (3) country can be (4) exciting experience (5) everything seems new and different. The challenge (6) living in a new environment can give you courage (7) self-confidence, too. If you want (8) learn another language, living abroad (9) a great way to do that because you can read magazines or newspapers, watch television programs, or (10) friends with people who (11) native speakers.

On the other (12) , there are also advantages to staying in your own country to study. It is (13) than living abroad, so you can save money. Also, in your home country, everything is familiar. You don't need (14) worry (15) taking classes in (16)..... foreign language, and you can understand the culture and the expectations of teachers.

Finally, if you stay (17)..... your own country, you can be (18) to your family and friends. So, if you are (19) about where to study, consider all of these benefits and (20)..... a decision that is right for you.

PART II. Choose the correct variant A, B or C.

Public Attitudes Toward Science

Whether we like it or not, the world we live in (1) a great deal in the last hundred years, and it is likely (2) even more in the next hundred. Some people (3) to stop these changes and go back to what they see as a purer and simpler age. But as history shows, the past (4) that wonderful. It was not so bad for a privileged minority, (5) even they (6) do without modern medicine, and childbirth was highly (7) for women. But for the (8) majority of the population, life was nasty and short.

(9) , even if one wanted to, one (10) put the clock back to an earlier age. Knowledge and techniques (11)..... . Nor can one prevent further advances in the future. Even if all government money for research were (12)....., the force of competition (13)..... still bring about advances in technology. (14)....., one cannot stop (15)..... minds from thinking about basic science, (16)..... they were paid for it. If we accept that we cannot prevent science and technology (17)..... changing our world, we can at least try to (18)..... that the changes they

make are in the right directions. In a democratic society, this means that the public needs to have a basic understanding of science, so that it can **(19)**..... informed decisions and not **(20)**..... them in the hands of experts.

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|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | A has changed | B should change | C would change |
| 2 | A to change | B was changed | C change |
| 3 | A liked | B likes | C would like |
| 4 | A was not | B did not | C were not |
| 5 | A despite | B though | C as if |
| 6 | A had to | B must | C need to |
| 7 | A risky | B to risk | C risk |
| 8 | A vast | B little | C some |
| 9 | A somehow | B despite | C anyway |
| 10 | A can | B couldn't | C could |
| 11 | A can forget | B can't be forgotten | C can't been forgotten |
| 12 | A cut off | B cut in | C cut across |
| 13 | A will | B would have | C would |
| 14 | A despite | B although | C moreover |
| 15 | A inquiring | B inquired | C inquire |
| 16 | A whether or not | B more or less | C better or worse |
| 17 | A from | B for | C of |
| 18 | A ensue | B ensure | C insure |
| 19 | A made | B make | C do |
| 20 | A to leave | B live | C leave |