



САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКОГО
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

Отборочный этап. Иностранные языки.

2010-2011 учебный год

Английский язык.

Read the text.

On a clear moonless night the shimmering light of the Milky Way glows especially bright toward the constellation Sagittarius. For years astronomers have been aware, from the distribution of groups of stars and from the measurements of stellar motions, that objects in our galaxy must travel in orbits around a center located in that direction. They also have found that in most cases other galaxies are especially bright toward the center because the density of stars increases markedly there. In many instances the central regions also seem to be the sites of intriguing behavior, including the generation of enormous quantities of energy, peculiar radiations and other unusual effects. More and more, it seems that massive, unimaginable dense objects – black holes – lie at the heart of some of these galaxies.

The central region of the Milky Way has fascinated astronomers for many decades. Yet, for a long time there was no direct way to see the center of our galaxy because it is cloaked in large and dense clouds of gas and dust.

Recent discoveries have made it possible at last to study the center of our own galaxy in some detail. These developments include improved techniques for collecting and analyzing astronomical radio waves and infrared radiation as well as space flights above the earth's atmosphere, which have made possible the detecting of energetic X-ray and gamma-ray radiation emanating from the center of the galaxy.

1. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Milky Way shines most intensely
 - a). in constellations of unknown stars
 - b). in the direction of Sagittarius
 - c). in the center of several galaxies
 - d). in the areas of black holes.
2. It has been known for a long time that
 - a). the distribution of stars is hard to trace
 - b). constellations waste enormous quantities of energy, no matter where they belong
 - c). objects in our galaxy must travel in orbits around a center.
 - d). the Milky Way glows especially bright on moonless nights.
3. The core of some galaxies is supposedly made by
 - a). Gamma-ray radiation.
 - b). Astronomical radio waves.
 - c). Black holes
 - d). Unimaginably dense energy
4. For ages it was impossible to see the center of our galaxy because
 - a). peculiar radiations and other unusual effects block the picture.
 - b). the distribution of groups of stars prevent us from seeing it.
 - c). black holes stand in our way.
 - d). it is clad with enormous clouds of gas and dust.
5. Space flights, in particular, help to study the center of our own galaxy as
 - a). they make it possible to detect energetic X-ray and gamma-ray radiation.
 - b). they unveil the large and dense clouds of gas and dust.
 - c). they generate enormous quantities of energy.
 - d). they have discovered that other galaxies are especially bright toward the center

2. Mark the following statements as true or false.

6. Other galaxies are especially bright toward the center because the density of stars increases markedly there.

True (a); False (b)

7. In many instances the central regions do not seem to be the sites of intriguing behavior, including the generation of enormous quantities of energy, peculiar radiations and other unusual effects.

True (a); False (b)

8. The central region of the Milky Way has fascinated astronomers for many decades.

True (a); False (b)

9. It appears to be impossible to see the center of our galaxy because it is hidden behind enormous clouds of gas and dust.

True (a); False (b)

10. Space flights above the earth's atmosphere made it possible to detect energetic X-ray and gamma-ray radiation emanating from the center of the galaxy.

True (a); False (b)

II. For questions 11 – 25, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

Arguing vs. Quarrelling

Oscar Wild once remarked that he disliked arguments as they were always vulgar and often convincing. What then is the difference between an argument and a quarrel? Look the word “quarrel” up in a dictionary and you will find it defined (11) an “angry argument”. It seems that “angry” is the (12) word here. Both quarrelling and arguing involve disagreements (13) it is only during the former that we become angry or upset. We may raise our voices or even display aggressive behaviour when quarrelling, (14) in an argument, we maintain a (15) tone of voice and refrain from physically threatening our opponent. (16), should we forget the differences in content. An argument is a discussion or debate in which two or more people put forward different or opposing views. They may not be personally concerned in the issues under discussion, (17), the process is an objective, intellectual one. Evidence and logic may be used (18) to support the speaker’s point of view and possibly to convince the other(s). A quarrel, (19), is personal, bound up with the ego and the participants’ sense of self. (20), things that the opponent may have said or done in the past are often dragged up at random as and when they occur to the speaker, in (21) the logical marshalling of ideas which arguing involves. A quarrel may result from a clash of personalities, may hurt the participants and may be sincerely regretted afterwards. (22) that there are hot-tempered people around, they may get carried away in an argument (23) it degenerates into a quarrel, but it should, (24) speaking, be a dispassionate exchange of views (25) a shouting match.

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|----|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 11 | A as | B like | C by | D such |
| 12 | A key | B basic | C code | D main |
| 13 | A notwithstanding | B while | C consequently | D but |
| 14 | A nevertheless | B when | C whereas | D however |
| 15 | A steady | B level | C plain | D monotonous |
| 16 | A In addition | B Also | C Nor | D In all |
| 17 | A Largely | B Admittedly | C Particularly | D Consequently |
| 18 | A in order | B in case | C in the event | D in effect |
| 19 | A notwithstanding | B despite | C however | D no matter |
| 20 | A For that | B For instance | C In fact | D That is |
| 21 | A comparison with | B tandem with | C opposition to | D contradiction |
| 22 | A Allowing | B Granted | C Given | D Knowing |
| 23 | A so there | B so much | C so as | D so that |
| 24 | A generally | B usually | C normally | D habitually |
| 25 | A better than | B rather than | C more than | D other than |

III. Mark the right answer

26. This year the output of our factory has increased _____ 10 per cent as compared to the preceding year.
 a) in c) on
 b) by d) for
27. The manager turned _____ all the applicants.
 a) up c) without
 b) in d) down
28. He is very keen _____ mountaineering.
 a) of c) on
 b) in d) for
29. This song is very popular _____ young people.
 a) at c) about
 b) between d) with
30. They must cut _____ expenses, otherwise they won't pull through.
 a) over c) off
 b) on d) down
31. I wish you _____ making so much noise late at night.

- b) ekʒem
42. Eyebrows
a) ʒeibrəʊz
b) ʒaibrəʊz
43. Hatred
a) ʒhætrɪd
b) ʒheɪtrɪd
44. Receipt
a) ʒresɪpt
b) rɪʒsi:t
45. Desires
a) deʒsaɪz
b) dɪʒzɑɪz
46. Neighbours
a) ʒneɪbɜːz
b) naɪbɜːz
47. Guarded
a) ʒgɑːrdɪd
b) ʒgɑːdɪd
48. Work
a) ʒwɜːk
b) ʒwɜːk
49. Doubt
a) ʒdaʊbt
b) ʒdaʊt
50. Carefully
a) ʒkeəfʊli
b) keərʃʊli