



**Межрегиональная олимпиада школьников
«Высшая проба»**

2015-2016 учебный год

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ ЗАДАНИЙ ОТБОРОЧНОГО И
ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭТАПОВ ОЛИМПИАДЫ,
ОТВЕТЫ НА ЗАДАНИЯ ЗАКЛЮЧИТЕЛЬНОГО ЭТАПА**

ПЕРВЫЙ (ОТБОРОЧНЫЙ) ЭТАП
ИНОСТРАННЫЕ ЯЗЫКИ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

10, 11 классы**1. Задача 1**

Выберите одно слово, в котором звук, передаваемый **ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ** буквами, будет **ОТЛИЧЕН** от звуков, обозначенных выделенными буквами, в других словах.

1	Ginger
2	Graphics
3	enGineer
4	Geography

2. Задача 2

Выберите одно слово, в котором звук, передаваемый **ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ** буквами, будет **ОТЛИЧЕН** от звуков, обозначенных выделенными буквами, в других словах.

1	prOUd
2	grOUnd
3	enOUgh
4	fOUntain

3. Задача 3

Выберите одно слово, в котором звук, передаваемый **ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ** буквами, будет **ОТЛИЧЕН** от звуков, обозначенных выделенными буквами, в других словах.

1	hEAl
2	wEAlth
3	whEAt
4	encyclopAEdia

4. Задача 4

Выберите одно слово, в котором звук, передаваемый **ВЫДЕЛЕННЫМИ** буквами, будет **ОТЛИЧЕН** от звуков, обозначенных выделенными буквами, в других словах.

1	sUmmer
2	sUnshine
3	sOngbook
4	sOomething

5. Задача 5

Напишите предложение по транскрипции, начав с заглавной буквы, сохраняя пунктуацию, с пробелами между словами.

Пример: 00 aɪv 'nevə lɪvd hɪə bɪ'fɔː 00: I've never lived here before.

regjələr eksəsəɪz wɪl help jʊ streŋθən jə mʌsl

6. Задача 6

Напишите предложение по транскрипции, начав с заглавной буквы, сохраняя пунктуацию, с пробелами между словами.

Пример: 00 aɪv 'nevə lɪvd hɪə bɪ'fɔː 00: I've never lived here before.

hʌ: wɒdnt wɒnt tə lɪv ɪn ən ɪnf(ə)nt kɑːsl

7. Задача 7

Напишите предложение по транскрипции, начав с заглавной буквы, сохраняя пунктуацию, с пробелами между словами.

Пример: 00 aɪv 'nevə lɪvd hɪə bɪ'fɔː 00: I've never lived here before.

naɪts aːr ɒf(ə)n fəʊn raɪdɪŋ hɔːsɪz

8. Задача 8

Напишите предложение по транскрипции, начав с заглавной буквы, сохраняя пунктуацию, с пробелами между словами.

Пример: 00 aɪv 'nevə lɪvd hɪə bɪ'fɔː 00: I've never lived here before.

kən jʊ fəʊ mɪ ðə weɪ tə ðə laɪbrəri

9. Задача 9

Для предложений (1-4) выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию каждого предложения.

1. Alan, to get a higher mark next time, try not to this mistake in the test again.

2. Animal shelters good to homeless cats and dogs.

3. Local administrations approval to the leading candidate.

4. I'm so tired of my exam preparation. I need to a break.

Возможные ответы

1	make
2	give
3	do
4	take

10. Задача 10

Прочитайте текст, в котором **ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ** буквами выделено предложение / словосочетание.

Выберите идиому, соответствующую данному предложению / словосочетанию

The Smiths are a well-off family living in the centre of Madrid. Their children, Paul and Martha, have never used underground to get to school – they have a driver and always come to school early. They **CANNOT UNDERSTAND THEIR CLASSMATES** who spend two hours on the underground to get to school.

1	Live beyond means.
2	Live high off the hog.
3	Live in an ivory tower.

11. Задача 11

Прочитайте текст, в котором **ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ** буквами выделено предложение / словосочетание. Выберите идиому, соответствующую данному предложению / словосочетанию.

Tom has arranged negotiations with his partner. He has carefully analyzed the documents, made up a plan for further cooperation and thought of finance. He is well prepared for the negotiations and has some extra suggestions. He believes he will **GAIN AN ADVANTAGE** with all the suggestions he has.

1	Ace a test.
2	Hold all the aces.
3	Have an ace up his sleeve.

12. Задача 12

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

My friends asked me what I _____ about the new performance at the Bolshoy Theater.

1	did think
2	'm thinking
3	thought
4	think

13. Задача 13

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

You'd better go now, _____ you'll be late for the concert.

1	so that not
2	otherwise
3	in case
4	whereas

14. Задача 14

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

He usually makes ____ lots of excuses for being late.

1	out
2	off
3	up
4	over

15. Задача 15

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

I _____ on my presentation for the last week, so I am happy to be the first to present it.

1	've been working
2	'd worked
3	'm working
4	'd be working

16. Задача 16

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

In the past we threw a lot of our kitchen waste away, but today such items as newspapers _____.

1	needs recycling
2	were recycled
3	are recycled
4	recycle

17. Задача 17

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

Gorky Park _____ has been renovated, appeals to a greater number of people now.

1	, which
2	that
3	, it
4	who

18. Задача 18

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

Our journey might have been quicker if we _____ the train.

1	took
2	would take
3	have taken
4	had taken

19. Задача 19

Выберите один вариант, который грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию предложения.

Once I _____ to write a novel, but I never finished it.

1	tried
2	would try
3	used to try
4	will try

20. Задача 20

Для предложений (1-4) выберите одно слово, которое грамматически и лексически соответствует содержанию каждого предложения. Слова из списка могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

1. It is wise to your house against flood, fire, or theft.

2. The custodian has to the doors to the school are locked at night.

3. I just wanted to that you received the email regarding the tour confirmation details as requested.

4. The client must that his financial records are kept safe.

Возможные ответы

1	assure
2	ensure
3	erasure

4 insure

21. Задача 21

Прочитайте текст, обращая внимание на грамматику, правописание и пунктуацию. Если в предложении есть ошибка, впишите в графу ответа правильный вариант. Если ошибки нет, впишите 0.

Пример:

0	Dogs is either optimists or pessimists, claim scientists. For	are
00	some dogs the bowl is half full, for others it's half empty.	0
1	Rockefeller Centre in the US is a largely commercial complex that provides year-round art, greenery and entertainment.	<input type="text"/>
2	In 1929, philanthropist John D. Rockefeller Jr., son of the worlds richest man, signed a long-term lease for the site which used to be owned by Columbia University.	<input type="text"/>
3	Once considered prime real estate, the site had decayed since the real estate boom of the late 19 th century, and later, the building of the Sixth Avenue elevated train.	<input type="text"/>
4	At the time Rockefeller sign the lease, it was a notorious district of speakeasies, brothels and rooming houses, all in uniform rows of brownstones.	<input type="text"/>

22. Задача 22

Прочитайте текст **Homework: a blessing, not a battleground**. Ответьте на вопросы после текста.

Homework: a blessing, not a battleground

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has just confirmed what most of us have known for years: that homework is good for schoolchildren – and British teenagers are not doing enough of it.

In fact, the OECD's study of homework patterns among 15 year-olds in 65 countries, reveals British schoolchildren are seriously lagging behind the competition. Only five hours of homework a week, on average: as opposed to nearly fourteen hours in Shanghai, China, and nearly ten hours weekly in Russia and Singapore.

No wonder we're well behind all three countries in those well-publicised PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) league tables. Yet, almost unbelievably, there are 15-year-olds in Britain who still do no homework at all. How on earth are they supposed to gain any good grades?

But telling us that homework helps progress is hardly rocket science. The real problem lies in the fact that homework has been seen for too long as some kind of battleground – the cause of endless conflict at home and in schools.

In September 2013, the BBC ran a feature entitled “New Term, new battle over homework”. And there have even been calls for **it** to be totally abolished. That same month, the Times Educational Supplement posed the ominous question, “Is it time to scrap homework?” Just think how disastrous it would be if homework were indeed “scrapped”: British teenagers would be falling even _____ down those same PISA tables.

So doing plenty of homework assignments should be seen as simple good practice and common sense. Teenagers may groan at being set weekly tests and essays; but much of this protest is ritualistic. Many teens admit, deep down, that homework is essential. And now thankfully, armed with these new findings, teachers and parents alike will be able to insist on the highest standards with greater conviction and confidence.

For, let’s face it, five hours homework a week – merely one hour each weekday – is hardly going to **trigger** too many nervous breakdowns. Most boarding schools already run two hours of “prep” (preparation) time each evening, with strictly supervised quiet conditions. This is precisely the target many more teenagers should now be aiming for.

I fully appreciate it’s hard for some teens to find suitable space to study at home. There’s nothing worse than getting all your books set out, ready to work on the dining table, when some noisy sibling comes in and starts making a racket. Not every teenager has the luxury of a desk in their own room.

But that’s why I think it’s such an excellent idea for schools to run after-hours homework clubs, where pupils can stay on and work, under supervised conditions.

If we really want our children to succeed, such systems make sense. Too many maintained schools finish too early anyway. If teenagers go straight home at 3:30 pm, there are bound to be distractions to stop them working.

So we need to step up the pace here. Schools themselves can take the lead by always making sure plenty of homework is set.

Выберите один верный ответ из предложенных:

1. What is the genre of the text?

- 1) a school report
- 2) a news report
- 3) an opinion composition

4) a newspaper article

Верный ответ:

2. The author believes that British teenagers are behind students from other countries in PISA league tables because

- 1) foreign teenagers spend more time at school.
- 2) British teenagers do less homework.
- 3) British students' grades are not good enough.
- 4) the competition itself is not objective.

Верный ответ:

3. In the 5-th paragraph the word “IT” refers to

- 1) homework
- 2) the BBC feature programme
- 3) new term
- 4) the battle over homework

Верный ответ:

**4. Just think how disastrous it would be if homework were indeed “scrapped”:
British teenagers would be falling even down those same PISA tables.**

- 1) greater
- 2) lower
- 3) higher
- 4) worse

Верный ответ:

5. The word “TRIGGER” in the 8-th paragraph of the text is synonymous with

- 1) improve
- 2) delay

3) cause

4) prevent

Верный ответ:

Для утверждений, приведенных ниже, выберите, какие из них верны (Верно), какие нет (Неверно) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (В тексте не сказано).

1 - Верно

2 - Неверно

3 - В тексте не сказано

6	British teenagers spend about 5 hours doing homework every day.	<input type="text"/>
7	There have been a lot of disagreement about homework.	<input type="text"/>
8	A lot of teenagers actually understand that doing homework is important.	<input type="text"/>
9	Teenagers who have brothers or sisters have less time for homework than those who don't.	<input type="text"/>

23. Задача 23

Прочитайте текст и выберите из списка слово/словосочетание, которое лексически соответствует содержанию абзаца. Два слова/словосочетания из списка являются лишними.

Walkaround Homes

Hotels are not always available or affordable when you are travelling or camping. Here are five transportable options for an overnight stop.

A is an insulated covering for a person, essentially a lightweight quilt that can be closed with a zipper or similar means to form a tube, which functions as bedding in situations where a person is sleeping outdoors. Its primary purpose is to provide warmth and thermal insulation.

A in its simplest form is floorless with open ends, as a fly or with the sides attached to the ground. It can also be set up as a loue with two adjacent sides by the ground and the opposite corner as highest point, giving more protection from wind and reflecting heat from an optional fire in front of the open side. More

sophisticated modifications are now manufactured with such things as bug screening and storm flaps on the ends and even floors and vents.

A is towed behind a road vehicle to provide a place to sleep which is more comfortable and protected than a tent. It provides the means for people to have their own home on a journey or a vacation, without relying on a motel or hotel, and enables them to stay in places where none is available.

A is any of a variety of improvised camp sites such as those used in scouting and mountain climbing. It may often refer to sleeping in the open, but it may also refer to a shelter constructed of natural materials like a structure of branches to form a frame, which is then covered with leaves, ferns and similar material for waterproofing and duff for insulation.

A is a carrier that has been designed or modified to be used primarily as a home. Some of them are not motorized, because they are usually moored, kept stationary at a fixed point and often tethered to land to provide utilities. However, many are capable of operation under their own power.

Возможные ответы

1	bivouac shelter
2	bungalow
3	houseboat
4	pavilion
5	tarp tent
6	travel trailer
7	sleeping bag

24. Задача 24

Прочитайте фрагменты текста и расставьте их в правильной последовательности, чтобы получился логически связанный текст. В ответе запишите последовательность цифр, соответствующую последовательности фрагментов текста, например, 123456.

Is social background an important factor in success in life?

1	In a recent study, children in the city of Baltimore, USA, were interviewed about their prospects. Their ambitions reflected their own experience. Those from high-income families hoped to become lawyers or doctors, because those were typical professions of their parents' friends. Those from poorer backgrounds wanted to be professional sportspeople or music artists, because those were the people who had
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	succeeded in their communities.
2	This shows that a child's prospects are clearly connected to their expectations. As long as children have low ambitions, they will see no benefit in working hard at school and, as a result, they will not succeed. Some people always start life worse off than others, but where they end up is a question of what they believe is possible.
3	The children from poorer backgrounds had no such incentive to do well at academic subjects and performed much worse. However, when their school offered cash prizes on condition that their grades improved, the improvement was immediate.
4	It is generally thought that to have a good chance of succeeding in life you need to have certain social advantages, wealthy parents, a high social status and a privileged education.
5	However, they expected to be electricians or hairdressers. At school the more privileged children performed better, because they knew that if they got good grades, their prospects of becoming a lawyer or doctor were good.
6	But I would argue that provided a child is given the basic necessities of life – belong fed and clothed properly, and being loved and cared for – then their prospects are determined only by their own opinion of what they can achieve. And that is something that can be changed.

25. Задача 25

Прочитайте предложения (1-8) и определите, имеются ли в них логические ошибки/ ошибки в приведении доводов, или предложения составлены верно. Если предложение НЕ СОДЕРЖИТ логических ошибок, выберите вариант «NO LOGICAL MISTAKES». Для предложений с логической ошибкой выберите соответствующий тип ошибки. Типы логических ошибок могут использоваться несколько раз или не использоваться совсем.

Выберите пункт, соответствующий выбранной ошибке:

1. **NO LOGICAL MISTAKES**

2. **Ambiguous Assertion** (using a word or a phrase in a way that the whole sentence may have more than 1 meaning)

3. **Appeal to Nature** (a mistaken claim that something is good because it is natural or bad because it is unnatural)

4. **Appeal to Pity** (trying to win support for an idea by evoking pity)

5. **Circular Reasoning** (when the conclusion of the argument is among its premises)

6. **Error of Fact** (when the faulty information is presented and used for argumentation)

7. **False Cause** (presuming that a real or perceived relationship between things means that one is the cause of the other)

8. **False Dilemma** (giving not all of the options)

9. **Internal Contradiction** (saying two contradictory things in the same statement)

1	All Americans should eat low-fat meals daily, so hamburgers should be eaten for every lunch.	<input type="text"/>
2	This lotion is not of a high quality because it doesn't have any organic components.	<input type="text"/>
3	Salesman: «Would you like to buy this vacuum cleaner right now or should I come back with it tomorrow?»	<input type="text"/>
4	I have lived with these neighbors for 15 years and I have no doubt that they are polite and tidy people.	<input type="text"/>
5	You can't break up with me, my dog just died and my best friend moved to New York. I don't want to be alone!	<input type="text"/>
6	When I went hunting it was raining and I shot a hare in my rubber boots.	<input type="text"/>
7	Monday is the day that is not Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday or Sunday.	<input type="text"/>
8	The Desmana Moschata is the best football team because they are better than all the other teams in the League.	<input type="text"/>

Возможные ответы

1	1. NO LOGICAL MISTAKES
2	2. Ambiguous Assertion
3	3. Appeal to Nature
4	4. Appeal to Pity
5	5. Circular Reasoning
6	6. Error of Fact
7	7. False Cause
8	8. False Dilemma
9	9. Internal Contradiction

26. Задача 26

Прочитайте отрывки (1-4) и определите, о ком из известных личностей идёт речь в каждом из них. Выберите имя выдающегося человека, наиболее подходящего под описание. Имен больше, чем отрывков.

1	<input type="text"/> - a popular Canadian novelist from Saskatchewan, whose novels cast light on life on the Canadian prairies. A good example is <i>Who Has Seen the Wind</i> , a novel which can be enjoyed by young people and adults alike.
2	<input type="text"/> - an icon of silent film era and is thought to be one of the most important actors of the early days of Hollywood. His/her character in baggy trousers and a bowler hat with an invariable walking stick is famous for the unsurpassed walk.
3	<input type="text"/> - the most popular and successful monarch in British history. This persons' life spanned one of the most turbulent centuries in history. This monarch has lived through war and peace, times of great joy and disaster and faced every difficult situation with courage that still has been inspiring others.
4	<input type="text"/> - a designer from Wales who is considered to be one of the national icons. This person came into business as a designer of furnishing materials. This person also created clothes with the use of 100% natural fabrics.

Возможные ответы

1	Alan Gibbs
2	Bryan Adams
3	Charles Darwin
4	Charlie Chaplin
5	Elizabeth II
6	Ernest Godward
7	Greta Garbo
8	Henry VIII
9	Jack London
10	Laura Ashley
11	Peter Lik
12	Robert Bateman
13	Sia Furler
14	W.O.Mitchell
15	William Cruikshank
16	Wizard of Canterbury

27. Задача 27

Прочитайте названия социокультурных реалий (имя знаменитого человека, географическое название и т.д.), относящихся к Австралии или США (1-8).

Используя таблицу, выберите соответствующую букву (A-N).
Например, Sydney – B.

Categories	Australia	the USA
People	A	H
Place names	B	I
Museums	C	J
Bodies of water	D	K
National holidays	E	L
Newspapers and magazines	F	M
Universities and colleges	G	N

1. The Golden Mile	<input type="text"/>
2. Cooper Creek	<input type="text"/>
3. the Capitol	<input type="text"/>
4. Princeton	<input type="text"/>
5. Ned Kelly	<input type="text"/>
6. Flaming Gorge Reservoir	<input type="text"/>
7. Walt Disney	<input type="text"/>
8. Footscray Chronicle	<input type="text"/>

28. Задача 28

Прочитайте отрывки произведений. Выберите имя автора каждого из представленных произведений. Авторов больше, чем произведений.

1	<input type="text"/> I walked about on the shore lifting up my hands, and my whole being, as I may say, wrapped up in a contemplation of my deliverance; making a thousand gestures and motions, which I cannot describe; reflecting upon all my comrades that were drowned, and that there should not be one soul saved but myself; for, as for them, I never saw them afterwards, or any sign of them, except three of their hats, one cap, and two shoes that were not fellows.
2	<input type="text"/> Two households, both alike in dignity, in fair Verona, where we lay our scene, from ancient grudge break to new mutiny, where civil blood makes civil hands unclean. From forth the fatal loins of these two foes a pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life; whose misadventured piteous overthrows do with their death bury their parents' strife. The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love, and the continuance of their parents' rage, which, but their children's end, nought could remove, is now the two hours' traffic of our stage; the which if you with patient ears

	attend, what here shall miss, our toil shall strive to mend
3	<input type="text"/> Dark spruce forest frowned on either side the frozen waterway. The trees had been stripped by a recent wind of their white covering of frost, and they seemed to lean towards each other, black and ominous, in the fading light. A vast silence reigned over the land. The land itself was a desolation, lifeless, without movement, so lone and cold that the spirit of it was not even that of sadness. There was a hint in it of laughter, but of a laughter more terrible than any sadness - a laughter that was mirthless as the smile of the sphinx, a laughter cold as the frost and partaking of the grimness of infallibility. It was the masterful and incommunicable wisdom of eternity laughing at the futility of life and the effort of life. It was the Wild, the savage, frozen-hearted Northland Wild.
4	<input type="text"/> Prince John, though not yet a monarch [...] gave signal to the heralds to proclaim the laws of the tournament, which were briefly as follows: First, the five challengers were to undertake all comers. Secondly, any knight proposing to combat, might, if he pleased, select a special antagonist from among the challengers, by touching his shield. [...] Thirdly, when the knights present had accomplished their vow [...] the Prince was to declare the victor in the first day's tourney, who should receive as prize a warhorse of exquisite beauty and matchless strength; and [...] he should have the peculiar honour of naming the Queen of Love and Beauty, by whom the prize should be given on the ensuing day.

Возможные ответы

1	Artur Conan Doyle
2	Daniel Defoe
3	Ian Fleming
4	Jack London
5	J.K. Rowling
6	John R.R. Tolkien
7	Jonathan Swift
8	Lewis Carroll
9	Mark Twain
10	Neil Gaiman
11	Robert Stevenson
12	Rudyard Kipling
13	Walter Scott
14	William Shakespeare
15	Yann Martel