

Олимпиада "Покори Воробьевы горы" 2010-2011
Английский язык 9,10 класс
Заочный этап

Part 1
Use of English

Task 1

For questions 1-20, read the text below and put the verbs in brackets into correct forms. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

World population 1 _____ (to double) since 1956 and now 2 _____ (to stand) at around five and a half billion. There are more people alive now than 3 _____ (to die) ever in the past. The population 4 _____ (to expand) by over 97 million people a year, 85 million of whom 5 _____ (to be) in poorer 6 _____ (to develop) countries in the third world, while some of the countries in Europe are barely experiencing any growth at all. In some places, the population actually 7 _____ (to get) smaller.

The greatest disadvantage of high population growth is that it 8 _____ (to lead) to greater pressure on the economy and on the land's natural resources. Poor countries can not 9 _____ (to support) high levels of population, yet many people choose 10 _____ (to have) large families, because they want children 11 _____ (to provide) for them in their old age.

Nowadays people are living longer, and few children 12 _____ (to die) at birth, or in infancy. Recently the national government of China, the country with the world's biggest population 13 _____ (to try) to solve the problem of growth by 14 _____ (to introduce) measures to encourage families 15 _____ (to have) only one child. Despite this, the population still 16 _____ (to expand) by millions each year.

Experts 17 _____ (to believe) that if women in poorer countries 18 _____ (to have) better access to education and birth control techniques, the birthrate would decline, much as it 19 _____ (to do) already in the 20 _____ (to develop) world.

Task 2

For questions 21-35, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Large areas 21 _____ forest are disappearing. Some are burned 22 _____ create more land 23 _____ agriculture. Others are felled to make paper, or for firewood. Tropical rainforests, which grow 24 _____ warm rainy areas, have been especially badly hit. Rainforest help to control the Earth's climate and rainfall, because leaves trap rain, and then release water back 25 _____ the air. When rainforests burn, they release carbon dioxide which is a greenhouse gas. In the 1980's, over 10% 26 _____ the rainforests were destroyed.

Apart 27 _____ the effects 28 _____ climate and atmosphere, many plants and animals will die out if forests are destroyed. 25% of medicines use rainforest ingredients. It is likely that treatments for AIDS and cancer will use such ingredients.

Many tribes have lived in the forests 29 _____ thousands of years, but now their livelihoods are threatened. One of 30 _____ most affected group is the Yanomami tribe in Brazil. Their land

is being taken away **31** _____ farmers and cattle ranchers, while the rivers they wash **32** _____ and drink **33** _____ are being polluted. **34** _____ 1500, there were 5 million native people in Brazil, but today there are less **35** _____ 200,000.

Task 3

For questions 36-50, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Edward Hall has spent his life **36** _____ cultural differences, **37** _____ Hall doesn't study traditional food, clothes, art, or music. **38** _____, he is interested in "hidden" cultural differences. **39** _____, if you go to a foreign country and feel that people are often late or in a hurry, it's probably because of a cultural difference in how time is **40** _____. Other hidden differences include communication styles, values, and body language.

Hidden differences often cause more trouble in intercultural communication than "visible" cultural differences. For example, **41** _____ to use chopsticks or eating different food doesn't usually create serious problems. **42** _____, according to Hall, hidden differences "influence behaviour in the deepest and most subtle ways" and **43** _____ more conflict between people.

The key to good **44** _____ relations is for people to understand and **45** _____ both the visible and the hidden cultural differences of other cultures. Learning about other cultures **46** _____ us to understand the hidden parts of our own culture **47** _____. According to Hall, only **48** _____ experiencing cultural differences can we **49** _____ understand **50** _____.

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|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 36. A studied | B study | C been studied | D studying |
| 37. A in spite | B moreover | C but | D otherwise |
| 38. A instead | B in addition | C also | D despite |
| 39. A though | B for example | C so | D then |
| 40. A using | B useful | C used | D to use |
| 41. A learning | B knowledge | C to learn | D learn |
| 42. A meanwhile | B on the one hand | C on the surface | D on the other hand |
| 43. A cause | B give | C lead | D caused |
| 44. A internal | B intercultural | C international | D inner |
| 45. A accepts | B except | C accepting | D accept |
| 46. A helps | B helping | C help | D helpful |
| 47. A mostly | B most | C best | D better |
| 48. A by | B for | C in | D at |
| 49. A usually | B truly | C truthfully | D true |
| 50. A oneself | B ourselves | C yourselves | D yourself |

Task 4

For questions 51-62, match the first part of each short dialogue with the second part (A-N). There are 2 extra replies which you do not need to use.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

51	Robert, tell me what's wrong? You look angry.	A	Definitely! For example, I particularly like cherry blossoms in Japan.
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52	Do you think you should speak up to get what you want?	B	No, I don't like the family business.
53	Do you think your country is beautiful?	C	No, there is too much work to do. Vacation will wait.
54	How important is looking fashionable to you?	D	Thank you. Yes, I would. They are tasty.
55	Do people think that you are shy?	E	Yeah, I thought so, too. The wind is freezing.
56	Your father ordered you to go back and join his company. Is that what you want?	F	I'll tell you, but keep it under your hat, Ok?
57	What a coincidence to meet in San Francisco!	G	Sure. What is it?
58	You can take a vacation sometime soon, can't you?	H	Never mind. The next one is coming.
59	Would you like some cookies?	I	It's very important because when I look good, I feel good.
60	I thought it was supposed to get warmer today.	J	Oh, dear. What a shame.
61	I wonder if you can help me.	K	Yes, a lot.
62	We just missed the bus.	L	I think that's great advice. Many people don't say what they want clearly.
		M	Well, you know what they say – it's a small world.
		N	Yes, I am. When I see people for the first time, I don't know what to say.

Task 5

For questions 63-70, rearrange the paragraphs of the text in logical order. The initial paragraph is A.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Another Perspective

A No hats, no bare midriffs, no see-through clothing, no underwear showing, no vulgar T-shirts, no sunglasses, no beepers, no cellular phones, no oversized jewelry that can be used as weapons: the more or less standard list of prohibitions that Stamford, Connecticut, is considering for its high schools is a world away from dress codes in the 60's, when blue jeans were banned and skirts had to reach the knee.

B In meetings with school board members, students complained that the board was concerned about image instead of education. The image Stamford wants to avoid, in big high schools where wealthy students from suburban neighborhoods mix with teen-agers

from housing projects and immigrants from dozen of countries, is that of the inner city. Some board members are deeply concerned about the effect of corporate culture in their school.

C But those who are unhappy about the new dress codes - including principals and teachers, as well as students and civil-liberties lawyers – ask whether they are really necessary, or whether they reflect the general unease of adults about the state of education, society and teen-agers.

D In Stamford, for example, the proposed dress code is supported by adults like a group of executives who visited one of the two public high schools and later complained to the district superintendent about students dressed more for the street corner than the office. The principal of school expresses his view on walking into a high school these days.

E “If you haven’t been part of big groups of teen-agers, it can be very overwhelming to walk into a high school,” said Anthony Markovsky, the principal of Stamford High School. However, students tend to show serious concern about board members meetings too.

F “People don’t understand what happens when you have a corporate culture,” said Robert King, a board member. “It’s not enough any more that downtown Stamford looks good. We want everything to look good, and that includes the schools. We know some people put their children in other schools because Stamford schools are supposed to be unsafe.” In Stamford High’s cafeteria on a recent day, however, almost no one was wearing anything except caps that would violate the accepted norm. The principal offers students some ideas on what they should wear in school to avoid problems.

G “I’ve got eight million things I should be dealing with, and dress codes are about 84th on my list,” he said.

H Mr. Markovsky says, “I tell the kids, when you get up in the morning and look in the mirror, ask yourself, ‘If I’m walking down the hall and Mr. Markovsky sees me, what is he going to do?’ If you think he’s going to send you home, change your clothes.”

Part 2

Reading

Task 1

For questions 1-7, read the text below and decide whether the answer to each statement is YES, NO or NOT GIVEN.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

1. It is said in the text that romance is dead.
2. Japanese traditions of Valentine’s Day are universal worldwide.
3. Valentine’s cards aren’t used only for romantic purposes.
4. Business of Valentine’s Day in the UK is similar to the American one
5. Technological developments affected Valentine’s Day.
6. The history of Valentine’s Day is clear, but forgotten.
7. Valentine’s Day has become big business in all countries

It's that time of the year when couples show their love for each other by sending cards, flowers and chocolates. But Valentine's Day is not only about public displays of affection: in recent years it has also become big business. In the UK alone, more than 20 million pounds is spent on flowers, whilst in the United States over 1 billion dollars is forked out on chocolates.

Although Valentine's Day has become a global industry with more than 80 million roses sold worldwide, the origins of the day are unclear and hidden in the mists of time. Nobody knows exactly who St Valentine was, although some historians suggest he was a Roman martyred in the third century AD by a Roman Emperor. It is said that the first recorded Valentine's card was sent by the imprisoned Duke of Orleans in 1415. It is believed that he sought solace from his confinement by writing love poems to his wife.

Valentine's Day, or its equivalent, is now celebrated in many countries around the world. However, the traditions often differ from place to place. In Japan, for example, it is customary for the woman to send chocolates to the man, whilst in Korea April 14th is known as 'Black Day' and is when the unfortunate men who received nothing on Valentine's Day gather to eat noodles and commiserate with each other.

Technological developments have also played their part in keeping Valentine's Day relevant in the 21st century. Valentine's e-cards have been all the rage in recent years. However, internet security experts urge web users to be wary as malicious hackers could use e-cards to spread viruses and spyware.

Valentine's cards can also be used for less than romantic purposes. Police in the UK city of Liverpool sent Valentine's cards to criminals who failed to appear in court or have not paid fines. The cards contained the verse, 'Roses are red, violets are blue, you've got a warrant and we'd love to see you'. Who says romance is dead?

Task 2

For questions 8-12, read the text below and decide which paragraph contains the following information.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

8. Films as the origin of names.
9. Some techniques of making names special.
10. The most popular names.
11. A couple in New Zealand had to change the name of their baby.
12. The result of giving strange names by famous people.

For questions 13-15, choose the correct letter A, B, C or D to answer the following questions. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Only one variant is correct.

13 What restrictions do some countries have?

- A** China and New Zealand forbid to use numbers in names.
- B** In New Zealand symbols are forbidden.
- C** Some countries have a fixed list of names to choose.
- D** Japan, Russia, Denmark and Spain have an approved list of names.

14 What names are becoming more popular worldwide?

- A** Jack, Charlie, Ruby and Jessica.
- B** Traditional names.
- C** Old-fashioned names.
- D** Strange names.

15 What are special versions of inventing names?

- A** Using offensive words.
- B** Using old names.
- C** Combination of several names.
- D** Using foreign names.

a Recently, a couple in New Zealand were forbidden from naming their baby son 4Real. Even though New Zealand has quite liberal rules about naming children, names beginning with a number are not allowed. They decided to call him Superman instead.

b In many countries around the world, unusual names for children are becoming more popular, especially since the increasing trend for celebrities to give their children wacky names. In Britain, you can call a child almost anything you like - the only restrictions on parents relate to offensive words such as swear words.

c Some parents choose names which come from popular culture. For example, there have been six boys named Gandalf after the character in the Lord of the Rings novels and films. Equally, names relating to sport are fairly common - since 1984, 36 children have been called Arsenal after the football team.

d Other parents like to make up names, or combine names to make their own unique version, a method demonstrated by Jordan, the British model, who recently invented the name Tiáamii for her daughter by combining the names Thea and Amy (the two grandmothers). She was quoted as saying that the accent and double letters were added to make the name 'more exotic'.

e Other countries have much stricter rules when it comes to naming children. Countries including Japan, Denmark, Spain, Germany and Argentina have an approved list of names from which parents must choose. In China, there are some rules about what you may call a child - no foreign letters or symbols are allowed. As a result a couple were recently banned from calling their baby @.

f In Britain, some names which were previously thought of as old-fashioned have become more popular again, such as Maisie or Ella for a girl, or Alfie or Noah for a boy. But the most popular names are not the wacky ones. The top names are fairly traditional - Jack, Charlie and Thomas for boys and Grace, Ruby and Jessica for girls.