

# Олимпиада «Покори Воробьевы горы» 2012-2013

для школьников 10-11х классов

по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ языку (очный тур)

## Вариант 4

### БЛОК I. ЧТЕНИЕ (30 баллов)

**Task 1. Read the text below. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (a, b, c, d) which fits best according to the text (10 points).**

Easter Island, with an area of only sixty-four square miles, is the world's most isolated piece of habitable land. It lies in the Pacific Ocean more than two thousand miles west of South America and one thousand two hundred and fifty miles from the nearest inhabitable island, Pitcairn Island. Today, it is a rather desolate island, with no trees, but with three extinct volcanoes.

The island got its name from its "discovery" by the Dutch Sea Captain Jacob Roggeveen on Easter Sunday, April 5<sup>th</sup>, 1772. It was also referred to as "Te Pito Te Henua" (The Centre of the World) and "Rapa Nui" (Great Rapa) because Tahitian sailors in the 1860s thought it resembled a Polynesian island called "Rapa Iti" (Little Rapa). When Captain Roggeveen landed on the island, he discovered a primitive society of about three thousand people living in huts or caves who were constantly fighting amongst each other for resources such as wood and land.

It was originally thought that South Americans were the first settlers on Easter island, but DNA extracts from skeletons found on the island show that the first settlers were actually Polynesian. The island was lush with a giant palm tree which is now extinct. These trees were essential to the settlers. They were used for building houses and canoes for fishing, for fuel and for transporting the great stone statues, called Moai, found scattered around the island.

Around six hundred Moai statues can be seen all over the island in different shapes, sizes and stages of completion. There have been several theories about these statues. Some suggest that they were built to protect the island, while others thought that they were gods. However, it is generally believed that these statues were status symbols for the island different villages or clans. They were symbols of authority and power. All the statues were carved from the tough stone of the Rano Raraku volcano. They averaged fourteen feet tall and weighed around fourteen tons each. Most of the statues were created between 1000 and 1650 AD. They were transported long distances on sledges or log rollers and were then levered upright using piles of stones or long logs.

This incessant building of statues eventually led to the destruction of the forests on Easter Island. By the 1400s, the forests had disappeared. The land they had grown on was bare and suffered erosion. With no soil to grow food and no wood for building, the clans turned on one another in a battle for the remaining resources. The Moai were too huge to be destroyed, but many were pushed over during these tribal wars. The wars and the lack of resources on Easter Island led to a decrease in the population and conditions on the island became worse. In 1888, Chile took control of the island and today it is a giant sheep ranch, run by a British company.

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For many, Easter Island has become a metaphor for ecological disaster. The events that took place there should teach future generations that humans should always find a balance with the environment around them in order to avoid the same tragic end.

1. Easter Island was given its name by
  - a) Tahitian sailors.
  - b) its inhabitants.
  - c) a Dutch seaman.
  - d) South Americans.
  
2. When the Dutch travelers landed on the island
  - a) its inhabitants started fighting with them.
  - b) they found a well-developed transport system.
  - c) they saw a lot of stone houses.
  - d) there were a lot of huge statues all over the island.
  
3. When the first settlers came to Easter Island
  - a) most trees had already disappeared.
  - b) they used trees as a means of moving big stones.
  - c) they brought huge statues with them.
  - d) there were a lot of sources of fuel there.
  
4. The Moai statues are
  - a) thought to be signs of clans' power.
  - b) presents for gods.
  - c) believed to be symbols of war.
  - d) more than 2000 years old.
  
5. The inhabitants of the island began to fight because
  - a) the British wanted them to leave the place.
  - b) they did not want to have a sheep ranch there.
  - c) they wanted the statues to be destroyed.
  - d) there were not enough resources for everyone.

**Task 2. Put the 5 paragraphs of the text in the logical order. Put the appropriate capital letters according to the logically correct order into the table on the answer-sheet (10 points).**

**The last paragraph is divided into the phrases which should also be put in the logically correct order. Put the appropriate numbers according to the logically correct order into the table on the answer-sheet (10 points).**

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### Dublin Castle

A. Regarded as the central point of English power in Ireland, it was the target of numerous plots to overthrow that power, but these conspiracies never came to anything. In 1641 a plot to take the castle was betrayed in a Dublin tavern by an overtalkative conspirator, and in 1803 another attempt ended in a murderous riot.

B. The first outsiders to see the significance of this place were the Vikings, who appeared at the mouth of the River Liffey in 836 AD in sixty ships under their leader Turgesius and took the settlement by force. They then threw up a fortress on the high ground and established themselves there as they did at many other places on the east and south coasts of Ireland, deeply influencing Irish history and culture over the next two hundred years.

C. The culmination of these efforts to rid Ireland of British rule was the Easter Week rebellion in Dublin in 1916. No serious attempt was made to capture the castle as the rebels thought that it was too strongly defended. As it turned out it was not, and so the rebels lost the crucial opportunity of capturing the hated symbol of British power in Ireland. The 1916 rebellion began a process which eventually led to the withdrawal of the British from 26 of the 32 Irish counties. The handing over of the castle to Irish forces, which should have been an occasion of great celebration, was overshadowed by the clouds of civil war.

D. English influence in Ireland began with the arrival of the Normans in 1169. They had successfully invaded England in 1066 and it was from England and Wales that the invasion party came to Ireland. They were, it must be said, invited to help Diarmaid Mac Morrough, king of the Irish province of Leinster, regain his kingdom from the high-king of Ireland, Rory O'Connor – an act of treachery for which he is infamous in Irish history. The Normans expelled the Vikings and established themselves on the hill overlooking the Liffey. In 1204 King John of England ordered his subjects in Ireland to build a strong castle there.

E. In the long involvement of England with Ireland one place has remained pivotal in the whole enterprise – Dublin Castle. Situated in the south-east corner of walled medieval Dublin on the city's highest ground, it dominates the old town, a permanent symbol of Anglo-Norman, later simply English, rule of this Celtic land.

F.

1. It was in 1903, just a few days before the visit to Ireland of the English king, Edward VI, that the Irish crown jewels were stolen from under the noses of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, whose headquarters were in the castle.

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2. The castle is now used for great state occasions, including the inauguration of the Irish president, and European summits when Ireland holds the presidency of the EU.

3. Apart from politics and war, the castle was also the scene of the most sensational and dramatic event in Irish criminal history.

4 Perhaps nowhere else in Ireland are the troubled relations between Ireland and Britain more manifest than in that old pile of buildings on the hill over the Liffey.

5. The jewels were never found and the mystery remains to the present day. Now Dublin castle is open to the public, including the magnificent state apartments, where the Viceroy, the representative of the English king in Ireland, held court.

## БЛОК II. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ (20 баллов)

**Task 1.** Fill in the gaps with words of the same root as the ones in the box (there are 2 odd words in the box).

### Australia's National Gemstone

JEWEL	TRIBE	MILK	LOVE	CULTURE	VALUE
PUNISH	USE	GOLD	MAD	INHABIT	RAPID

Every colour of the rainbow appears in opals, Australia's national gemstones. This precious gem is looked upon as the fire of the desert. The opal was proclaimed as Australia's national gemstone on the 28<sup>th</sup> of July 1993. Australia produces 95% of the world's opals, making these mesmerizing stones a uniquely Australian souvenir. They range from the most common white or '1. \_\_\_\_\_' opals found in Coober Pedy to the rare black opals of Lightning Ridge.

All major Australian cities and tourist hubs have specialty stores, where you can buy opals set in 2. \_\_\_\_\_ or as loose and uncut gemstones. Black opals are the most 3. \_\_\_\_\_, followed by boulder opals, crystal opals and white opals. This valuing system is based on the idea that darker stones have more vibrant colours, though individual gems vary.

Opal 4. \_\_\_\_\_ began in Australia in January 1915, when a 14-year-old boy called William Hutchison found pieces of gem-quality opal at Coober Pedy, on the edge of South Australia's Great Victoria Desert. Coober Pedy quickly became the opal capital of the world.

Opal prospectors at Coober Pedy came up with a great way to escape the desert heat: not only did they work underground, but they lived there, too. These miners converted Coober Pedy's underground caves into fully-equipped underground homes and hotels, providing all the comforts found above-ground. Visitors can sleep underground, as well as explore underground museums, potteries, opal shops, an art gallery, and, of course, opal mines. Tourist brochures encourage visitors to go opal-hunting in the outback (the remote and usually 5. \_\_\_\_\_ inland districts of Australia) or capture an opal in a city store.

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There are several Australian Aboriginal 'Dreamtime' legends about opal, which are part of the Australian 6. \_\_\_\_\_ heritage. A dreaming of Central Queensland relates that in the days of the Dreamtime, the '7. \_\_\_\_\_ age', a giant Opal ruled over the destinies of men and women, when the world was young and the great creation events were taking place. This Ancestral Being lived in the sky, made laws under which the tribes should live, and dictated the 8. \_\_\_\_\_ to be inflicted on lawbreakers. The creation of an Aboriginal Ancestor came about as a result of a war between two tribes. The fighting had gone on for so long that most of the weapons were broken or lost. So the warriors began hurling Boulders at each other, one tribesman threw one so hard that it flew upwards and lodged in the sky. The Boulder grew 9. \_\_\_\_\_ as the frightened men watched, until it burst open and revealed the flashing colours of a huge Opal.

As the Opal saw the dead and wounded below, it wept in sorrow. Tears streamed in such profusion that they became a great rainstorm, and when the sun shone on the opal-coloured tears the survivors saw their first rainbow. From that time on the Aborigines of that area believed the rainbow was a sign that someone had committed a crime against the 10. \_\_\_\_\_ laws laid down so long ago, and that the tears of the Opal were again falling in sorrow.

**Task 2.** *Think of one word which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.*

1.
  - The orchestra came in and began to \_\_\_\_\_ up for the concert.
  - The more he tried the more he failed to whistle the simplest \_\_\_\_\_.
  - When in the car we wanted to \_\_\_\_\_ our portable radio to Channel I.
2.
  - I don't see your \_\_\_\_\_; I'll be obliged if you repeat your argument.
  - Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ out my mistakes?
  - Please, keep to the \_\_\_\_\_, or we'll have to change the subject.
3.
  - We lived in the room \_\_\_\_\_ the shop.
  - Many of the documents mentioned \_\_\_\_\_ are now available on the Internet.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ all, I'd like to thank my wife for her encouragement.
4.
  - Doctors monitor the patient's heart \_\_\_\_\_.
  - The banks now pay a lower \_\_\_\_\_ of interest to savers.
  - They both agree with me – well, at any \_\_\_\_\_, Maggie does.
5.
  - He's got enough on his \_\_\_\_\_ to ask for some more assignments.
  - The patient had to undergo surgery to have a steel \_\_\_\_\_ put into his leg.
  - The name-\_\_\_\_\_ on the door suggested that it was the very place we were looking for.

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### Блок III. СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ КОМПОНЕНТ (20 баллов)

*For questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which realia best fits each gap (it can be a word or a phrase).*

Christmas is an annual commemoration of the birth of Jesus Christ, celebrated generally on December 25 as a religious and cultural holiday by people around the world. It closes the Advent season and initiates the twelve days of .....1.....

Christmas .....2..... in the United Kingdom usually consists of roast.....3..... (although other poultry such as goose, chicken, duck, capon or pheasant are alternatives), sometimes with roast beef or ham or, to a lesser extent, pork. It is usually served with stuffing, gravy and sometimes forcemeat; .....4..... sauce or redcurrant jelly; bread sauce; roast potatoes (sometimes also boiled or mashed); vegetables (usually boiled or steamed), particularly Brussels sprouts, parsnips and carrots; with dessert of Christmas Pudding, sometimes mince pies or trifle, with brandy ..... 5..... and cream.

Traditionally, every member of the .....6..... stirs the pudding while making a wish. Traditionally puddings were made on or immediately after the Sunday "next before Advent", i.e. four to five weeks before Christmas. On this day families returned from Church to give the pudding its traditional lucky stir. The pudding mixture was always stirred from East to West in honour of the three Wise.....7..... who visited the baby Jesus.

Turkey appeared on Christmas tables in England in the 16th century, and popular history tells of King .....8..... being first English monarch to have turkey for Christmas. The tradition of turkey at Christmas rapidly spread throughout England in the 17th century, and it also became common to serve goose which remained the predominant roast until the Victorian era.

Some people like to hide a .....9..... or trinket in the Christmas pudding. This may have originated in the ancient custom of concealing a particular object in food. During the Roman festival of Saturnalia, a dried bean would be hidden in the food. Whoever found it was then "master of the revels" - a king for the holidays. Even a slave could be the lucky one. In medieval times, a cake was eaten on Twelfth Night, before Epiphany (January 6), during the most boisterous party of the year the King of the .....10..... ruled the whole party. Nowadays people put in a silver coin and eat carefully. Whoever gets the piece of pudding with the coin in on Christmas day is especially lucky and their "pudding wish" (made when the pudding was stirred) will come true!

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1 A Prayers	B Lent	C Christmastide
2 A breakfast	B lunch	C dinner
3 A turkey	B pork	C beef
4 A cranberry	B strawberry	C raspberry
5 A syrup	B butter	C cocktail
6 A household	B neighbourhood	C village
7 A Men	B Women	C Children
8 A Richard III	B William I	C Henry VIII
9 A banknote	B coin	C souvenir
10 A Family	B Bean	C Village

**Блок IV. WRITING TASK (30 баллов)**

**CHILDREN SHOULDN'T JUDGE THEIR PARENTS**

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Why or why not?

Write 120 – 150 words in the space below and then transfer your answers to the answer sheet.