

**Олимпиада школьников «Ломоносов»
2011/2012 учебный год
Задания очного тура по иностранным языкам
(английский язык) 10-11 классы.**

Вариант I.

Блок 1 Вариант 8.....30 баллов

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets

As we begin the new century – and the new millennium – we are **1 (witnessing/ faced/ coming down)** astounding changes brought **2 (on/ down/ back)** by a new technology. For the last two centuries, the Industrial Revolution **3 (had shaped/ was shaped/ has shaped)** our society, dictating the kinds of work people do and how we think about the world. But now a transformation is under way – dubbed the Information Revolution – that is already redefining our world in novel ways.

This technological transformation promises to make our world **4 (to change/ change/ to changing)**, as the Industrial Revolution once **5 (had/ was/ did)**. The technology that will define the coming century is based on **6 (an/ -/ the)** information: the computer and **7 (relative/ related/ relations)** technology, including the Internet, facsimile machines, cellular phones, and satellite communications. The fact that we already use shorthand names for **8 (this/ that/ these)** devices – the “Net,” “fax,” “cell phone,” and “dish” – suggests how quickly they have become **9 (an/ the/ -)** established part of our lives.

Familiarity with computers is **10 (much/ far more/ further much)** common among younger members of our society than older generations. Today’s young people, who will live out their lives during the twenty-first century, will find computers a natural and **11 (indispensable/ unsolicited/ impenetrable)** part of their lives and will use it **12 (at/ to/ on)** a daily **13 (account/ extent/ basis)**.

When computers **14 (become/ will become/ had become)** more **15 (numeral/ numerous/ numberous)** – as **16 (soon/ far/ well)** as more powerful, smaller, and more portable – they will write the rules of social life in the twenty-first century, just as monstrous machines defined social life in the industrial era.

What is the essence of the new **17 (information/ informational/ informative)** technology? First, and most important, new information technology changes the kind of work people do. Yesterday’s industrial technology empowered people to create more and more things; such technology leads us **18 (to work/ working/ work)** with ideas, creating and manipulating symbols. The Industrial Age **19 (was representing/ had been represented/ was represented)** by the factory assembly line, with workers toiling

to make steel or to assemble cars. But the typical worker in the Information Age peers **20 (on/ to/ at)** a computer screen, entering data, writing, calculating, drawing, or designing.

A second key change brought about by the Information Revolution is that there has been a decline **21 (of/ in/ for)** the importance of distance and physical space. Industrial technology **22(demands/ denies/ delays)** that people work in centralized factories. **23 (However/ Although/ Despite)**, nowadays technology lets people **24 (working/ to work/ work)** almost anywhere they **25(should/ must/ can)** carry a computer or flip open a cell phone. **26 (Nevertheless/ Although/ Moreover)**, when we use this new technology to communicate with **27 (the other/ other/ others)**, we often have no idea **28 (where are they/ where they are/ where were they)**. The term “cyberspace” even suggests that our emerging world is **29 (less and less/ fewer and fewer/ little and little)** bounded by physical dimensions.

New technology is changing nearly every dimension of our lives. Do you think people who lived 50 years ago would have believed all that was possible **30 (if they were told/ had they been told/ if they had told)**.

Блок 2 Вариант 4.....10 баллов

Restore the order of sentences in the following text. There are no extra letters.

A As it was public money, the schools for the poor were called public schools.

B The conservative British, though, continued to call them public schools.

C There are two types of schools in the UK: state schools where education is free and private schools where you have to pay.

D However, in the course of history many public schools became very successful and turned into expensive private schools.

E A long time ago when education was a privilege of the rich, the only schools where poor people could go were funded by charities.

F There are some grants for bright pupils as well but the places are few and the competition is very strong.

G The origin of the name seems now logical, doesn't it?

H Another question is what kind of people go to a public school.

I Well, the first thing you need to have is money as some public schools charge up to £20,000 a year.

J The only thing is that private schools in Britain are called ... *public*. Why?

Блок 3 Вариант 7.....10 баллов

Match two halves of the sentences below. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

- 1 The Man Booker Prize for fiction is over for
- 2 But the fuss that this year's Booker
- 3 When the judges announced their choice of 6 shortlisted books in September, many commentators
- 4 Journalists always try to
- 5 I remember
- 6 And I wrote so as
- 7 The other favourite comment is to note who was left out -
- 8 It is understandable
- 9 When I was a judge myself
- 10 That was last year and the press noted we had a "comic" list while we just thought

A find a story around the booker.

B another year, awarded in October to Julian Barnes for "The Sense of an Ending".

C since almost no one writes a superb book every time.

D shortlist provoked will continue to play out.

E pronounced the books light, slight and dumbed-down.

F I realized how dim these comments were.

G having wrote articles like this.

H though some famous authors will always be left off such lists.

I the books we chose were really good.

J writing news stories commenting that all the books were "historical" for example.

K though this showed a bias or a prejudice on the part of the panel.

Блок 4 Вариант 4.....10 баллов

Choose the correct answer to each question. The questions concern the life in English speaking countries.

1. A newsagent is

- 1) a shop whose main business is selling newspapers and magazines.
- 2) someone who works secretly for the government or other organization.

2. “Pride and Prejudice” was written by

- 1) Emily Dickinson.
- 2) Jane Austen.

3. The phrase “soccer moms” generally refers to

- 1) [mothers who take their children to activities after school such as football matches.](#)
- 2) mothers of famous football players.

4. Where did the Great Depression take place?

- 1) the USA
- 2) the UK

5. What does the following abbreviation stand for?

e.g.

Блок 5 Вариант 1.....40 баллов

Read the text and answer the questions.....10 баллов

The legal system of ancient Ireland was something totally different from what we know today. The laws, which were passed on orally from at least the first century BC and were eventually put down in the seventh century, grew from the customs of the early Gaelic tribes, and were interpreted by professional lawyers known as brehons. The elaborate code of legislation was based on the government unit (the tuath or kingdom), which was small enough to ensure that respect was maintained for the old customs. When a case arose, the brehons decided what the right course of action should be, but responsibility for the reinforcing of their decisions was left to the family of the aggrieved person. There were no prisons and, even for the crime of murder, there was no capital punishment. Instead, each person had a fixed honour-price directly related to his social status and, if a crime was committed against him, the penalty was calculated in accordance with its seriousness and his rank and worth in the society. Since not to pay the penalty decided on by the brehons and demanded by the plaintiff's family would mean being deprived of honour and normal society (an ancient form of boycott, in effect), the defendant generally complied with the judicial decision.

It is worth noting the “liberated” attitudes to women and their high status in Celtic Ireland, especially when compared with their position under the Romans. They were educated, had equal rights with men, and could divorce their husbands for a large number of reasons, ranging from rape to not being given what they wanted to eat! An interesting custom, which vividly demonstrates the Indo-European origin of the Celts, is that of fasting. If a person was in debt to another, the latter had the right to sit outside the debtor's house daily and fast in order to embarrass him into paying up.

Although there was much conflict when the Normans arrived thousands of years later and tried to impose their own, totally different, legislative code on the Irish, the brehon laws survived almost unchanged right up to the seventeenth century, when the last areas where they were still observed finally fell into the hands of the English.

1. When were the laws of ancient Ireland written down?
 - a. In the first century
 - b. In the seventh century
 - c. Under the British rule

2. The brehons' duty was to
 - a. interpret the case according to the existing rules.
 - b. send the offender to prison.
 - c. report to the government about the case.

3. How was the penalty in ancient Ireland calculated?
 - a. according to the status of the person against whom the crime was committed

- b. according to the status of the person who committed the crime
- c. according to the seriousness of the crime and the status of the person against whom the crime was committed

4. The custom of fasting means that

- a. the person who did not return the money he had borrowed would stop eating until he could pay back the money he owed.
- b. the person who wanted to get his money back would sit outside the debtor's house in order to catch him and make him pay up.
- c. the person who wanted to get his money back would sit outside the debtor's home trying to make him feel ashamed and thus make him pay up.

5. When did the legal system of ancient Ireland disappear?

- a. It disappeared under the British rule.
- b. It disappeared under the Norman rule.
- c. It never disappeared because it was a national tradition.

6. *Would you like to see any of the laws or legal practices mentioned in the text adopted in our country? Give your reasons. Write your answer in 150-200 words.*

.....30 баллов

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Вариант II.

Блок 1 Вариант 7.....30 баллов

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets

A “typical” British family **1 (used to consist/ is used to consisting/ was used to consist)** of mother, father and two children, but in recent years there **2 (had been/ are/ have been)** many changes in family life. Some of **3 (these/ this/ that)** have been **4 (resulted/ led/ caused)** by new laws and **5 (other/ others/ the other)** are the result of changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, there has been an increase **6 (of/ for/ in)** the number of **7 (-/ a/ the)** divorced. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Society is now **8 (a lot/ much more/ much)** tolerant than it used to be **9 (about/ of/ with)** unmarried people, unmarried couples and **10(single/ only/ lonely)** parents. Another change **11 (has been caused/ has caused/ had been caused)** by the fact that people are living longer nowadays, and many old people live **12 (by their own/ alone/ on themselves)** following the death of their partners. As a result of these changes there are many **13 (habitats/ homesteads/ households)** which **14 (consist/ contain/ comprise)** of only one person or one adult and children.

People often move away from their home town to work, and so the family becomes scattered. **15 (However/ Although/ Thus)**, members of an extended family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins – **16 (hold/ stand/ keep)** in touch, but see **17 (less/ fewer/ little)** of each other **18(that/ what/ than)** they used to. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions. **19 (Although/ Despite/ In spite)** the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday **20 (altogether/ all together/ alltogether).**

Relationships within the family are different now. Parents treat their children more as equals than they used to, and children have more freedom to **21 (do/ admit/ make)** their own decisions. Increased leisure **22 (possibilities/ facilities/ abilities)** and more money mean that there are greater opportunities for the individual to take part in activities outside the home.

As **23** (**long/ far/ soon**) as roles **24** (**are connected/ concern/ are concerned**), **25** (**the most/ most/ more**) people assume that a **26** (**familys'/ family's/ family**) financial situation is not just responsibility of the man. **27** (**On/ At/ From**) the other hand, they would still normally complement the woman, not the man, on a **28** (**beautiful/ beauty/ beautifully**) decorated or well-kept house. Everyday care of the children is still seen **29** (**like/ as if/ as**) mainly the woman's responsibility. Although almost as many women have jobs as men, nearly half of the jobs done by women are part-time. In fact, the majority of mothers with children under the age of twelve **30** (**either/ neither/ or**) have no job or work only during school hours.

Блок 2 Вариант 5.....10 баллов

Restore the order of sentences in the following text. There are no extra letters.

A During the next 1,000 years there were many invasions.

B The Angles and Saxons came from Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands in the 5th century, and England gets its name from this invasion (Angle-land).

C In 1066 the Normans invaded from France.

D These invasions drove the Celts into what is now Wales and Scotland, and they remained, of course, in Ireland.

E The Romans came from Italy in 43 A.D. and, in calling the country "Britania", gave Britain its name.

F About 2,000 years ago the British Isles were inhabited by the Celts who originally came from continental Europe.

G These various origins explain many of the differences to be found between England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland — differences in education, religion and the legal systems, but most obviously, in language.

H However, they are more Anglo-Saxon than anything else.

I The English, on the other hand, are the descendants of all the invaders.

J The Vikings arrived from Denmark and Norway throughout the 9th century.

Блок 3 Вариант 6.....10 баллов

Match two halves of the sentences below. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

1 Dreams have

2 The idea that dreams provide us

3 For the greater part of human history it was

4 Dreams were to be interpreted as messages

5 In the nineteenth century, there was a widespread reaction

6 Dreams were widely dismissed

7 It was not

8 An Austrian neurologist, Sigmund Freud, focused

9 Freud went on

10 It enabled him to interpret dreams

A with prophetic or healing functions.

B always fascinated human beings.

C until the end of the nineteenth century that the situation changed.

D on the fact that people who have similar experiences during the day produce different dreams.

E taken for granted that the sleeping mind was in touch with the supernatural world.

F what really interested him.

G as clues to the conflicts taking place within the personality.

H with useful information about our lives goes on thousands of years.

I to this way of thinking.

J as being very little more than jumbles of fantasy brought about by memories of the previous day.

K to develop a theory of the dream process.

Блок 4 Вариант 9.....10 баллов

Choose the correct answer to each question. The questions concern the life in English speaking countries.

1. Marilyn Monroe once sang "Happy Birthday" to an American president; was it

- 1) Ronald Reagan
- 2) J.F. Kennedy?

2. Cardiff is the capital of

- 1) Wales.
- 2) Northern Ireland.

3. The "local" refers to

- 1) a sports competition, especially a game of football, between two teams from the same city or area.
- 2) a pub near to where a person lives, especially if they often go there to drink some alcohol.

4. George Orwell was

- 1) a British writer and journalist.
- 2) an American politician and statesman.

5. What does the following abbreviation stand for?

VIP

Блок 5 Вариант 4.....40 баллов

Read the text and answer the questions.....10 баллов

Communications experts are rewriting London Underground’s fire instructions to staff “in plain English”, 15 months after the King’s Cross fire in which 31 people lost their lives. This followed criticism that the size and the wording of the fire emergency instructions had contributed to difficulties in staff – the Underground has 10,000 – getting the fire brigade quickly to the scene.

Under the changes, words like “if” and “but” are being jettisoned, along with clauses and sub-clauses added over decades. “We are giving priority to rewriting in positive and easy-to-understand terms the Underground’s instructions on what to do in case of fire,” said a spokesman yesterday.

He said that among examples of unacceptable “voluble and verbose” wording was rule D2. This says: “If fire or smouldering is small enough to be dealt with by members of staff, speed is of the utmost importance. If a member of staff observes or is informed of a small fire or smouldering in or around railway buildings, tracks, cables or other property (including tunnels and the sides of cutting and embankments) he must take immediate action to extinguish it. Most fires can be extinguished or kept in check by buckets of water and/or hand pumps or beating with lengths of hose.”

The spokesman said that while the instructions included words like “must” and “speed”, the approach was long-winded and softened its impact by using the words “if” and “smouldering.” These and similar regulations are being replaced by simply-worded instructions, including:

“Fire or smoke in stations – Tell the line controller where the fire is and the best way for the fire brigade to reach it.”

And: “Station evacuation: Close the station to incoming passengers.”

A Cambridge communications firm has been commissioned for the project.

1. What was wrong with the old instructions?

- a. The fire brigade could not understand them clearly enough.
- b. The old instructions were too short and unclear.
- c. The old instructions were too long and vague.

2. What will happen to the words like “if” and “but” in the new instructions?

- a. They will be used more often.
- b. They will be eliminated.
- c. They will be used only in the clauses and sub-clauses added over decades.

3. Rule D2 mentioned in the text is described as “voluble and verbose”. It means that

- a. it contains too many words.
- b. it uses words that few people understand.
- c. there are many unimportant details.

4. The words “softened its impact by using the words “if” and “smouldering” means that

- a. the words “if” and “smouldering” confuse people.
- b. the words “if” and “smouldering” do not make a strong impression on people.
- c. people do not understand what “smouldering” means.

5. The line “A Cambridge communications firm has been commissioned for the project” means:

- a. A Cambridge communications firm has been chosen to work on this project.
- b. A group of experts in communications will organize a commission to work on this project.
- c. A communications firm will work along with a commission from Cambridge.

6. *In many countries, including Russia, the language used in the official documents is sometimes rather difficult to follow. What can be done in order to change this situation in our country? Write your answer in 150-200 words.*

.....30 баллов