



ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ «ЛОМОНОСОВ»

2011-2012 учебный год

(к 300-летию со дня рождения М.В. Ломоносова – основателя Московского университета)

ЗАДАНИЯ ОТБОРОЧНОГО ЭТАПА по ИНОСТРАННЫМ ЯЗЫКАМ

Инструкция для участника

Чтобы стать участником олимпиады, необходимо лично зарегистрироваться на портале олимпиады школьников «Ломоносов» по адресу: www.lomonosov.msu.ru.

Участник олимпиады школьников «Ломоносов» направляет решения заданий в оргкомитет через портал олимпиады, следуя размещенным там подробным инструкциям, **до 24 часов 24 января 2012 года включительно (по московскому времени)**. Работы, направленные в оргкомитет иными способами, проверяться **не будут**.

Участник по каждому предмету может направить **только одну работу**.

Информация о получении работ оргкомитетом размещается на портале олимпиады школьников «Ломоносов» **в личном кабинете участника**.

Результаты отборочного этапа будут опубликованы на портале олимпиады школьников «Ломоносов». Работы участников отборочного этапа не рецензируются и не возвращаются.

Требования к оформлению работы

1. На листах ответов запрещается указывать фамилию, имя, отчество участника.
2. Нумерация решений и ответов должна соответствовать нумерации олимпиадных заданий.
3. В листы ответов условия заданий переписывать не надо (если это не предусмотрено заданием).
4. Рукописные части работы (при их наличии), в том числе чертежи и рисунки, следует выполнять разборчиво гелевой ручкой синего или черного цвета.

Отправлять решения заданий можно только в формате **PDF**. Решения по каждому предмету отправляются **одним файлом** из личного кабинета участника на портале олимпиады школьников «Ломоносов».

**Дорогие участники олимпиады школьников «Ломоносов»
по иностранным языкам!**

Олимпиада школьников «Ломоносов» в 2011/2012 учебном году проводится для изучающих английский, испанский, немецкий и французский языки в два этапа – отборочный (заочный) и заключительный (очный).

В отборочном этапе могут участвовать две возрастные группы: учащиеся 5-9 классов (уровень сложности А2-В1) и учащиеся 10-11 классов (уровень сложности В2).

Олимпиадное задание отборочного этапа состоит из трех блоков.

Блок 1. Лексико-грамматический тест (40 баллов). Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

Материал: связные тексты.

Блок 2. Понимание письменных текстов (20 баллов).

Материал:

5-9 классы – два коротких текста (по 250-300 слов) информативного и событийного типа.

10-11 классы – два текста (по 450-500 слов) информативного и аргументативного типа.

Вопросник содержит закрытые вопросы (множественный выбор, альтернативный выбор: правильно/неправильно/в тексте не сказано, краткий ответ). Количество баллов за ответ от 1 до 3.

Блок 3. Креативное письмо (40 баллов)

5-9 классы – придумать продолжение, окончание, начало событийного текста блока 2 (100-120 слов)

10-11 классы – письменный ответ на открытый вопрос проблемного характера, тематически связанный с аргументативным текстом блока 2 (150-180 слов).

Оценивание письменного ответа проводится по шкале, состоящей из двух рубрик: выполнение коммуникативной задачи (**20 баллов**) и языковая правильность: грамматика, лексика, орфография (**20 баллов**).

10-11 классы

Блок 1.

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ.

TEST: GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

*Choose the correct answer. There is only one correct answer for each gap.
Выберите один правильный вариант ответа из предложенных.*

Staying on a Farm in New Zealand

Farmstays are an increasingly popular choice with travellers to New Zealand, (1) ... you are the type to roll up your sleeves and ‘muck in’ (i.e. help out) or recline on a porch and (2) ... the sunset. Here’s how to plan an unforgettable farm visit.

New Zealand’ farm experiences are ideal for visitors (3) ... in local culture. Guests can arrange to participate in farm activities – from simply touring the farm’s facilities to milking (4) ... , harvesting produce, and even shearing sheep. And itineraries (5) ... easily be customized to fit a visitor’s interests. With more than half of the country’s land dedicated (6) ... farming, there are numerous options available for overnight or weeklong stays. More than 1,000 farmers around the country welcome travellers to their farms, ranging from a (7) ... country manor with apple orchard near Hawke’s Bay to a (7) ... cattle farm in Canterbury. The accommodations range from bunk beds with shared baths to luxurious private cottages and are affordable when compared (8) ... hotels with similar amenities.

1.	a) in spite	b) whether	c) all in all	d) regardless
2.	a) look	b) stare	c) peep	d) watch
3.	a) interested	b) interesting	c) interest	d) interests
4.	a) chicken	b) cows	c) wild geese	d) oxen
5.	a) ought	b) have	c) can	d) do
6.	a) with	b) for	c) to	d) on
7.	a) 14-acres; 4,000-acres	b) 14 acre; 4,000 acre	c) 14 acres; 4,000 acres	d) 14-acre; 4,000-acre
8.	a) at	b) by	c) on	d) to

Which Farm Should I Choose?

Farms are (9) ... the New Zealand countryside. Some are right in the middle of the grasslands; (10) ... stretch for miles along the coast. Most farms raise and harvest several types of plants and animals, even if they specialize in (11) Here are the main types of farms you're likely to (12) ... , and a few property recommendations.

Beef/ Dairy Farms: These farms often stretch over several (13) ... miles. Other than riding alongside ranchers to tend broken fences, or to offload feed in the fields, there may not be (14) ... hands-on work to be done. But there are good (15) ... for hiking, fishing, and (16) ... horses on most properties.

Orchard & Garden Properties: New Zealand has excellent biodiversity (17) ... from the country's geographic isolation. Whether your interest is in wild flora or cultivated fruit species, numerous properties around the country welcome guests. If you (18) ... on the orchard at harvest time, an extra hand picking fruit is always welcome.

Sheep Stations: As a guest you might find yourself watching the shearing team or taking a turn (19) ... an orphaned baby lamb. Here, you'll have plenty of photo ops with New Zealand's woolly icon. Swimming holes and walking trails provide entertainment for those less (20) ... on the grittier side of farming.

9.	a) as diverse as	b) diverse than	c) so diverse than	d) so diverse that
10.	a) other	b) others	c) the other	d) the others
11.	a) a single species	b) single species	c) single specie	d) a single specie
12.	a) encounter	b) revisit	c) arrive	d) attend to
13.	a) thousands	b) millions	c) billions	d) hundred
14.	a) many	b) few	c) a few	d) much
15.	a) capacities	b) possibilities	c) opportunities	d) capabilities
16.	a) travelling	b) riding	c) driving	d) going
17.	a) stem	b) due	c) caused	d) resulting
18.	a) arrived	b) arrive	c) have arrived	d) will arrive
19.	a) bottle-fed	b) bottle-feed	c) to bottle-fed	d) bottle-feeding
20.	a) fond	b) keen	c) concerned	d) content

What can I expect?

Some farms offer upscale accommodations (hot (21) ... and pools, gourmet meals, and designer furnishings), while others provide simple lodgings and a (22) ... meal.

Some farmstays offer accommodations without meals included. These 'self-catered' accommodations may be a shared dorm, a cottage, or a suite attached (23) ... the main house. The self-catering option works best if you're staying in (24) ... area, where you're close to restaurants or (25)

Farmstays cost (26) ... most hotels. Guests can expect to pay between \$100 - \$200 per person, per night. (27) ... New Zealand's flourishing industry of luxury lodges, which can (28) ... upwards of \$ 300 per night, farmstays tend to have more of a "down home" feel, and this is (29) ... in the price.

Farmstay (30) ... are keen to share their lifestyle with international visitors. Here are a few activities you might observe or participate in:

Guided (31) ... of the farm: Don a spare pair of galoches and some overalls before getting into a four-wheel drive to explore the terrain. You will interact with farm animals while farming activities (32) ... viewed and explained.

Harvesting produce: Depending (33) ... the season and the farm's particular produce, you could find yourself armed with a basket as you pick a bushel of blueberries, apricots, or cherries. Some farms, however, may not consider it (34) ... for visitors to (35) ... part in the harvest.

Sheep shearing: A day's shearing (36) ... by more than one shearer to running a marathon, and seeing a team (37) ... 300 sheep in a day will make you tired just watching.

Lambing: If you time your visit with the beginning of lambing season, you (38) ... to see sheep giving birth, and bottle-feed lambs.

The season of your trip will help shape your farmstay experience. The warmer, (39) ... months are the liveliest time of year on a farm, and less rain also means you're less likely to get bogged down in the mud in the "paddocks", or pastures. Winter is (40) ... the quietest time on a farm.

21.	a) tabs	b) tubs	c) tubes	d) types
22.	a) nosey	b) handy	c) mouthy	d) hearty
23.	a) at	b) with	c) to	d) on
24.	a) less remote	b) remote	c) more remote	d) very remote
25.	a) stationery stores	b) book shops	c) flower shops	d) grocery stores
26.	a) fewer then	b) fewer than	c) less then	d) less than
27.	a) However	b) Unlike	c) Although	d) In spite of

28.	a) buy	b) pay	c) waste	d) charge
29.	a) received	b) reflected	c) regarded	d) related
30.	a) guests	b) ghosts	c) hosts	d) goats
31.	a) voyage	b) trip	c) tour	d) travel
32.	a) were	b) are	c) have been	d) will be
33.	a) on	b) from	c) of	d) -
34.	a) saved	b) save	c) saving	d) safe
35.	a) take	b) do	c) make	d) have
36.	a) has compared	b) has been compared	c) compared	d) compares
37.	a) shear	b) to shear	c) sheared	d) shorn
38.	a) would be able	b) able	c) will be able	d) were able
39.	a) dried	b) drying	c) drier	d) dryly
40.	a) corporal	b) generally	c) soldierly	d) admirable

Блок 2.

ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ

Text 1.

You are going to read an article about Alan Gibbs, an inventor from New Zealand. After that you are to answer questions 1, 2 & 4 and complete statements 3 & 5. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Alan Gibbs – the Inventor of Aquada

As a young man Alan Gibbs studied engineering. At one time he built a prototype for New Zealand's first indigenous motorcar, which he called the Nova, but it never went into production.

He left engineering and went into business. Through his companies, he manufactured a wide range of products including bricks, electrical equipment, television sets and crockery. In the 1970s he moved back into cars when he invested in Holden, the biggest car seller in the country. By the 1980s he was running a bank. In the 1990s he was one of those involved in founding Sky TV in New Zealand. Today he is one of the country's wealthiest people with a fortune estimated to be worth about \$450 million.

But Gibbs had a problem. He owned a holiday property where the tide went out a mile. If the tide was in, he was forced to transfer from car to boat. It would be simpler if he had an amphibious car. He had one built and it was a success — on water. On land it could not go any faster than walking speed.

One day he went to an art gallery and saw an exhibit that gave him the idea for a new design of how to raise the wheels of the boat. Gibbs took this idea to Detroit — the motor capital of the world. The task Gibbs set was to build a vehicle that would perform equally well on land or water. It had to be able to carry three passengers, 30 kilos of luggage and a full tank of petrol.

There were several major technical problems. On land the vehicle would travel at three times the speed that it would on water. The aerodynamic forces that operate on land are different to what they are on water, causing a vehicle designed for one surface possibly to flip on the other. There are fundamental differences in the dynamics of a car and a boat. A car must have a certain weight to hold onto the road, but a boat is as light as possible so that it floats easily. So would the amphibious vehicle be a floating brick?

There were also many regulatory problems to be resolved, some of which actually opposed each other. A green light is compulsory on a boat because it indicates starboard (the right side) but no green light is permitted on a car. On a boat red lights

indicate the port (left) side. On a car, red indicates the back of a car. A boat must have a white light shining backwards, but on a car, white lights facing the rear are forbidden.

With a lot of hard work, Gibbs achieved his goal, an amphibious vehicle capable of speeds over 100 miles per hour on land and 30 miles per hour on water. He called it the Aquada. In 2004, Richard Branson, the billionaire owner of the Virgin Group, decided to challenge the record for crossing the English Channel. He chose the Aquada to do it in and set a new record of 1 hour and 40 minutes.

41. In what order did these events occur?

- a) Alan Gibbs had a revelation in an art gallery.
- b) Alan Gibbs founded a TV channel in New Zealand.
- c) Alan Gibbs created an amphibious vehicle.
- d) Alan Gibbs moved to Detroit.
- e) Richard Branson crossed the English Channel, setting a new record.

Event # 1	
Event # 2	
Event # 3	
Event # 4	
Event # 5	

42. Why did Alan Gibbs need a vehicle which could travel both on land and water? (Choose one answer)

- a) He wanted Nova to finally go into production.
- b) A feasibility study showed an amphibious car would sell well.
- c) If the tide was in, he had to transfer from car to boat to get home.

43. It may be inferred from the text that Detroit is _____ . (Choose one answer)

- a) a major service centre for the marine industry
- b) a major centre of automobile industry
- c) a major TV production centre

44. While working on an amphibious vehicle, Alan Gibbs had to solve a number of major technical problems. Which of these problems is not mentioned in the text? (Choose one answer)

- a) The weight requirements for land and sea vehicles are different.
- b) The difference in aerodynamics on land and on water might lead to an accident.

c) The cooling requirements of marine and land engines are different.

45. On a boat red lights are to be found _____. (Choose one answer)

- a) on the starboard side
- b) on the port side
- c) in the rear

Text 2

You are going to read an article about Madonna Harris, an extraordinary athlete from New Zealand. After that you are to answer questions 6 & 7 and complete statements 8, 9 & 10. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

Madonna Harris — wonder woman

Madonna Harris was born as Madonna Gilchrist in Hamilton in 1956. She was an excellent athlete who became the Waikato Pentathlon champion. In 1977 she also represented New Zealand in the 400-metre hurdles at the Pacific Conference Games in Canberra. That same year and the following year, she played for the New Zealand women's basketball team.

In 1978 she left New Zealand to take up an athletics and basketball scholarship at Utah State University. There she met and married John Harris, a Utah ski instructor. She became a professional ski instructor and took part in cross country ski races. She also played soccer and represented Utah in the United States Olympic soccer trials.

Next she began competing in triathlons and was successful at that. Then at the age of 28 she was running one day when she slipped on ice and was injured. The hyperactive Harris did not enjoy sitting around doing nothing, so she started cycling and became a competitive cyclist.

Harris was also still skiing, and though she had been abroad for ten years, she competed for New Zealand in 1988 in the 20 kilometer cross country skiing at the Calgary Winter Olympics, placing fortieth. At that time the summer and winter Olympics were held in the same year (now they are two years apart to allow for more planning). So guess what? Harris also represented New Zealand in the Seoul Summer Olympics in the cycling road race. Unfortunately punctures forced her out of the race, but she became the only person to represent New Zealand at two different Olympics, in two different sports in the same year.

In 1989, she held every available New Zealand women's cycling title. In the World Road Championship she came fifth and in the World Mountain Bike Hill Climb she finished second. The following year, she struck gold in the 3000 metres individual pursuit at the 1990 Auckland Commonwealth Games. In the same race at the world championship that year, she won silver.

After that, Harris fell in love with Paul Jeffrey, who was health advisor to the New Zealand cycling team. He was also a herbal chemist. They started a business, Nature's Kiss, selling a range of herbal creams. By the time they sold it in 2003, it was a multi-million dollar enterprise. They bought farms and it seemed that Harris' amazing sporting career might be coming to an end. However, the new sport of endurance horse racing was emerging. Both she and Jeffrey competed in it in the world championships from 2000-2003.

That was about the tenth sport or discipline she had competed in. When selector Bruce Cameron retired in 2005 he said that Harris was 'an outstanding competitor... who had unbelievable drive and self-belief.

46. Madonna Harris has competed in a great number of sports or disciplines. However, she hasn't competed in one of the sports listed below. Which one is it? (Choose one answer only.)

- a) track
- b) football
- c) volleyball
- d) cross country skiing

47. Why did Harris switch to cycling at the age of 28? (Choose one answer only.)

- a) Harris dreamt of joining New Zealand's winter Olympics team.
- b) Harris got injured and had to think of a replacement sport.
- c) She has not a strong team player.

48. Madonna Harris became the only person to represent New Zealand _____ . (Choose one answer only.)

- a) in the United States Olympic soccer trials
- b) at the 1990 Auckland Commonwealth Games
- c) at two different Olympics in the same year

49. Paul Jeffrey is a _____ . (Choose one answer only.)

- a) New Zealand national team selector
- b) ski instructor
- c) health advisor

50. Madonna Harris started a business in _____ . (Choose one answer only.)

- a) horse racing equipment
- b) health and beauty products
- c) sportswear

Блок 3.

ПРОДУЦИРОВАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ.

***51. Answer the question based on text 2. Write your answer in 150-180 words.
Ответьте на вопрос (150– 180 слов).***

Would you agree that watching athletes compete in sporting events is a sheer waste of time? Justify your answer.

ЛИСТ ОТВЕТОВ (10-11 классы)

1		12		23		34		45	
2		13		24		35		46	
3		14		25		36		47	
4		15		26		37		48	
5		16		27		38		49	
6		17		28		39		50	
7		18		29		40			
8		19		30		41			
9		20		31		42			
10		21		32		43			
11		22		33		44			

51. Письменная речь

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