

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. ОТБОРОЧНЫЙ ЭТАП. 10-11 КЛАССЫ. 2 ТУР.
ЛИСТ ЗАДАНИЙ

Вопросы при входе в систему

5 points

For questions 1-5 choose the most suitable answer (a-d).

1. Take no ___ of him – he's only teasing you!

- a. account c. attention
b. notice d. regard

2. This name ____. I wonder where I have heard it before.

- a. rings a bell c. seems reasonable
b. breaks the ice d. falls into place

3. We came too early. We ____.

- a. didn't need to go so fast c. needn't have hurried
b. needn't be in a hurry d. didn't need to hurry

4. If I had finished the dress before Saturday, I ___ it to my sister last weekend.

- a. will give c. would give
b. give d. would have given

5. I don't believe this story. I'm sure you ____.

- a. made it out c. took it off
b. made it up d. took it up

Блок 1. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ

Part 1:

20 points

Read the text below. Fill in each gap (1-20) with the most suitable word (a-d).

Rich Society in 1920s America was characterised by a pursuit of pleasure and an absence of ideals where people with an excess of time and money on their hands ___ (1) a disregard for the lives of ___ (2) people. F. Scott Fitzgerald called this period 'The Jazz Age'. In *The Great Gatsby*, Fitzgerald exposes the attitudes of 'The Jazz Age' ___ (3) worthless and dangerous and capable of ___ (4) disastrous effects on people. ___ (5) is Daisy and Tom who represent this emptiness and Jay Gatsby who is eventually destroyed.

Daisy and Tom are described as 'gleaming like silver, safe and proud above the hot struggles of ___ (6).' Their lives ___ (7) on money and status, Tom is brutish and disloyal and Daisy is insincere and ___ (8) of ideas. ___ (9) of them show remorse as tragedy occurs. They are both 'careless people' who smashed up things and creatures and ___ (10) retreated back into their money'.

In ___ (11), Gatsby is a romantic in search of an ideal that will make his life meaningful. He is an outsider, in love with the ___ (12) Daisy. He is an object of ___ (13) and speculation amongst the hollow characters that populate his extravagant and artificial parties where 'casual innuendo and introductions' are 'forgotten on the ___ (14)', and his vulnerability and isolation make him an inevitable victim.

___ (15) Gatsby, Fitzgerald, ___ (16) many of his contemporaries, makes a further indictment on

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American society as he reveals the falsity of the American dream. Gatsby with his accumulated wealth is not ___ (17) happiness.

Fitzgerald's characters reveal the ___ (18) of 'The Jazz Age' of 1920s America. The destruction and violence that runs through *The Great Gatsby* foreshadows the end of the age itself which ___ (19) eventually burn itself out and be replaced by The Great Depression of ___ (20) 1930s.

1.	had	had had	would have	would have had
2.	another	the other	other	others
3.	as	like	as if	how
4.	have	to have	having	having had
5.	There	Here	This	It
6.	poor	the poor	poors	the poors
7.	centre	centred	being centred	are centred
8.	devoid	absent	vacant	unoccupied
9.	Some	Both	Neither	Either
10.	after	at the end	then	lately
11.	his turn	contrast	addition	summary
12.	deserved	deservedly	undeserving	deserve
13.	gossip	a gossip	gossips	the gossips
14.	spot	moment	place	immediacy
15.	Due to	Owing to	By means	Through
16.	as	like	and	with
17.	guarantee of	being guaranteed	guaranteeing	guaranteed
18.	inadequate	inadequacy	inadequacies	inadequation
19.	should	was to	ought to	must
20.	a	an	the	-

Part 2

8 points

For questions 21-28, match the type of mistakes with the sentence containing it. One type of mistakes is extra.

21. The monarchy, as an institution, need the interest of the public in the personalities of the Royal Family.

22. And for the Press, public interest is it's livelihood: a resource which it must mine, competitively, in order to survive.

23. Public interest is an undulating, slippery, instable substance, and it is also ambivalent: a beautiful princess, for example, evokes different shades of emotion.

24. There are the bright ones: admiration, loyalty, affection indeed love.

25. And there are dark ones lower down, beneath the surface of the other: a desire to deface, to hurt, to humiliate.

26. Both sets of feelings are part of this same resource, known like public interest.

27. And although they are part of it, they are going to be tapped sooner or later at some level, by a free Press.

28. There comes a time when a writer, or an editor, decides that adulation has had its day, because people are tired of hearing her referred as 'beautiful'.

A agreement between subject and predicate

B missing preposition

- C substitution of a pronoun with a clause
- D wrong adverb
- E wrong conjunction
- F wrong pronoun
- G wrong prefix
- H wrong preposition
- I wrong tense

Part 3

12 points

Read the dialogue and match 12 of the phrases/sentences A-M with gaps 29-40. Among the phrases/sentences there is one that does not fit any of the gaps.

Peter: This man here, the busker, street musician, whatever you want to call him, as far as I'm concerned he serves no purpose at all except to irritate people who are trying to get on with their shopping or get from A to B.

Jane: Oh, I think that's a bit hard, actually. I mean, to be perfectly honest I rarely give money to buskers, but it seems to me that they do brighten up the streets and underground stations.

Peter: Well, possibly. ___ (29) what they're playing really.

Jane: (laughs) Yeah. Er, this picture here, the orchestra. Now that ___ (30) has a social role. People go along because they enjoy playing but they also want to meet their mates ...

Peter: ... and have a few drinks afterwards.

Jane: ___ (31) . And I suppose it's uplifting for people who listen to it too.

Peter: Oh, very much so, very much so.

Jane: And this is folk music I guess.

Peter: Yes, traditional. Ethnic folk music. Chinese, in this case, ___ (32) .

Jane: Yeah.

Peter: This has a sort of social role too – at weddings and parties and things ___ (33) .

Jane: And a brass band.

Peter: Well, the same sort of thing as the orchestra, really. ___ (34) . More of a social role with people getting together to have a good time and enjoy themselves really.

Jane: Mm. Yeah. And then pop ... Well, some pop is certainly political. In the late 60s and early 70s quite a lot of it had a political flavour to it though it's probably less so now.

Peter: Well, that's probably true but, as I see it, pop doesn't have much to recommend it. ___ (35) , classical music ... to my mind this is the most spiritual form of music and because of that the best.

Jane: Hmm. I think that's a view that quite a few people hold but in my opinion some pop music is spiritual. I mean pop in the sort of broadest sense of the word here, so you know pop, rock, country, ___ (36) , but some of that can actually have a spiritual effect on people.

Peter: ___ (37) !

Jane: No. ___ (38). And not just at concerts either, you know, when there's a lot of mass feeling generated. But I do think some pop music can be spiritually uplifting even if you're just, you know, sitting at home listening to the CD player or driving in the car or whatever.

Peter: Well, ___ (39) , I really can't agree I don't see how you can compare Beethoven and the Beatles.

Jane: Oh well, in that case I think we're going to have a bit of a problem then. I mean, we seem to agree on some things but on the question of classical music or pop music. I think ___ (40) .

Peter: Yeah. I guess so.

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- A Now
- B Exactly
- C definitely
- D whatever
- E like that
- F It depends
- G No, I'm serious
- H Depending on
- I You are joking
- J by the look of it
- K Perhaps more so
- L with all due respect
- M we'll just have to agree to differ

Блок 2. ПОНИМАНИЕ ПИСЬМЕННЫХ ТЕКСТОВ

Part 1:

14 points

Read the text. For questions 41-47, complete the sentences with the words from the text. Insert only one word in each gap. Use words in the forms in which they appear in the text.

EXAMPLE:

Our personal ___ has a considerable influence on what we buy.

Answer: taste

The way that people spend their money, and the objects on which they spend it, are the last areas where free choice and individuality can be expressed. The choice reflects personal taste, the way people see themselves and the fantasies they have about their lives, the restrictions on money available to them, the presence of others in the family with a claim on that money, and the influence of current convention, surroundings and locality. Shopping is an important human activity.

Yet shoppers are faced with a confusing situation and a rapidly changing one. The confusion arises from the claims made by advertising, from inadequate information about products, new products, new materials, new places to shop – a confusion enhanced by rising prices and a wider choice of goods than ever before. The search for the right purchase is based on ignorance of one's own needs and ignorance of the product's fitness for those needs.

- 41. Financial ___ limit the amount of money we can afford to spend.
- 42. Your family background and social surroundings have a considerable ___ on what you buy.
- 43. ___ often makes us want to buy things we don't need.
- 44. Our knowledge about new products is often _____.
- 45. We believe that our individuality can be ___ through what we buy.

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46. Too much information about shopping results in ____.
47. In ____ of a good purchase we sometimes don't understand what we really need.

Part 2:

6 points

Read the recommendations to college applicants below.

Where can you find the answers to the following questions? Match the students' questions 48-50 with the bullet points A-G in the text.

- A. DO read college applications and directions carefully.
 - B. DO make sure that everything that is supposed to be included is enclosed.
 - C. DO fill out your own applications to avoid crucial mistakes.
 - D. DO make copies of college applications, and practice filling one out before you complete the original.
 - E. DO type or neatly print your answers, and then proofread the applications and essays several times for accuracy. Also ask someone else to proofread them for you.
 - F. DO describe how you can make a contribution to the schools to which you apply.
 - G. DO be thorough and turn things in on time.
 - H. DON'T exaggerate your accomplishments.
 - I. DON'T use correction fluid. If you type your application for college, use a correctable typewriter or liftoff strips to correct mistakes. Better yet, fill out your application online.
 - J. DON'T write in script. If you don't have access to a computer or typewriter, print neatly.
 - K. DON'T leave blank spaces. Missing information may cause your application to be sent back or delayed while admission officers wait for complete information.
 - L. DON'T be unclear. If the question calls for a specific answer, don't try to dodge it by being vague.
 - M. DON'T put it off!
48. Can I send my application form in parts?
49. Should I be absolutely veracious when filling in the form?
50. Should my application form be grammatically correct?

Part 3:

10 points

Read the text and choose the most suitable answer a-d for questions 51-58.

When you tell people that you are thinking of leaving the city, it's often regarded as an admission of failure, as though there was something worthwhile and heroic about putting up with the stress of urban life. In fact, the stress most people suffer from in the West isn't really stress at all. If you want to see

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someone living under stress – the genuine thing – then take a look at one of the African tribeswomen who doesn't know how many of her children will survive or whether she'll have anything to eat from day to day. The "stress" that middle-class townfolk like me suffer from at home is a sort of a neurotic cocktail of envy, restlessness and irrational desire.

I believe there is a condition common in hyperactive children, called Attention Deficit Disorder. Some children, exposed to too many stimuli, lose the ability to concentrate on things that really matter. It strikes me that many adults suffer from a similar disorder. With the amount of TV, news and casual interaction in London, it comes as no surprise.

I don't know anything about social evolution but it strikes me that we were created to live in small social groups, not herds of a million or more. We were also meant to communicate in person, on a one-to-one basis.

They say that young babies can communicate simultaneously with a maximum of three people, and in adult life I can't say I've managed to improve on this. I find that in very large groups of people the noise begins to obscure the signals. The way you survive in a city is to form a small social group and shut out everyone else; but those talkative people on TV keep gate-crashing this party, and ignoring them makes your real friends feel uncomfortable. The only way to avoid it is to move to a place where people don't take TV so seriously.

In big cities we are constantly distracted from what is real and important, by people we don't know and events we can't influence. We are exposed to too many possibilities, we glimpse too many other lives, and, as a result, we are constantly grasping at things we can't attain.

I'm not speaking here as a doctor, but as an inveterate, incurable grasper. And after years of futile grasping I know this for certain: you will always fall short. You will never look as good as the people in commercials. You will never have read enough or have had enough fun. It's obvious that hankering after what you can't have is fundamentally damaging but a lot of us are seriously addicted to it.

51. What does the author think of people who live in the city?

- a. people who live in the city are heroes
- b. people who live in the city do not know what real stress is
- c. people who live in the city are unworthy
- d. people who live in the city should go to Africa

52. The author believes that

- a. children with ADD shouldn't live in London

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- b. many adults have difficulty concentrating on important things
 - c. watching news on TV makes you vulnerable to ADD
 - d. children should be exposed to many stimuli on condition that they remain active
53. What is the author's opinion about the way people communicate?
- a. people should only talk to three friends at a time
 - b. forming a small social group protects people from criminals
 - c. people should make less noise while communicating with each other
 - d. those who live in the city tend to keep down the number of people they communicate with
54. What does the author say about television?
- a. TV-presenters often come to people's homes uninvited
 - b. TV-presenters talk too much whenever they come to a party
 - c. if you don't watch TV, your friends may feel uneasy when they are talking to you
 - d. if you don't watch TV, your friends will stop inviting you to their parties
55. What does the author say about advertising?
- a. we can't be as funny as the people in TV commercials
 - b. TV commercials should show real people, not actors
 - c. we must try to buy everything we see advertised in order to feel good
 - d. we shouldn't want to buy everything we see advertised

Блок 3. Письменная речь

25 points

The International Youth Magazine (IYM) is looking for a new journalist to write news reports. If you would like to apply for this position, you need to write a news story. Look at the photo. The IYM wants you to write a news story that could be illustrated with this picture.

News stories are good examples of short narrative writing. The writer should tell the story clearly in as few words as possible. Make sure that your writing is original (does not copy any written source or some other work), relevant, and that it does not exceed the given word limit (150-180 words). Make sure that your text is a news report that is illustrated with the given photo.

Read the following advice before you start writing:

The headline is very important for a news story. It is usually written in a special style, which is different from ordinary English. Headlines are not always complete sentences, they often contain strings of three,

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four, or more nouns, they often leave out articles and the verb 'be'.

A news report is a brief piece of writing for publication in a newspaper, giving factual information concerning an important current event. It is formal and impersonal in style, presenting facts objectively and unemotionally. A successful report should consist of:

- a) a headline which is short and eye-catching, giving the reader an idea of the subject of the report;*
- b) an introductory paragraph which summarises the event, including information about the people involved, the place, the time, etc.;*
- c) a main body in which the relevant information is developed in detail, including an explanation of the cause(s) and/or result(s) of the event; and*
- d) a conclusion which mentions the significance of the event, future action to be taken, reactions/comments of a witness/spokesperson, etc.*

*Comments made by witnesses, victims, the police, etc may be given in direct or reported speech:
"We won't give in," commented a workers' spokesman.
The two boys later admitted that what they had done was wrong.*

Passive voice and appropriate reporting verbs (e.g. confessed, protested, etc) are widely used in news reports, together with a range of linking words and time expressions

Now write a 150-180-word news story based on the photo. Good luck!