

МГУ имени М.В. Ломоносова
Олимпиада для школьников «Ломоносов»
Заключительный этап
Английский язык
10-11 классы
2022 год
КЛЮЧИ

Блок 1

7 утверждений по 2 балла (ответ + подтверждение), 1 утверждение (NOT STATED) 1 балл = 15 б
Цитата НЕ принимается

A

You are going to **read** two texts on history from the encyclopaedia *Britannica*. Read the following statements and **decide** whether they are TRUE, FALSE or the information is NOT STATED in the text. If the statements are TRUE or FALSE, **explain** your answer providing proof from the text using YOUR OWN words. Don't quote the text: a copied sequence of 4 words and more is considered a quotation.

<p>Edward I, also called Edward Longshanks, due to his wars with the Scots and his height, was one of the greatest Plantagenet kings. He was the son of Henry III and king of England in 1272–1307, during a period of rising national consciousness. He strengthened the crown and Parliament against the old feudal nobility. He subdued Wales, destroying its autonomy; and he sought (unsuccessfully) the conquest of Scotland. His reign is particularly noted for administrative efficiency and legal reform. He introduced a series of statutes that did much to strengthen the crown in the feudal hierarchy. His definition and emendation of English common law has earned him the name of the “English Justinian.”</p> <p>Edward was crowned at the age of 35. By that time he had redeemed a bad start. He had been arrogant, lawless, violent, treacherous, revengeful, and cruel; his Angevin (dynastic name derived from Anjou) rages matched those of Henry II. Loving his own way and intolerant of opposition, he had still proved susceptible to influence by strong-minded associates. He had shown intense family affection, loyalty to friends, courage, brilliant military capacity, and a gift for leadership; handsome, tall, powerful, and tough, he had the qualities men admired. He loved efficient, strong government, enjoyed power, and had learned to admire justice, though in his own affairs it was often the letter, not the spirit of the law that he observed. Having mastered his anger, he had shown himself capable of patient negotiation, generosity, and even idealism; and he preferred the society and advice of strong counselors with good minds. As long as Burnell (his chancellor) and Queen Eleanor (his wife) lived, the better side of Edward triumphed, and the years until about 1294 were years of great achievement. Thereafter, his character deteriorated for lack of domestic comfort and independent advice. He devoted his failing energies to prosecution of the wars in France and against Scotland.</p>	<p>Aleksandr Nevsky was the prince of Novgorod (1236–52) and of Kiev (1246–52) and grand prince of Vladimir (1252–63). He was the son of Yaroslav II Vsevolodovich, grand prince of Vladimir, the foremost among the Russian rulers. In 1236 Alexander was elected prince—a figure who functioned as little more than military commander—of the city of Novgorod. In 1239 he married the daughter of the Prince of Polotsk. Aleksandr Nevsky halted the eastward drive of the Germans and Swedes. By defeating a Swedish invasion force at the confluence of the Rivers Izhora and Neva (1240), he won the name Nevsky, “of the Neva.”</p> <p>After a number of battles against the Teutonic Knights, Alexander decisively defeated the Germans in the famous “massacre on the ice” in April 1242 on a narrow channel between Lakes Chud (Peipus) and Pskov. Alexander also won many victories over the pagan Lithuanians and the Finnic peoples.</p> <p>Alexander is believed to have helped the imposition of the Mongol yoke on northern Russia. But because of that he proceeded to restore Russia by building fortifications and churches and promulgating laws. Because Alexander was a willing collaborator, he may have reduced the common people's suffering by interceding for them with the Khan. He was supported by the church. For all these reasons, Alexander by 1381 was elevated to the status of a local saint and was canonized.</p> <p>As grand prince, he continued to rule Novgorod through his son Vasily, thus changing the constitutional basis of rule in Novgorod from personal sovereignty by invitation to institutional sovereignty by the principal Russian ruler. When, in 1255, Novgorod, tiring of grand princely rule, expelled Vasily and invited an opponent of Mongol hegemony, Alexander assembled an army and reinstalled his son. Alexander's son Daniel founded the house of Moscow, which subsequently reunited the northern Russian lands and ruled until 1598.</p>
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1. Both leaders were chosen to rule their countries by the people. **False**
2. Neither leader was a great warrior. **False**
3. Both leaders were married. **True**
4. One of them had to work hard at his character. **True**
5. Neither of them enjoyed the responsibility for their countries. **Not stated**
6. Only one of the leaders was a great negotiator. **False**
7. One of the leaders changed the way his country was governed. **True**
8. Both leaders contributed to the development of the legislation in their countries. **True**

B

Now write a short story featuring a king and/or a queen.

You **MUST** use the following words and phrases in your story:

royal
magnificent
untold riches
inherit
have one's eye on something
anticipation
betrayal
threaten
save
blissfully

Write **100-120 words**.

Требования:

1. Завязка, череда событий, развязка.
2. Описание действий в прошедших временах.
3. Использование всех 10 слов.

Внимание! Заимствованная история будет снята с конкурса.

Бланк проверки

			ИТОГ - макс 30
Содержание – 19			
обнаружен плагиат	снимается с конкурса		ссылка на первоисточник
количество слов	нижний порог – 1 балл	Верхний порог – 2 балла	
описание персонажа королева/король	наличие – 1 балл	максимум 1 балл	
описание действий в прошедших временах	наличие – 1 балл	максимум 1 балл	
структура рассказа (завязка, развитие, развязка)	1 компонент структуры – 1 балл 2 компонента – 2 балла 3 компонента – 3 балла	максимум 3 балла	
сюжет/содержание рассказа	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядный, выдающийся – 2 балла	
10 слов/выражений из списка	уместное контексту (семантика + грамматика + прагматика) употребление каждого слова – 1 балл	максимум 10 баллов	
Язык – 11			
орфография	вычет 1 балла за каждую ошибку		
пунктуация			
грамматика	вычет 2 балла за каждую ошибку		
лексика			

- Рекуррентные ошибки вычитываются один раз
- Количество слов менее нижнего порога – вычет 2 балла за каждые 10 слов

Write an imaginary interview with a writer/poet on current trends in science.

Introduce the writer/poet (which country and historic period he/she comes from, which literary movement he/she represents).

The interviewer and the writer/poet are discussing similarities and differences in the trends of the past and the present.

When providing answers and opinions by the writer/poet, resort to relevant examples from their books and the historic/cultural background.

To conclude, the participants of the interview provide their views on the future prospects of science development.

Write at least 300 words.

Бланк проверки

			ИТОГ - макс 55
Содержание – 20			
соответствие теме (наука)	нет – 0 баллов за содержание	да – 2 балла	
обнаружен плагиат	снимается с конкурса		ссылка на первоисточник
количество слов	нижний порог – 1 балл	свыше 310 – 2 балла	
информация о писателе/поэте	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядная, выдающаяся – 2 балла	
описание литературного направления	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядное, выдающееся – 2 балла	
описание историко-культурного фона (страна)	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядное, выдающееся – 2 балла	
сходства тенденций	наличие – 1 балл	максимально – 1 балл	
различия тенденций	наличие – 1 балл	максимально – 1 балл	
примеры и аргументы из произведений или общего историко-культурного фона	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядные, выдающиеся – 2 балла	
формат интервью, вопросы и ответы соответствуют естественной коммуникации	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядный, выдающийся уровень – 2 балла	
логичность и связность	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядный, выдающийся уровень – 2 балла	
будущие перспективы описанных тенденций	средний уровень – 1 балл	незаурядный, выдающийся уровень – 2 балла	
Язык – 35			
орфография	вычет 2 балла за каждую ошибку		
пунктуация			
грамматика	вычет 3 балла за каждую ошибку		
лексика			

- Рекуррентные ошибки вычитываются один раз
- Количество слов менее нижнего порога – вычет 2 балла за каждые 10 слов