

**Олимпиада для школьников  
«ЛОМОНОСОВ»  
2021-2022**

**Отборочный этап**

**8-9 классы**

**Блок 1. You are going to read a text on art. Choose a word from the list to complete each gap (1-20). Change its form where necessary to make a word/a group of words that fits in the gap. Use each word ONLY ONCE.**

Different aspects of form change are possible: *active or passive voice; indicative, imperative or subjunctive mood; finite or non-finite forms (infinitive, gerund, participle); tense for finite forms or aspect for non-finite forms; full or bare infinitive, etc.*

associate	follow	remember
attract	head	reveal
complete	publish	take
elect	raise	teach
focus	relocate	understand

Andrey Nikolaevich Kolmogorov is an important person in Russian education. He was born in Tambov in 1903. Andrey **1. was raised** by his mother's sister. When he was seven, his aunt **2. relocated** to Moscow and took him with her. At school, he showed interest in history and biology. When he was seventeen, he went to two universities – Moscow State University **3. to take** degrees in mathematics and history and to the Mendeleev Chemical Engineering Institute to study for a degree in metallurgy. But soon he **4. revealed** such a great talent in mathematics, that he decided **5. to focus** on this major.

At the age of nineteen, Andrey Nikolaevich tried his hand at **6. teaching** physics and mathematics in the Potylikhin Experimental School. He also managed the Biology Club in the school.

By the age of twenty-two, Kolmogorov **7. had published** ten academic papers on mathematics. In 1929, **8. having completed** his doctorate, Kolmogorov **9. was elected** a member of the Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics at Moscow State University, with which he remained **10. associated** for the rest of his life. In 1931, **11. following** a radical restructuring of the Moscow mathematical community, he became a professor. Two years later he was appointed director of the Mathematical Research Institute at the university, a position he held until 1939 and again from 1951 to 1953. In 1938 he was chosen **12. to head** the new department of probability and statistics at the Steklov Mathematical Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences in Moscow, a position that he held until 1958.

Most of all, Andrey Nikolaevich **13. is remembered** for an outstanding series of papers on the theory of probability. The breadth of Kolmogorov's output can **14. be understood** from a list of more than 500 articles and books that he published between 1923 and 1977. The depth of his work reveals

itself in the objects that he studied, all of which involved concepts central to mathematics. He seemed **15. to be attracted** by problems whose fundamental importance was recognized by the mathematical community.

## **Блок 2. Письменная речь.**

Напишите заявку на конкурс «Учитель года».

Опишите Вашего любимого учителя и объясните, почему он заслуживает это почетное звание.

В своем ответе необходимо осветить ВСЕ следующие аспекты:

1. Данные: фамилия, имя, отчество (могут быть вымышленными); предмет, который учитель ведет; возраст и опыт работы.
2. Опишите важные качества Вашего любимого учителя.
3. Опишите, как относятся ученики к Вашему любимому учителю. Почему?
4. Полюбили ли Вы предмет/учиться в целом больше благодаря Вашему любимому учителю? Почему?
5. Почему Ваш любимый учитель заслуживает почетное звание «Учитель года»?

Напишите 70-80 слов.

## **Блок 3. Прочитайте текст по образованию. Восстановите текст, выбрав правильный ответ.**

Children in Great Britain get their education between the ages of **1. five/ seven** and sixteen. Some attend state schools, some go to a **2. fare-paying/ fee-paying** schools, and some are educated at home. Children are educated in most schools according to the National **3. Plan/ Curriculum**. Education in state schools is mostly divided into **4. three/ four** Key Stages. Students take a test at the end of each Key Stage. National Tests or SATs (Standard Assessment Tasks) are taken at the age of **5. five/ seven** and **6. nine/ eleven**. At about the age of sixteen, students sit **7. GCSE/ GDSE** exams.

Then students can continue their education with the option of A-levels in three to five subjects (studied in the sixth form – an extension of secondary school or a dedicated college), or more **8. vacation/ vocational** forms of further education such as the GNVQ (General National Vocational Qualification).

Curriculum for Excellence is used in **9. Wales/ Scotland**. The difference from English education has been kept since the 1707 Act of **10. Union/ Unity**. They have a different syllabus and the tests and exams are also specific to this part of the country.

Britain's 2,000 or so independent schools are free to set their own rules. They can admit whomever they like and turn away whomever they don't. The **11. Complex/ Common** Entrance Examination (CEE), taken at **12. trial/ preparatory** school (**13. junior/ younger** school) around the age of 13, decides who makes it into **14. older/ senior** school. In common with the state system, most independent schools will test their 16-year-olds using national exams. However, many are moving

over to international exams, considered more academically challenging. Some **15. public/ nursery** schools, and even a few state schools, are testing their 18-year-olds using the International Baccalaureate (IB) system rather than A-levels.

#### **Блок 4. Письменная речь.**

Напишите статью о том, какой должна быть школа в современном мире.

1. Дайте название своей статье.

2. Вступление:

- в каком мире мы сейчас живем,

- какие задачи стоят перед современным человеком в образовании?

3. Какие предметы сейчас наиболее актуальны и какие они дают перспективы ученикам после окончания школы? Почему?

4. Какие условия необходимо создавать в школе для эффективной учебы?

5. Какой стиль общения между учениками и учителями Вы считаете наиболее благоприятным? Почему?

6. Заключение: школа будущего – какая она?

Напишите 90-110 слов.