



САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКОГО
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

Общеобразовательный предмет/ комплекс предметов: **иностранные**

ЯЗЫКИ

2011-2012 учебный год

I. Read the text.

Net historians have trawled records and found that the first junk e-mail message hawking a company or its wares was sent back in 1978. Now spam is thought to account for up to 40% of all e-mail messages sent across the net and many users are uniting to fight the flood. Research has found that the first spam message was sent back in the days when the Internet, known as Arpanet, was letting lots of people at universities and government bodies swap e-mail.

It was a marketing executive of a leading manufacturer of minicomputers who decided to send Arpanet users a message about an open day that would show off its new range of machines. The message generated huge controversy within the Arpanet community, partly because it was so poorly written and because it clearly broke the nascent network's acceptable use policy. This message pre-dated the use of the term "spam" which has subsequently become applied to junk mail, thanks to a sketch in which customers of a restaurant are offered spam with everything.

The first use of the term "spam" to describe a junk e-mail message has also been found: in March 1993 a Usenet administrator inadvertently posted the same message 200 times. Adopting a term previously used in online text games, outraged addressees branded the excessive message posting "spam". Another milestone in the history of spam took place in April 1994 when a US law firm posted a message about green card lottery services to hundreds of users. Since then spam has grown and grown and now, not only does it annoy people, but also most of the offers made in the messages appear bogus. A study shows that almost 66% of the junk mail messages scrutinised was false in some way. The report lends credence to speculation that spammers send the messages only to entice people to respond so they can draw up a huge list of live e-mail addresses that they can then sell on to others.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. It appears that back in 1978
 - a) those interested in the history of the Internet found traces of spam
 - b) spam posting was already popular in the Arpanet
 - c) spam originated as a useless annoying e-mail message
2. The spam messages sent by the Internet
 - a) make people desperate and irritated
 - b) bring people together in their wish to curb the spam number
 - c) let people know that 40% of all the e-mail correspondence is junk
3. Early spam messages violated the existing practice of the net use of the time and
 - a) caused debates among the users
 - b) were immediately referred to as junk
 - c) caused mocking sketches appear in mass media
4. The article supports the point of view that
 - a) getting 200 similar messages annoys people
 - b) the major part of spam information is not genuine

- c) 66% of spam messages cannot provide for valid research
5. In the last sentence the words 'lends credence to speculation' mean that
- a) the report in question only proves the idea that spammers aim at profiteering
 - b) the report in question was undertaken to lead everybody astray
 - c) the report in question makes people speculate at the spammers ideas

2. Mark the following statements as True or False.

1. In the 1970s swapping e-mails in the Arpanet was extremely popular all over the world.
 - a) True b) False
2. The first traceable spam message was sent to promote company products.
 - a) True b) False
3. The term "spam" for "a junk message" was derived from catering vocabulary.
 - a) True b) False
4. It was not until 1993 that 'spam' began to be referred to as the Internet junk messages.
 - a) True b) False
5. Spam information appears to be entirely reliable, notwithstanding the research showing the opposite.
 - a) True b) False

II. For questions 11 – 25, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned, my eyes (11) the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a dime.

The (12) sound of a coin dropping on pavement is an (13). It can be (14) than a penny. (15) the coin is, no one (16) the sound of it. It (17) me thinking about sounds again.

We are besieged by so many sounds that attract the most attention. People in New York City seldom turn to look when a fire engine, a police car or an ambulance comes (18) along the street. When I'm in New York, I'm a New Yorker. I don't turn (19). Like the natives. I hardly hear a siren there.

At home in my little town in Connecticut, it's different. The distant wail of a police car, an emergency vehicle or a fire (20) brings me to my feet if I'm seated and brings me to the window if I'm in bed.

It's the quietest sounds that have most (21) on us, not the loudest. In the middle of the night, I can hear a dripping tap a hundred yards away through three closed doors. I've been hearing little creaking noises and sounds which my imagination turns into footsteps in the middle of the night for twenty-five years in our house. (22) I never hear those sounds in the daytime?

I'm quite clear in my mind what the good sounds are and what the bad sounds are.

I've turned against whistling, for instance. I used to think of it as the mark of a happy worker but lately I've been (23) the whistler with a nervous person making (24) noises.

The tapping, tapping, tapping of my typewriter as the keys hit the paper is a lovely sound to me. I often like the sound of what I write better than the (25) of it.

11	A saw	B caught	C found	D located
12	A twinkling	B clunking	C clanking	D tinkling
13	A attention-getter	B attention-holder	C attention-attractor	D attention-seizer
14	A nothing more	B nothing else	C nothing less	D nothing at all
15	A what	B whatever	C whichever	D wherever
16	A ingrates	B ignites	C agnates	D ignores
17	A made	B let	C got	D brought
18	A shouting	B screaming	C shrieking	D yelling
19	A as well	B neither	C either	D likewise
20	A siren	B syringe	C horn	D beeper
21	A effectiveness	B affect	C efficiency	D effect
22	A What for	B How come	C How do	D Why don't
23	A attributing	B relating	C associating	D regarding
24	A compensatory	B compelling	C compulsive	D compulsory
25	A looks	B appearance	C site	D picture

III. Mark the right answer

26. I don't really feel _____ playing tennis.

a) like for	c) about
b) up to	d) up about

27. She seems to be older than I am _____ a couple of years.

a) by	c) in
b) for	d) on

28. The meat was well-cooked, but the sauce was lacking _____ flavour.

a) ---	c) on
b) for	d) in

29. The other kids were making fun of Ted, but he didn't catch _____ until he heard them laughing.

a) on	c) through
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b) up	d) in
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30. The bank is on _____ side of the street.

a) another	c) other
b) the other	d) the others

31. The old man's voice trembled _____ excitement when he began telling us his story.

a) for	c) from
b) in	d) with

32. My friend's mother treated us _____ some coffee and ice-cream.

a) with	c) to
b) for	d) as

33. I must phone my brother today to congratulate him _____ his ne job.

a) on	c) for
b) with	d) --

34. You'd better pack your bathing-suit _____ the weather clears up.

a) if	c) should
b) when	d) in case

35. _____ of these two girls do you like best?

a) who	c) which
b) whom	d) whoever

IV. Choose the correct variant

36. Look! This suit _____ (not to fit) you any more. You _____ (to grow) out of it.

a) does not fit/ grew	c) does not fit/ have grown
b) is not fitting/ have grown	d) is not fit/ have grown

37. Rome _____ (to capture) by its enemies if the geese _____ (not to cackle).

a) would have been captured/did not cackle	c) would be captured/did not cackle
b) would have been captured/ had not cackled	d) would be captured/ had not cackled

38. She asked me to call her as soon as I _____ (to come) home, but I did not know when I _____ (to come).

a) would come/ would come	c) would come/ was coming
b) would have come/ was coming	d) came/ would come

39. It's the third time you _____ (to lose) your keys and I _____ (to refuse) to give you mine!

a) lose/ refuse	c) are losing/ will refuse
b) have been losing/ would refuse	d) have lost/ refuse

40. He was said _____ (to travel) a lot when he _____ (to be) a travel agent.

a) to have travelled / was	c) to have travelled/ had been
b) to travel/ had been	d) to travel/ was

V. Mark the correct transcription of the word

41	knowledge	a) ['noulədʒ]
		b) ['nɒlɪdʒ]
42	catastrophe	a) [kætə'strɒf]
		b) [kætə'stræfi]
43	liquor	a) ['likə]
		b) [li'kɔ:]
44	coincidence	a) [kou'insɪdəns]
		b) [kouɪn'saɪdəns]
45	alibi	a) ['ælibaɪ]
		b) ['ælibi]
46	national	a) ['neɪʃənəl]
		b) ['næʃənəl]
47	pear	a) ['pɪə]
		b) ['piə]

48	wire	a) ['waɪə]
		b) ['waɪr]
49	vehicle	a) ['vi:hɪkl]
		b) ['vi:i:kl]
50	parents	a) ['pɛərənts]
		b) ['perənts]