

Олимпиада по английскому языку

для обучающихся 10-11 классов

19 марта 2022 г.

READING

TASK 1.

Read the text and decide whether statement 1-10 are True or False. Put T (True) or F (False) for each statement. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

The Principia of Isaac Newton

Isaac Newton originally applied the idea of attractions and repulsions solely to the range of terrestrial phenomena. But late in 1679, not long after he had embraced the concept, another application was suggested in a letter from Hooke, who was seeking to correspond. Hooke mentioned his analysis of planetary motion—in effect, the continuous diversion of a rectilinear motion by a central attraction. Newton bluntly refused to correspond but, nevertheless, went on to mention an experiment to demonstrate the rotation of Earth: let a body be dropped from a tower; because the tangential velocity at the top of the tower is greater than that at the foot, the body should fall slightly to the east. He sketched the path of fall as part of a spiral ending at the centre of Earth. This was a mistake, as Hooke pointed out; according to Hooke's theory of planetary motion, the path should be elliptical, so that if Earth were split and separated to allow the body to fall, it would rise again to its original location.

Newton did not like being corrected, least of all by Hooke, but he had to accept the basic point; he corrected Hooke's figure, however, using the assumption that gravity is constant. Hooke then countered by replying that, although Newton's figure was correct for constant gravity, his own assumption was that gravity decreases as the square of the distance. Several years later, this letter became the basis for Hooke's charge of plagiarism. He was mistaken in the charge. His knowledge of the inverse square relation rested only on intuitive grounds; he did not derive it properly from the quantitative statement of centripetal force and Kepler's third law, which relates the periods of planets to the radii of their orbits. Moreover, unknown to him, Newton had so derived the relation more than 10 years earlier. Nevertheless, Newton later confessed that the correspondence with Hooke led him to demonstrate that an elliptical orbit entails an inverse square attraction to one focus—one of the two crucial propositions on which the law of universal gravitation would ultimately rest. What is more, Hooke's definition of orbital motion—in which the constant action of an attracting body continuously pulls a planet away from its inertial

path—suggested a cosmic application for Newton’s concept of force and an explanation of planetary paths employing it. In 1679 and 1680, Newton dealt only with orbital dynamics; he had not yet arrived at the concept of universal gravitation.

Nearly five years later, in August 1684, Newton was visited by the British astronomer Edmond Halley, who was also troubled by the problem of orbital dynamics. Upon learning that Newton had solved the problem, he extracted Newton’s promise to send the demonstration. Three months later he received a short tract entitled *De Motu* (“On Motion”). Already Newton was at work improving and expanding it. In two and a half years, the tract *De Motu* grew into *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica*, which is not only Newton’s masterpiece but also the fundamental work for the whole of modern science.

(Britannica)

1. Newton and Hooke never met.
2. Trajectory of a body dropped from the tower proves the Earth rotation.
3. Hooke put Kepler’s third law as the bases of his inverse square relation.
4. Newton proved that gravity is constant.
5. Newton’s concept of force became the bases of orbital dynamics.
6. The law of universal gravitation has more than one theoretical basis.
7. Newton and Halley elaborated the description of orbital dynamics.
8. Hooke was accused of using others’ conclusions.
9. Orbit’s radius influences planet’s period.
10. Hooke proved that gravity decreases for the moving body.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

TASK 2.

Read the four extracts, then read the following statements and consider which of the extract they each refer to. Each statement may refer to only one extract. Each extract may be referred by some statements. Put your answers to the table.

A

Shakespeare's sonnets are considered a continuation of the sonnet tradition that swept through the Renaissance from Petrarch in 14th-century Italy and was finally introduced in 16th-century England by Thomas Wyatt and was given its rhyming metre and division into quatrains by Henry Howard. With few exceptions, Shakespeare’s sonnets observe the stylistic form of the English sonnet - the rhyme scheme, the 14 lines, and the metre. But Shakespeare’s sonnets introduce such significant departures of content that they seem to be rebelling against well-worn 200-year-old traditions.

B

Instead of expressing worshipful love for an almost goddess-like yet unobtainable female love-object, as Petrarch, Dante, and Philip Sidney had done, Shakespeare introduces a young man. He also introduces the Dark Lady, who is no goddess. Shakespeare explores themes such as lust, homoeroticism, misogyny, infidelity, and acrimony in ways that may challenge, but which also open new terrain for the sonnet form.

C

The primary source of Shakespeare's sonnets is a quarto published in 1609 titled Shake-speare's Sonnets. It contains 154 sonnets, which are followed by the long poem "A Lover's Complaint". Thirteen copies of the quarto have survived in fairly good shape from the 1609 edition, which is the only edition; there were no other printings. There is evidence in a note on the title page of one of the extant copies that the great Elizabethan actor Edward Alleyn bought a copy in June 1609 for one shilling.

D

The first 17 poems, traditionally called the procreation sonnets, are addressed to the young man—urging him to marry and have children in order to immortalize his beauty by passing it to the next generation. Other sonnets express the speaker's love for the young man; brood upon loneliness, death, and the transience of life; seem to criticise the young man for preferring a rival poet; express ambiguous feelings for the speaker's mistress; and pun on the poet's name. The final two sonnets are allegorical treatments of Greek epigrams referring to the "little love-god" Cupid.

- 11. A general idea of Renaissance poetry is posed in this extract.
- 12. This extract mentions the wordplay.
- 13. This extract gives a price of sonnets book.
- 14. This extract contains literary terms.
- 15. This extract sets the plot structure of the sonnets book.

11	12	13	14	15

LISTENING

TASK 1.

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear each person twice. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

1. You hear a news item on the radio about a man who has been arrested.

What is his name?

- A** Harold Wilson
- B** Ronald Milhench
- C** Alquan Quann

2. You hear a woman talking on the phone about a missing order. Who is she?

- A** the manager
- B** a customer
- C** a secretary

3. You hear a young woman reading aloud from a magazine article.

What is the article about?

- A** dieting
- B** cookery
- C** exercising

4. You hear a man and a woman talking in a shop. What kind of shop is it?

- A** a butcher's
- B** a baker's
- C** a grocer's

5. You hear someone reading a short passage aloud. What is the passage from?

- A** a holiday brochure
- B** a history book
- C** a book of children's stories

6. You hear a man and a woman talking about someone called Robert Croft, who is about to be interviewed. What will happen if his interview is successful?

- A** He will be promoted.
- B** He will be given a job.
- C** His book will be published.

7. You hear a young couple talking about moving house.

What do they think about the move?

- A** It would cause huge problems.
- B** It would be a good idea.
- C** It would be much too expensive.

8. You want to order a CD from a shop. You telephone a shop and hear a recorded message. What should you do next?

- A** wait
- B** leave a message
- C** call another number

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

TASK 2.

You will hear a radio interview with the neighbor of an eccentric millionaire called Lawrence McKenzie, who has just died. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences. Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.

Lawrence McKenzie was well-known, although he didn't like the publicity or _____ (9).

What McKenzie did _____ (10) was completely different from the way he behaved in public.

McKenzie often complained to _____ (11) about things which involved very small amounts of money.

Many people know that he _____ (12) a lot of money in secret.

McKenzie had strange, childlike _____ (13).

If he saw a person he knew, he used to cross _____ (14) and pretend to look at shop window displays.

McKenzie would phone people in trouble and offer practical suggestions as well as _____ (15) for their misfortune.

McKenzie only used to wear a kilt _____ (16).

Instead of going to expensive shops, McKenzie went to the local _____ (17).

He always did his own _____ (18).

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

USE OF ENGLISH

Fill the gaps with ONE word per each group of sentences. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

1. In the _____ this sort of fur is called “salt-and-pepper”.
Using _____ in will surely provide a good discount.
All _____ in gold was banned last Monday for two weeks.
2. Testimony of thus witness was a complete _____.
The _____ of modern American fashions origins from the natives.
The majority of cancer patient survive today – twenty years ago it was a different _____.
3. We need a really good specialist to _____ this guitar.
Mark’s voice is a _____ lower than I need.
He left the theater humming a cheerful _____.
4. The _____ side of economics is getting lost through the political profits.
The system is absolutely automatic; it is safe from the risk of _____ errors.
Despite the size, it's definitely a _____ footprint.
5. My grandma is keen on gardening, she’s looking a _____ on roses all the time.
_____ early to avoid disappointment and misunderstanding.
A _____ report was adverse; the author will be denied.

1	2	3	4	5

Choose the correct word in tasks 6-16. Only one word is correct. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

London Fashion Week is a famous set of **6** _____ events that happens in London every year in February and September. It is one of the mega four fashion shows with the other three comprising of the Milan, Paris and New York. The show is meant to showcase the imperative fashion designs from **7** _____ dedicated designers.

London fashion Week first took place in October 1983. The British Fashion council and London Development Agency planned the **8** _____ event from calling of the designers to arrangement of the venue. The Department for Business, skills, and Innovation also spearheaded the arrangement of this show with an aim of **9** _____ London’s fashion talents. After the first occurrence of the show, traders deemed it as opportunity to market their products, and they started funding the event. Currently, major noble investors like Mercedes-Benz, Toni & Guy are the ones funding the event.

In 1986, the royal leaders got **10** _____ with the show, they started to attend it. By then, it was very rare for dignitaries like the prime minister and even the local leaders to get concerned with such things. But to the surprise of every attendant in 1986,

Margret Thatcher **11**_____the show and stayed there for the whole week despite **12**_____ a busy person. Fashion shows were by then not that developed and modern, they were just like street events meant to entertain the middle class and low-class people, but Margret proved people **13**_____ after she parked her VIP cars and watched the whole event.

Stella McCartney, the now famous and **14**_____ fashion designer that is iconic in the show, joined in 1985 when she was still a student. Her entire collection made windfall sales after she presented in the summer spring shows due to how spectacular her designs were.

London Fashion Week supports the blogging community. In 2014 alone, 2,000 bloggers registered with the show to **15**_____ to air the contents of the show to the world. The content to be shared includes videos and photos of the show so that fans who don't manage to attend can get a full recap of the whole event.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 6 | a modern | b fashion | c clothes | d clothing |
| 7 | a various | b different | c European | d numerous |
| 8 | a total | b whole | c all | d every |
| 9 | a promote | b promotion | c promoting | d promotions |
| 10 | a involved | b jumbled | c included | d interested |
| 11 | a attended to | b attended for | c attended | d attended from |
| 12 | a of being | b being | c she was | d having been |
| 13 | a wrong | b were wrong | c was wrong | d being wrong |
| 14 | a triumph | b triumphs | c triumphous | d triumphing |
| 15 | a allowing | b be allowed | c being allowed | d have been allowed |

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

COUNTRY STUDY

Match the two columns.

	BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS		THEIR NICKNAMES
1.	Anthony Eden	A.	Little P
2.	Benjamin Disraeli	B.	The Unknown Prime Minister
3.	Bonar Law	C.	British Bulldog
4.	David Cameron	D.	The Glamour Boy
5.	Gordon Brown	E.	Sunny Jim
6.	Harold Macmillan	F.	America's Poodle

