

**Олимпиада по английскому языку
для обучающихся 10-11 классов
2021 г.**

READING

Part 1

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

Education in the earliest civilizations of Egypt and Mesopotamia

The history of civilization started in the Middle East about 3000 BC, whereas the North China civilization began about a millennium and a half later. The Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilizations flourished almost simultaneously during the first civilizational phase (3000–1500 BC). Although these civilizations differed, they shared monumental literary achievements. The need for the perpetuation of these highly developed civilizations made writing and formal education indispensable.

Egyptian culture and education were preserved and controlled chiefly by the priests, a powerful intellectual elite in the Egyptian theocracy who also served as the political bulwarks by preventing cultural diversity. The humanities as well as such practical subjects as science, medicine, mathematics, and geometry were in the hands of the priests, who taught in formal schools. Vocational skills relating to such fields as architecture, engineering, and sculpture were generally transmitted outside the context of formal schooling.

Egyptians developed two types of formal schools for privileged youth under the supervision of governmental officials and priests: one for scribes and the other for priest trainees. At the age of 5, pupils entered the writing school and continued their studies in reading and writing until the age of 16 or 17. At the age of 13 or 14 the schoolboys were also given practical training in offices for which they were being prepared. Priesthood training began at the temple college, which boys entered at the age of 17; the length of training depending upon the requirements for various priestly offices. It is not clear whether or not the practical sciences constituted a part of the systematically organized curriculum of the temple college.

Rigid method and severe discipline were applied to achieve uniformity in cultural transmission, since deviation from the traditional pattern of thought was strictly prohibited. Drill and memorization were the typical methods employed. But, as

Part 2

Read the text and answer the questions 11-20 naming a suitable programming language. Each question has only one correct answer. Each programming language can be an answer more than one time. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

Compiled Programming Languages

A compiled language is a programming language whose implementations are typically compilers (translators that generate machine code from source code), and not interpreters (step-by-step executors of source code, where no pre-runtime translation takes place).

Ada

It is a statically typed, structured, imperative programming language that is based on Pascal. A team of CII Honeywell Bull that was led by Jean Ichbiah developed Ada. The Ada compilers are validated for mission-critical systems. Ada is an internationally standardized computer programming language.

ALGOL

Algorithmic Language, as it is called, is actually a family of imperative programming languages that was developed in the middle 1950s. It proved instrumental in the creation of programming languages like BCPL, B and C. Ole-Johan Dahl and Kristen Nygaard of the Norwegian Computing Center in Oslo were the brains behind it.

C

Dennis Ritchie at the Bell Telephone Laboratories developed C to be used on the Unix platform. It is a general-purpose, cross-platform, procedural, imperative programming language. It is used for implementing system software and application software. The development of C++ and C# was influenced by C.

C++

It consists of a combination of high-level and low-level language features and is hence considered as a middle-level programming language. Bjarne Stroustrup of Bell Labs developed C++ as an extension of the C language. Originally known as 'C with Classes', it came to be known as C++ from 1983. It is a multi-paradigm language that supports procedural programming, generic programming, object-oriented programming, and data abstraction.

COBOL

The name stands for Common Business-Oriented Language that is designed for the business and finance domain. COBOL 2002 standard supports object-oriented programming. It is one of the very old programming languages that are still in use.

D

Originally designed as an enhancement of C++, it is also influenced by Java, Eiffel, and C#. It is an object-oriented, imperative, multi-paradigm system programming language developed by Walter Bright of Digital Mars.

Fortran

It is a procedural, imperative, general purpose computer programming language that works well for scientific computations and numeric operations. After IBM developed it in the 1950s, it soon gained popularity in programming. It is very popular in the field of high-performance computing. It is a structured and compiled programming language that is a subset of Fortran95. Fortran 2003, a revised version of Fortran supports object-oriented programming.

Java

It is a general-purpose computer programming language that is concurrent, class-based, object-oriented, and specifically designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. Compiled Java code can run on all platforms that support Java without the need for recompilation. It is a popular language of the modern times.

Smalltalk

It is a reflective, object-oriented programming language that supports dynamic typing. Alan Kay, Adele Goldberg, Dan Ingalls, Scott Wallace, Ted Kaehler and their associates at Xerox PARC developed Smalltalk. They designed it for educational use and it soon became popular. VisualWorks is a prominent implementation of Smalltalk. Squeak is a programming language that is in the form of an implementation of Smalltalk. Scratch is a visual programming language based on Squeak.

Visual Basic

It is an event-driven programming language that is packaged with an integrated development environment. It inherits many of its features from BASIC. Its graphical development features make it easy for beginners to learn VB.

XL

It is created with an intent to support concept programming, a programming paradigm that focuses on how concepts residing in a programmer's mind can be

transformed into code constructs. Programmers can reconfigure XL's syntax and semantics.

What programming language:

- 11. is easy to learn for beginners?
- 12. is the most popular?
- 13. is based on Pascal?
- 14. is the best for calculation?
- 15. can be changed by programmers?
- 16. has an abbreviator name?
- 17. is actually a number of languages?
- 18. has more than five creators?
- 19. was invented in Northern Europe?
- 20. was elaborated as an extension of another language?

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

LISTENING
Part 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 the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

- 1. You hear a TV quiz show host introducing a contestant called Julia.
Which subject will Julia answer questions on?
A history
B sport
C geography

- 2. You hear a weather forecast for tomorrow.
What will you probably wear?
A a T-shirt and shorts

- B** a raincoat and hat
- C** a warm coat, gloves and scarf

3. You hear a news item on the radio about a painting by Titian.
What has happened to the painting?

- A** It has been lost.
- B** It has been stolen.
- C** It has been found.

4. You are in an airport departure lounge waiting for your flight to New York,
when you hear an announcement. Where should you go?

- A** to the main exit
- B** to Gate 20
- C** to Hospitality suit B

5. You hear a man and a woman talking. How are they related?

- A** They are brother and sister.
- B** They are husband and wife.
- C** They are father and daughter.

6. You hear a man talking on the telephone. Where does he work?

- A** in a theatre booking office
- B** in an airline booking office
- C** in a travel agency

7. You hear two students called Maria and George talking about an essay.
What does she want him to do?

- A** to write her essay
- B** to read her essay
- C** to help her with her essay

8. You hear a woman talking to a man about smoking. Where are they?

- A** on a plane
- B** on a bus
- C** on a train

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Part 2

You will hear part of a TV programme in which the presenter talks about his visit to a small village called Marston in South-east England. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

Marston seems a peaceful place, with green fields and _____ (9) lanes.

Sociologist Martin Boorstein believes the village is divided by _____ (10) and wealth.

Major Wentworth knows all of the villagers, but they aren't all his _____ (11).

At the annual village fete, everyone worked together in order to _____ (12) for a local charity.

Madeline Squire is the village's _____ (13) inhabitant.

The butler brought Mrs Squire _____ (14) when he woke her.

To find class divisions, the presenter visits The Moor's Head, which is the local _____ (15).

The oldest labourer the presenter find says he knows his _____ (16) in the village.

The labourer knows everyone in the village would help him if he was _____ (17).

The presenter doesn't agree with Martin Boorstein's idea that Marston is ready for _____ (18).

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

USE OF ENGLISH

Part 1

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. My dad fell in love with my mum at the _____ of a hat first time they met.
Visiting Great Britain, we will surely _____ by one of the pubs.

We had to _____ out of the competition the second day because of some medical problems.

2. His silly jokes about the women really _____ me off.

Lis applied for a computer course but there were no vacant places so this time they had to _____ her down.

I always _____ to my mum for advice.

3. To comply with the peer review rules, we _____ out all the names at every paper.

The fireplace was tiled in sky blue and _____ as my mum wished.

The bride wore a dress of shimmering _____ and elegant high heels.

4. Are you planning to _____ job responsibilities in the future?

We were _____ on the issue, so we could not get to compromise.

The spouses will have to _____ the differences to reach happiness.

5. Do you believe that communication _____ can be quantified?

His strength and score-taking _____ impressed many fans this time.

To win you should train hard and play to the best of your _____.

1	2	3	4	5

Part 2

Choose the correct sentence in tasks 6-20. Only one sentence is correct. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

6.

A. She told she wasn't doing well

B. She said she doesn't do well

C. She said she wasn't doing well

7.

A. I won't know how to do after I pass the test

B. When I pass the test I won't know what to do

C. I won't know what to do until I pass the test

8.

A. If he wouldn't tell the truth, I'll leave!

B. If he doesn't tell the truth, I'll leave!

C. If he didn't tell the truth, I'll leave!

9.

- A. She's probably missed your call
- B. She's missed your call, probably
- C. Probably, she's missed your call

10.

- A. I'll give it to you, if you can keep safe
- B. If you can keep it safe, I would give it to you
- C. you can't keep it safe, if I didn't give it to you

11.

- A. What do you think we'll be doing in five years' time?
- B. What do you think you're doing in five years' time?
- C. What do you think we do in five years' time?

12.

- A. I didn't buy it if I were you
- B. I wouldn't buy it if I were you
- C. I wouldn't buy it if I was you

13.

- A. I used to have lived in the country, but now I am urbanite.
- B. I used to live in the country, but now I am urbanite.
- C. I am used to live in the country, but now I am urbanite.

14.

- A. This time next week, we are on the beach.
- B. This time next week, we are being on the beach
- C. This time next week, I will be on the beach

15.

- A. Your brother didn't use to smoke, did he?
- B. Your brother usen't to smoke, did he?
- C. Your brother wasn't used to smoking, is he?

16.

- A. She looked tired, because she had worked all day
- B. She looked tired, because she had been working all day
- C. She looked tired, because she worked all day

17.

- A. We are working on something done!

- B. We are having some work done!
- C. We are doing work to be done!

18.

- A. He must have eat something harmful!
- B. He must have ate something harmful!
- C. He must have been eating something harmful!

19.

- A. He's so an intelligent man!
- B. He' s such an intelligent man!
- C. He's a so intelligent man!

20.

- A. We were told the exam was next Monday
- B. We told the exam was next Monday
- C. Told us the exam was next Monday

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

Country Study

Match the items with the phenomena. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Belas Knap 2. black dog 3. boggart 4. Caxton Gibbet 5. Father Time 6. Greensleeves 7. Gytrash 8. Hereward the Wake 9. Jack-In-Irons 10. May Queen 11. Mother Shipton 12. Robin Hood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. a traditional English folk song B. a mythical person who haunts lonely roads C. murderers were hanged nearby D. et cetera E. a girl who wears a white gown F. a highly skilled archer G. associated with the Devil H. led the rebellion against the Norman rulers I. they went to sea in a bowl J. an elderly bearded man with wings K. a favourite of King Arthur L. an ancient monument in the care of English |
|---|--|

