

Олимпиада «Ломоносов 2012»
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Вариант I.

Блок 1 Вариант 8.....30 баллов

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets

As we begin the new century – and the new millennium – we are **1 (witnessing/ faced/ coming down)** astounding changes brought **2 (on/ down/ back)** by a new technology. For the last two centuries, the Industrial Revolution **3 (had shaped/ was shaped/ has shaped)** our society, dictating the kinds of work people do and how we think about the world. But now a transformation is under way – dubbed the Information Revolution – that is already redefining our world in novel ways.

This technological transformation promises to make our world **4 (to change/ change/ to changing)**, as the Industrial Revolution once **5 (had/ was/ did)**. The technology that will define the coming century is based on **6 (an/ -/ the)** information: the computer and **7 (relative/ related/ relations)** technology, including the Internet, facsimile machines, cellular phones, and satellite communications. The fact that we already use shorthand names for **8 (this/ that/ these)** devices – the “Net,” “fax,” “cell phone,” and “dish” – suggests how quickly they have become **9 (an/ the/ -)** established part of our lives.

Familiarity with computers is **10 (much/ far more/ further much)** common among younger members of our society than older generations. Today’s young people, who will live out their lives during the twenty-first century, will find computers a natural and **11 (indispensable/ unsolicited/ impenetrable)** part of their lives and will use it **12 (at/ to/ on)** a daily **13 (account/ extent/ basis)**.

When computers **14 (become/ will become/ had become)** more **15 (numeral/ numerous/ numberous)** – as **16 (soon/ far/ well)** as more powerful, smaller, and more portable – they will write the rules of social life in the twenty-first century, just as monstrous machines defined social life in the industrial era.

What is the essence of the new **17 (information/ informational/ informative)** technology? First, and most important, new information technology changes the kind of work people do. Yesterday’s industrial technology empowered people to create more and more things; such technology leads us **18 (to work/ working/ work)** with ideas, creating and manipulating symbols. The Industrial Age **19 (was representing/ had been represented/ was represented)** by the factory

assembly line, with workers toiling to make steel or to assemble cars. But the typical worker in the Information Age peers **20 (on/ to/ at)** a computer screen, entering data, writing, calculating, drawing, or designing.

A second key change brought about by the Information Revolution is that there has been a decline **21 (of/ in/ for)** the importance of distance and physical space. Industrial technology **22(demands/ denies/ delays)** that people work in centralized factories. **23 (However/ Although/ Despite)**, nowadays technology lets people **24 (working/ to work/ work)** almost anywhere they **25(should/ must/ can)** carry a computer or flip open a cell phone. **26 (Nevertheless/ Although/ Moreover)**, when we use this new technology to communicate with **27 (the other/ other/ others)**, we often have no idea **28 (where are they/ where they are/ where were they)**. The term “cyberspace” even suggests that our emerging world is **29 (less and less/ fewer and fewer/ little and little)** bounded by physical dimensions.

New technology is changing nearly every dimension of our lives. Do you think people who lived 50 years ago would have believed all that was possible **30 (if they were told/ had they been told/ if they had told)**.

Restore the order of sentences in the following text. There are no extra letters.

A As it was public money, the schools for the poor were called public schools.

B The conservative British, though, continued to call them public schools.

C There are two types of schools in the UK: state schools where education is free and private schools where you have to pay.

D However, in the course of history many public schools became very successful and turned into expensive private schools.

E A long time ago when education was a privilege of the rich, the only schools where poor people could go were funded by charities.

F There are some grants for bright pupils as well but the places are few and the competition is very strong.

G The origin of the name seems now logical, doesn't it?

H Another question is what kind of people go to a public school.

I Well, the first thing you need to have is money as some public schools charge up to £20,000 a year.

J The only thing is that private schools in Britain are called ... *public*. Why?

Match two halves of the sentences below. There is one extra letter you do not need to use.

- 1** The Man Booker Prize for fiction is over for
- 2** But the fuss that this year's Booker
- 3** When the judges announced their choice of 6 shortlisted books in September, many commentators
- 4** Journalists always try to
- 5** I remember
- 6** And I wrote so as
- 7** The other favourite comment is to note who was left out -
- 8** It is understandable
- 9** When I was a judge myself
- 10** That was last year and the press noted we had a "comic" list while we just thought

A find a story around the booker.

B another year, awarded in October to Julian Barnes for "The Sense of an Ending".

C since almost no one writes a superb book every time.

D shortlist provoked will continue to play out.

E pronounced the books light, slight and dumbed-down.

F I realized how dim these comments were.

G having wrote articles like this.

H though some famous authors will always be left off such lists.

I the books we chose were really good.

J writing news stories commenting that all the books were "historical" for example.

K though this showed a bias or a prejudice on the part of the panel.

Choose the correct answer to each question. The questions concern the life in English speaking countries.

1. A newsagent is

- 1) a shop whose main business is selling newspapers and magazines.
- 2) someone who works secretly for the government or other organization.

2. “Pride and Prejudice” was written by

- 1) Emily Dickinson.
- 2) Jane Austen.

3. The phrase “**soccer moms**” generally refers to

- 1) mothers who take their children to activities after school such as football matches.
- 2) mothers of famous football players.

4. Where did the **Great Depression** take place?

- 1) the USA
- 2) the UK

5. *What does the following abbreviation stand for?*

e.g.

Read the text and answer the questions.....10 баллов

The legal system of ancient Ireland was something totally different from what we know today. The laws, which were passed on orally from at least the first century BC and were eventually put down in the seventh century, grew from the customs of the early Gaelic tribes, and were interpreted by professional lawyers known as brehons. The elaborate code of legislation was based on the government unit (the tuath or kingdom), which was small enough to ensure that respect was maintained for the old customs. When a case arose, the brehons decided what the right course of action should be, but responsibility for the reinforcing of their decisions was left to the family of the aggrieved person. There were no prisons and, even for the crime of murder, there was no capital punishment. Instead, each person had a fixed honour-price directly related to his social status and, if a crime was committed against him, the penalty was calculated in accordance with its seriousness and his rank and worth in the society. Since not to pay the penalty decided on by the brehons and demanded by the plaintiff's family would mean being deprived of honour and normal society (an ancient form of boycott, in effect), the defendant generally complied with the judicial decision.

It is worth noting the "liberated" attitudes to women and their high status in Celtic Ireland, especially when compared with their position under the Romans. They were educated, had equal rights with men, and could divorce their husbands for a large number of reasons, ranging from rape to not being given what they wanted to eat! An interesting custom, which vividly demonstrates the Indo-European origin of the Celts, is that of fasting. If a person was in debt to another, the latter had the right to sit outside the debtor's house daily and fast in order to embarrass him into paying up.

Although there was much conflict when the Normans arrived thousands of years later and tried to impose their own, totally different, legislative code on the Irish, the brehon laws survived almost unchanged right up to the seventeenth century, when the last areas where they were still observed finally fell into the hands of the English.

- 1.** When were the laws of ancient Ireland written down?
 - a. In the first century
 - b. In the seventh century
 - c. Under the British rule

- 2.** The brehons' duty was to
 - a. interpret the case according to the existing rules.
 - b. send the offender to prison.
 - c. report to the government about the case.

- 3.** How was the penalty in ancient Ireland calculated?
 - a. according to the status of the person against whom the crime was committed
 - b. according to the status of the person who committed the crime
 - c. according to the seriousness of the crime and the status of the person against whom the crime was committed

4. The custom of fasting means that
- a. the person who did not return the money he had borrowed would stop eating until he could pay back the money he owed.
 - b. the person who wanted to get his money back would sit outside the debtor's house in order to catch him and make him pay up.
 - c. the person who wanted to get his money back would sit outside the debtor's home trying to make him feel ashamed and thus make him pay up.

5. When did the legal system of ancient Ireland disappear?
- a. It disappeared under the British rule.
 - b. It disappeared under the Norman rule.
 - c. It never disappeared because it was a national tradition.

6. *Would you like to see any of the laws or legal practices mentioned in the text adopted in our country? Give your reasons. Write your answer in 150-200 words.*
.....30 баллов