

**Олимпиада «Ломоносов 2012»
Очный тур по английскому языку 10-11 кл.
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Вариант II.

Блок 1 Вариант 7.....30 баллов

Choose the correct variant from the options given in brackets

A “typical” British family **1 (used to consist/ is used to consisting/ was used to consist)** of mother, father and two children, but in recent years there **2 (had been/ are/ have been)** many changes in family life. Some of **3 (these/ this/ that)** have been **4 (resulted/ led/ caused)** by new laws and **5 (other/ others/ the other)** are the result of changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, there has been an increase **6 (of/ for/ in)** the number of **7 (-/ a/ the)** divorced. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Society is now **8 (a lot/ much more/ much)** tolerant than it used to be **9 (about/ of/ with)** unmarried people, unmarried couples and **10(single/ only/ lonely)** parents. Another change **11 (has been caused/ has caused/ had been caused)** by the fact that people are living longer nowadays, and many old people live **12 (by their own/ alone/ on themselves)** following the death of their partners. As a result of these changes there are many **13 (habitats/ homesteads/ households)** which **14 (consist/ contain/ comprise)** of only one person or one adult and children.

People often move away from their home town to work, and so the family becomes scattered. **15 (However/ Although/ Thus)**, members of an extended family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins – **16 (hold/ stand/ keep)** in touch, but see **17 (less/ fewer/ little)** of each other **18(that/ what/ than)** they used to. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions. **19 (Although/ Despite/ In spite)** the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday **20 (altogether/ all together/ alltogether).**

Relationships within the family are different now. Parents treat their children more as equals than they used to, and children have more freedom to **21 (do/ admit/ make)** their own decisions. Increased leisure **22 (possibilities/ facilities/ abilities)** and more money mean that there are greater opportunities for the individual to take part in activities outside the home.

As **23** (**long/ far/ soon**) as roles **24** (**are connected/ concern/ are concerned**), **25** (**the most/ most/ more**) people assume that a **26** (**familys'/ family's/ family**) financial situation is not just responsibility of the man. **27** (**On/ At/ From**) the other hand, they would still normally complement the woman, not the man, on a **28** (**beautiful/ beauty/ beautifully**) decorated or well-kept house. Everyday care of the children is still seen **29** (**like/ as if/ as**) mainly the woman's responsibility. Although almost as many women have jobs as men, nearly half of the jobs done by women are part-time. In fact, the majority of mothers with children under the age of twelve **30** (**either/ neither/ or**) have no job or work only during school hours.

Блок 2 Вариант 5.....10 баллов

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

A During the next 1,000 years there were many invasions.

B The Angles and Saxons came from Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands in the 5th century, and England gets its name from this invasion (Angle-land).

C In 1066 the Normans invaded from France.

D These invasions drove the Celts into what is now Wales and Scotland, and they remained, of course, in Ireland.

E The Romans came from Italy in 43 A.D. and, in calling the country "Britania", gave Britain its name.

F About 2,000 years ago the British Isles were inhabited by the Celts who originally came from continental Europe.

G These various origins explain many of the differences to be found between England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland — differences in education, religion and the legal systems, but most obviously, in language.

H However, they are more Anglo-Saxon than anything else.

I The English, on the other hand, are the descendants of all the invaders.

J The Vikings arrived from Denmark and Norway throughout the 9th century.

Блок 3 Вариант 6.....10 баллов

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

1 Dreams have

2 The idea that dreams provide us

3 For the greater part of human history it was

4 Dreams were to be interpreted as messages

5 In the nineteenth century, there was a widespread reaction

6 Dreams were widely dismissed

7 It was not

8 An Austrian neurologist, Sigmund Freud, focused

9 Freud went on

10 It enabled him to interpret dreams

A with prophetic or healing functions.

B always fascinated human beings.

C until the end of the nineteenth century that the situation changed.

D on the fact that people who have similar experiences during the day produce different dreams.

E taken for granted that the sleeping mind was in touch with the supernatural world.

F what really interested him.

G as clues to the conflicts taking place within the personality.

H with useful information about our lives goes on thousands of years.

I to this way of thinking.

J as being very little more than jumbles of fantasy brought about by memories of the previous day.

K to develop a theory of the dream process.

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

1. Marilyn Monroe once sang "Happy Birthday" to an American president; was it

- 1) Ronald Reagan
- 2) J.F. Kennedy?

2. Cardiff is the capital of

- 1) Wales.
- 2) Northern Ireland.

3. The "local" refers to

- 1) a sports competition, especially a game of football, between two teams from the same city or area.
- 2) a pub near to where a person lives, especially if they often go there to drink some alcohol.

4. George Orwell was

- 1) a British writer and journalist.
- 2) an American politician and statesman.

5. What does the following abbreviation stand for?
VIP

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

Communications experts are rewriting London Underground’s fire instructions to staff “in plain English”, 15 months after the King’s Cross fire in which 31 people lost their lives. This followed criticism that the size and the wording of the fire emergency instructions had contributed to difficulties in staff – the Underground has 10,000 – getting the fire brigade quickly to the scene.

Under the changes, words like “if” and “but” are being jettisoned, along with clauses and sub-clauses added over decades. “We are giving priority to rewriting in positive and easy-to-understand terms the Underground’s instructions on what to do in case of fire,” said a spokesman yesterday.

He said that among examples of unacceptable “vulnerable and verbose” wording was rule D2. This says: “If fire or smouldering is small enough to be dealt with by members of staff, speed is of the utmost importance. If a member of staff observes or is informed of a small fire or smouldering in or around railway buildings, tracks, cables or other property (including tunnels and the sides of cutting and embankments) he must take immediate action to extinguish it. Most fires can be extinguished or kept in check by buckets of water and/or hand pumps or beating with lengths of hose.”

The spokesman said that while the instructions included words like “must” and “speed”, the approach was long-winded and softened its impact by using the words “if” and “smouldering.” These and similar regulations are being replaced by simply-worded instructions, including:

“Fire or smoke in stations – Tell the line controller where the fire is and the best way for the fire brigade to reach it.”

And: “Station evacuation: Close the station to incoming passengers.”

A Cambridge communications firm has been commissioned for the project.

1. What was wrong with the old instructions?
 - a. The fire brigade could not understand them clearly enough.
 - b. The old instructions were too short and unclear.
 - c. The old instructions were too long and vague.

2. What will happen to the words like “if” and “but” in the new instructions?
 - a. They will be used more often.

- b. They will be eliminated.
- c. They will be used only in the clauses and sub-clauses added over decades.

3. Rule D2 mentioned in the text is described as “voluble and verbose”. It means that

- a. it contains too many words.
- b. it uses words that few people understand.
- c. there are many unimportant details.

4. The words “softened its impact by using the words “if” and “smouldering” means that

- a. the words “if” and “smouldering” confuse people.
- b. the words “if” and “smouldering” do not make a strong impression on people.
- c. people do not understand what “smouldering” means.

5. The line “A Cambridge communications firm has been commissioned for the project” means:

- a. A Cambridge communications firm has been chosen to work on this project.
- b. A group of experts in communications will organize a commission to work on this project.
- c. A communications firm will work along with a commission from Cambridge.

6. *In many countries, including Russia, the language used in the official documents is sometimes rather difficult to follow. What can be done in order to change this situation in our country? Write your answer in 150-200 words.*

.....30 баллов