

Олимпиада «Покори Воробьевы горы» 2012-2013

для школьников 10-11х классов

по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ языку (очный тур)

Вариант 10

БЛОК I. ЧТЕНИЕ (30 баллов)

Task 1. *Read the text below. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (a, b, c, d) which fits best according to the text. Put your answers on the answer sheet (10 points).*

New research from one of the world's most prestigious scientific organizations indicates that cosmic rays and the sun — not manmade carbon emissions — are the major factors influencing global climate. “The science is now all-but-settled on global warming, convincing new evidence demonstrates, but Al Gore, the IPCC (International Panel on Climate Change) and other global warming doomsayers won't be celebrating,” writes Lawrence Solomon, executive director of Energy Probe, in Canada's Financial Post.

“The new findings point to cosmic rays and the sun — not human activities — as the dominant controller of climate on Earth.” The findings, published in the journal Nature, come from CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, one of the world's largest centers for scientific research involving 60 countries and 8,000 scientists at more than 600 universities and national laboratories, according to Solomon.

CERN — the organization that invented the World Wide Web — built a stainless steel chamber that precisely re-created the Earth's atmosphere. “In this chamber, 63 CERN scientists from 17 European and American institutes have done what global warming doomsayers said could never be done — demonstrate that cosmic rays promote the formation of molecules that in Earth's atmosphere can grow and seed clouds.” And the cloudier it is, the cooler it will be, Solomon notes.

“Because the sun's magnetic field controls how many cosmic rays reach Earth's atmosphere (the stronger the sun's magnetic field, the more it shields Earth from incoming cosmic rays from space), the sun determines the temperature on Earth.” So when the sun's magnetic field is strongest, fewer cosmic rays impact the Earth, which in turn leads to decreased cloud formation and warmer temperatures.

The link between cosmic rays and global warming was first proposed by two Danish scientists in 1996, and was immediately denounced by the IPCC.

But CERN scientist Jasper Kirkby, a British experimental physicist, accepted the Danes' theory. He told the scientific press in 1998 that it “will probably be able to account for somewhere between half and the whole of the increase in the Earth's temperature that we have seen in the last century.” It took Kirkby nearly 10 years to convince the CERN bureaucracy to proceed with his plan to create the chamber that replicates the Earth's atmosphere and has produced the recent results.

But CERN “remains too afraid of offending its government masters to admit its success,” observes Solomon, author of “The Deniers: The World-Renowned Scientists Who Stood Up Against Global Warming Hysteria, Political Persecution, and Fraud.” CERN told Kirkby and his team to downplay the results by stating “that cosmic radiation is only one of many parameters.”

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Solomon concludes: “CERN, and the Danes, have in all likelihood found the path to the Holy Grail of climate science. But the religion of climate science won’t yet permit a celebration of the find.”

1. In the first two paragraphs of the text it is said that
 - a) there is convincing evidence that the Global Warming is not man-made.
 - b) there is convincing evidence that the Global Warming is man-made.
 - c) there is no convincing evidence of whether the Global Warming is man-made or not.
 - d) Al Gore and the IPCC won’t be celebrating the Global Warming.

2. The scientists have proven that
 - a) cosmic rays affect the formation of clouds in the Earth’s atmosphere.
 - b) carbon emissions affect the decay of clouds in the Earth’s atmosphere.
 - c) cosmic rays affect the World Wide Web.
 - d) the Sun determines the temperature on Earth by emitting cosmic rays.

3. In 1966, the IPCC
 - a) created the cosmic rays theory.
 - b) readily agreed with the cosmic rays theory.
 - c) had serious doubts about the cosmic rays theory.
 - d) strongly disagreed with the cosmic rays theory.

4. The problem that CERN faces now, according to Solomon, is that
 - a) it is too late for the cosmic rays theory to be recognized.
 - b) it is too early for the cosmic rays theory to be recognized.
 - c) the governments cannot accept the cosmic rays theory.
 - d) CERN cannot accept the cosmic rays theory.

5. In the conclusion, Solomon suggests that
 - a) the cosmic rays theory has no potential.
 - b) the cosmic rays theory has great potential, but it cannot be used now.
 - c) the cosmic rays theory uncovers all mysteries of climate science.
 - d) the cosmic rays theory is a more of a myth than a reality.

Task 2. *Put the 5 paragraphs of the text in the logical order. Put the appropriate capital letters according to the logically correct order into the table on the answer-sheet (10 points).*

The last paragraph is divided into the phrases which should also be put in the logically correct order. Put the appropriate numbers according to the logically correct order into the table on the answer-sheet (10 points).

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A. Sherlock Holmes shares the majority of his professional years with his good friend and chronicler Dr. John H. Watson, who lives with Holmes for some time before his marriage in 1887, and again after his wife's death.

B. Despite the mysterious and elusive character, she remains one of the key characters in the series, since she is referred to on several occasions, although appearing in only one work. Nevertheless, as Doyle remarked to muse Joseph Bell, "Holmes is as inhuman as a Babbage's calculating machine and just about as likely to fall in love". The only joy Holmes derives from the company of women is the problems they bring to him to solve.

C. Nevertheless, Holmes's friendship with Watson is his most significant relationship. In several stories, Holmes's fondness for Watson—often hidden beneath his cold, intellectual exterior—is revealed. For instance, in "The Adventure of the Three Garridebs", Watson is wounded in a confrontation with a villain; although the bullet wound proves to be "quite superficial", Watson is moved by Holmes's profound reaction.

D. Watson has two roles in Holmes's life. First, he gives practical assistance in the conduct of his cases; he is the detective's right-hand man, acting variously as look-out, decoy, accomplice and messenger. Second, he is Holmes's chronicler (his "Boswell" as Holmes refers to him). Most of the Holmes stories are frame narratives, written from Watson's point of view as summaries of the detective's most interesting cases. Holmes is often described as criticising Watson's writings as sensational and populist, suggesting that they neglect to accurately and objectively report the pure calculating "science" of his craft.

E. Apart from that, Holmes seems to remain unruffled, cold and impregnable to emotions that might interfere with the workings of his mind. With an exception of Irene Adler, a character introduced in "A Scandal in Bohemia" who, according to Watson, was always referred to by Holmes as "the woman". Holmes himself is never directly quoted as using this term and even mentions her name in other cases.

F.

1. All of the techniques advocated by Holmes later became reality, but were generally in their infancy at the time Conan Doyle was writing.

2. Sherlock Holmes remains a great inspiration for forensic science, especially for the way his acute study of a crime scene yields small clues as to the precise sequence of events.

3. Such evidence is used to test theories conceived by the police, for example, or by the investigator himself.

4. He makes great use of trace evidence such as shoe and tire impressions, as well as fingerprints, ballistics and handwriting analysis, now known as questioned document examination.

5. This is supported by the fact that in many of his reported cases, Holmes mentions the way the crime scene has been contaminated by others, especially by the police, emphasizing the

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critical importance of maintaining its integrity—a now well-known feature of crime scene examination.

БЛОК II. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ (20 баллов)

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with words of the same root as the ones in the box (there are 2 odd words in the box).

Google Ate My Brain

CONNECT	DIGIT	EXPLAIN	RELATE	RESEARCH	BEHAVE
DOMINATE	FIND	REPLACE	DEPEND	ADVANCE	EVOLVE

Gone are the days when vampires sucked blood, and zombies attacked human brains. Welcome to the 1. _____ era where binary digits replace medieval horrors. Just when some of the conspiracy theorists were fantasizing about Google's plans for world 2. _____, scientists made a startling discovery.

Studies conducted by a team of scientists at Columbia University have yielded that with the rise of information accessibility tools like search engines, the functioning of the human brain has been altered. From remembering significant bits of information, it now remembers where to find that information on-line. This means that very often, the mind does not store data that it knows is easily available on the Internet.

According to one of the 3. _____, Betsy Sparrow, The World Wide Web has turned into "an external memory source that we can access at any time". Such a change in the brain's processing might suggest that human 4. _____ on the computer has increased to the extent of man having a symbiotic 5. _____ with computer tools. People tend to remember less at the expense of knowing where the information can be found. In other words, instead of remembering the name of every U.S. President, we now remember *where* we can find those names on Google ("external memory"). It has become so commonplace to look up the answer to any question the moment it occurs, it can feel like going through withdrawal when we can't find out something immediately. We are seldom offline unless by choice and it is hard to remember how we found information before the Internet became a ubiquitous presence in our lives.

Perhaps relying on external memory isn't such a bad thing, unless your smartphone runs out of battery. The experience of losing our Internet 6. _____ becomes more and more like losing your head. People crave to remain plugged in to know what Google knows.

While critics are busy having their 'Aha-we-told-you-so' moment, this may not be such a bad thing after all – depending upon how you look at it, of course. Some people believe that this development is detrimental to the human mind, while others argue that it is part of the human mind's 7. _____ and adaptation to the requirements of the 21st century.

If you are an active user of computers and the Internet, think about how technology has changed your 8. _____. Are you as attentive as you were before your life shifted towards computers, or has your attention span reduced?

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From prosthetic limbs to artificial eyes, kidneys and hearts, science is actively helping reduce physical limitations of the human body. These bionic implants, aided with 9. _____ computing technologies, may lead to breakthroughs in human faculties of reasoning and decision-making. The result? Quite possibly – the creation of a 10. _____ for the human brain. We would no longer “go to” Google – we would merely think, and Google would fetch an answer. Optimists claim that it does not mean that humans would become more robot-like, rather, more knowledgeable and intelligent human beings. And, if you don't believe, GOOGLE it!

Task 2. *Think of one word which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.*

1.
 - Christmas is a very busy time, and you have to _____ a table in advance in this restaurant.
 - Dorian was familiar with the area, he knew it like a _____.
 - We used every trick in the _____ to finish the project on schedule.

2.
 - If you _____ up a new company, this means that you have just closed your old company down.
 - If some bad weather has _____ in, this means that the bad weather has started and has become permanent.
 - If you are _____ up by somebody, this means that they have deliberately deceived you.

3.
 - She is an icon of style – her purse and shoes are always a good _____.
 - After the first game he cut loose and won the _____ easily.
 - I feel like smoking a cigarette, could you oblige me with a _____?

4.
 - The costumes were placed on _____ in the museum.
 - There was a huge plasma _____ in the lobby.
 - From an early age some children _____ a talent for singing.

5.
 - “Who’s going to take the _____?” – the Chairman asked.
 - She asked the agent to find her an apartment on the upper _____.
 - I was so embarrassed that I wanted to sink through the _____.

Блок III. СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ КОМПОНЕНТ (20 баллов)

For questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which realia best fits each gap (it can be a word or a phrase).

Like humans some countries and their people have their distinctive nicknames and each of them deserve some attention. Thus, ___1___ is the oldest known name of the island of Great Britain. Today, it is still sometimes used poetically to refer to the island or England in particular.

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The term ___2___ is a colloquialism which is variously construed either to refer to Australia and New Zealand, or Australia alone. The term comes from the fact that these countries are located in the southern hemisphere, 'below' many other countries on the globe.

The ___3___ is a national symbol of New Zealand, and the association is so strong that the name of this bird is used all over the world as the colloquial name for New Zealanders. Aussie is Australian slang for ___4___. In Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Canada and Ireland, the word is pronounced with a /z/ sound; however, in the United States, it is most often pronounced with a /s/ sound. The term ___5___ has several interrelated meanings, referring to people from the United States. Outside the US it is used to refer to people from the US in general, whereas within the US it refers to people originating in the northeastern US. “___6___” is a popular American song which cemented the word in the American vocabulary as a synonym for the Southern United States. ___7___ is a racial descriptor for Native Americans and one of the colour metaphors for race used in North America and Europe since European colonisation of America. The term ___8___ has both geographical and linguistic associations. Geographically and culturally, it often refers to working class Londoners, particularly those in the East End. Linguistically, it refers to the form of English spoken by this group. ___9___ is a national personification of Britain in general and England in particular, especially in political cartoons. ___10___ is a term for a common soldier in the British Army that was already well established in the 19th century, but is particularly associated with World War I.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 A Britannia | B White Cliffs | C Albion |
| 2 A Upside Down | B Down Under | C There Beneath |
| 3 A Ostrich | B Kiwi | C Emu |
| 4 A Australians | B Austrians | C East Germans |
| 5 A Gringo | B Bobby | C Yankee |
| 6 A Dixie | B Alabama | C Mississippi |
| 7 A Redneck | B Redskin | C Redface |

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8 A Cockney

B Jargon

C Pidgin English

9 A John Doe

B John Bull

C John Hancock

10 A Jeremy Day

B Private Jack

C Tommy Atkins

Блок IV. WRITING TASK (30 баллов)

DANGEROUS SPORTS SHOULD BE BANNED

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Why or why not? Write 120 – 150 words in the space below and then transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

ANSWER KEY

Блок 1. ЧТЕНИЕ (30 баллов)

Задание 1 (за каждый ответ – 2 балла)

1	A
2	A
3	D
4	C
5	B

Задание 2 (за каждый ответ – 2 балла)

6	A		11	2
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7	D		12	4
8	C		13	3
9	E		14	1
10	B		15	5

Блок II. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ (20 баллов)

Задание 1 (за каждый ответ – 1 балл)

1	DIGITAL
2	DOMINATION
3	RESEARCHERS
4	DEPENDENCE
5	RELATIONSHIP
6	CONNECTION
7	EVOLUTION
8	BEHAVIOUR
9	ADVANCED
10	REPLACEMENT

Задание 2 (за каждый ответ – 2 балла)

1	BOOK
2	SET
3	MATCH

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4	DISPLAY
5	FLOOR

Блок III. СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ КОМПОНЕНТ (20 баллов)

(за каждый ответ – 2 балла)

1	C
2	B
3	B
4	A
5	C
6	A
7	B
8	A
9	B
10	C