

Олимпиада «Покори Воробьевы горы» 2012-2013

для школьников 10-11х классов

по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ языку (очный тур)

Вариант 1

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 (10 points).

Vincent Van Gogh was born in Groot Zundert, in the Netherlands on March 30, 1853, to parents Theodorus van Gogh, a preacher, and Ana Cornelia Carbentus. In 1869 at the age of 16, Van Gogh began a career, not as a painter, but as an art dealer with the firm Goupil&Cie. He spent 7 years at Goupil&Cie where daily contacts with works of art kindled his appreciation of paintings and drawings. Gradually Vincent lost interest in his work and decided to try his hand teaching at a Catholic School for boys. His growing interest in religion and his desire to help the poor eventually drove him to become a clergyman. In 1878 he became a lay preacher in one of the most impoverished regions in Western Europe. He was sent to the coal-mining district of The Borinage in Belgium. Vincent sympathized with the poverty-stricken miners and gave away most of his food and clothing to ease their burdened lives. His extreme commitment to the miners drew disfavor from the church, which dismissed him of his post. Vincent however, did not want to leave the place. He decided to remain with the miners and began to paint them and their families, chronicling their harsh conditions.

Soon after, thanks to his brother's financial help, Vincent Van Gogh decided to go to Brussels in 1880 to begin his studies in art. During the next 10 years this outstanding artist created around 872 paintings. In 1882 Vincent began living with Clasina Maria Hoornik, also known as Sien, and her children, in The Hague. Their volatile personalities and the strain of living in complete poverty resulted in a stormy relationship. Vincent was devoted to Sien and her children, but art always came first. As his drawing and painting skills advanced, his relationship with Sien deteriorated and they parted ways in September 1883.

In 1886 Vincent and his brother Theo decided to move to Paris. There Van Gogh met Paul Gauguin and various other artists, who had a tremendous impact on his ongoing evolution as an artist. However Vincent never felt truly happy in large cities such as Paris. So soon after his coming to France he decided to settle in Arles, Provence in the south of this country, where he rented a studio and invited Paul Gauguin to live with him. In December 1888 Vincent experienced a psychotic episode in which he cut off a piece of his left ear. After this episode he was in and out of asylums for the next year. It was thought that Van Gogh was actually epileptic and that is why people thought he had fits of insanity throughout his life. He painted one of his best-known paintings, *Starry Night*, during one of his stays in the asylum. In mid-1890 Vincent left the asylum and spent the last few months of his life in Auvers, a small town in France. It is known that on July 27, 1890, Vincent Van Gogh shot himself in the chest. Two days later he died with his younger brother by his side. He left behind a wonderful array of paintings that make him one of the most influential and admired painters of our time.

1. Van Gogh became a clergyman due to
 - a) his interest in art.
 - b) his developing enthusiasm in Christianity.
 - c) the Goupil&Cie art dealer firm.
 - d) his teaching at the Catholic School for boys.

2. Van Gogh's attitude to the miners led to
 - a) his making friends with many of them.

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- b) his giving all his money to the miners' families.
 - c) losing his post.
 - d) his living in poor conditions.
3. Vincent and Clasina's relationship was stormy because
- a) he hated her.
 - b) he was not interested in her children.
 - c) they lived in poor conditions.
 - d) she did not understand his art.
4. Vincent moved to Arles because
- a) Gauguin let him live in his house there.
 - b) he did not want to live in a big city.
 - c) his brother made him go there.
 - d) he wanted to meet other artists there.
5. Van Gogh first went into an asylum after he
- a) was said to be epileptic.
 - b) injured his ear.
 - c) he injured his chest.
 - d) painted Starry Night.

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).

A. In 1921, The American Foundation for the Blind was organized and Helen was invited to be a spokesperson for the organization. She traveled extensively with Anne Sullivan and Polly Thomson, another one of her aids, giving speeches and raising funds for the blind and related causes. Along with her many books and other writings, this was to become her life's work. On October 20 1936, Helen Keller's beloved teacher died. Although greatly affected by this loss, it did not hinder Helen's volunteer work. She continued travelling the world with Polly, trying to raise money for the American Foundation for the Overseas Blind.

B. Helen learned the finger spell patterns but she could not relate them to names for objects. This changed one day with a trip to the water pump. Anne placed one of Helen's hands under the water coming from the pump and spelled WATER repeatedly on Helen's free hand. Suddenly Helen had a realization; the letters were a way of referring to the liquid coming from the pump! She finally understood that words were related to things. Keller was so impressed that she wanted to learn the name of everything around her and on that same day she learned 30 new words.

C. In 1900, Helen enrolled at Radcliffe College, Harvard's college for women. During her college years she wrote her first book, an autobiography titled "The Story of my Life", with the help of editor John Albert Macy. It was published in 1903. On June 28 1904, Helen Keller became the

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first deaf-blind individual to graduate from Radcliffe College, completing a Bachelor of Arts degree.

D. There was no stopping Helen after that. Anne taught Helen to read with raised letters and with Braille, and later to write with both ordinary and Braille typewriters. She eventually learned to understand what people were saying by touching their lips and throat. She also wanted to learn to speak but unfortunately, since her vocal chords were not properly trained, her speech did not develop far.

E. Helen Keller, an inspiration to all, was an advocate for the blind, deaf and disabled. She was born on June 27 1880 to parents Captain Arthur Henley Keller and Kate Adams Keller, in Tuscumbia, Alabama. She was born healthy, with full sight and hearing until tragedy struck her at the young age of 19 months old. She contracted a life-altering disease, believed to be scarlet fever or meningitis, which left her blind, deaf and mute. Her family found no method to educate her until the age of six when they sought advice from Alexander Graham Bell, an activist in deaf education. Bell suggested they contract the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston and request that they try to find a teacher for Helen. Anne Sullivan was chosen and sent to Tuscumbia to begin tutoring Helen right away. Anne became a live-in teacher and immediately began to use finger spelling, the tracing of words on the palm, in Helen's hand to name objects.

F.

1. On October 1961, Helen Keller's public life was drawn to a close when she suffered the first of a series of strokes.

2. She died peacefully in her sleep at the age of 88 on June 2 1968.

3. In 1953, the documentary film about Helen's life, "The Unconquered", won an Academy Award.

4. Her legacy lives on as Foundations are formed to continue the work of conquering blindness.

5. Helen Keller received many awards throughout her lifetime including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, which was given to her by President Lyndon B. Johnson.

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).

The Runaway cookie

ICE	FAME	COMMON	WEST	CHILD	CONTINENT	ALLEGE
BELIEVE	CREATE	BATTER	GREED	DECORATE		

Did you know that the 1._____ runaway Kolobok, a fat bun who skips his way through the forest followed by some 2._____ pursuers desperate to gobble him up, has a 3._____ counterpart? It's the gingerbread man! In fact, so many different countries and cultures have a fairy tale which is similar to Kolobok, featuring either a runaway pancake, a gingerbread man on the loose or a fleeing rice cake.

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In St. Nicholas tale, a 4._____ old woman bakes a gingerbread man who leaps from her oven and runs away. The woman and her husband fail to catch him. The gingerbread man then outruns several farm workers and farm animals. The tale ends with a fox catching and eating the gingerbread man.

A gingerbread man is a form of gingerbread cookie, commonly presented at Christmas. The traditional gingerbread man may be presented plain, dressed with chunks of sugar or 5._____, or with candies forming his major features. Gingerbread women are also made, although the gingerbread man is far more common. Many holiday decorations incorporate the gingerbread man. Conventionally, the gingerbread man is made with legs slightly apart and arms outstretched, and many consumers have traditions about which order the extremities are eaten in.

The gingerbread man 6._____ first appeared in the court of Queen Elizabeth I, who presented courtiers with gingerbread likenesses of themselves. The Queen's habit of jesting with her court makes this tale 7._____. This example of the gingerbread man was probably darker and more savoury than the version we are accustomed to, as well as thicker and more cake-like. Elizabeth's cooks relished opportunities for lavish decoration, and the gingerbread men she handed out may have included gold leafing and other outlandish 8._____ features.

The gingerbread man also has a long history in 9._____ Europe, where he appeared as a Christmas tree decoration and in elaborate holiday scenes. The gingerbread man often had a gingerbread house to live in, with gingerbread animals, trees, and decorations made from candies and sugar. Especially in Germany, gingerbread Christmas decorations are often quite elaborate, stemming from a 16th century tradition of fanciful gingerbread 10._____, inspired by Grimm's Fairy Tales and the story of Hansel and Gretel. In the 17th century, Nuremberg, Germany, became known as the gingerbread capital, thanks to the elaborate gingerbread scenes that the bakers of that city would create, which included complex gingerbread houses, animals, and people decorated with gold leaf, foil, and other decorations. The gingerbread man probably reached his zenith during this period, when only professional gingerbread bakers were supposed to make gingerbread, except during the Christmas season when the rules were relaxed.

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

- We _____ across this little restaurant when we were out walking.
 - The policewoman _____ up to him and asked to see his passport.
 - Richard _____ up with a really strange idea the other day.
- How much money did you _____ last year?
 - At the moment he's got to _____ a great effort to pay off his debt. What _____ is his car? – I guess it's Nissan.
- Grass is always greener on the other side of the _____.
 - He did not even attempt to fight back. He was just trying to _____ his head from blows.
 - He is a master of _____ – he always wins the competitions.
- Hopefully the _____ will be strong enough to swell the sails of our frigate.
 - Don't trust him – his words mean nothing, he is just a bag of _____!
 - Please remember to _____ your watch, or you will oversleep again!
- The _____ of 3 is 9.
 - There are one or two good hotels in the main _____.
 - Most of the workers think they're getting a _____ deal.

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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).

The British1..... clearly has great power of survival; it is certainly the oldest institution of government in the United Kingdom. It appeared some four hundred years before the Parliament and three centuries before the first2..... and an almost unbroken line of kings and queens can be traced back for over a thousand years.

Queen Elisabeth II herself is descended from the Saxon monarchs who united England in the ninth century and from3....., whose victory at4..... brought the Normans to power in 1066. She has reigned for over forty years, epitomizing the role of a constitutional monarch in an age of republics and presidents.

The only break in the continuity of the monarchy occurred over three hundred years ago, when in 1649, the defeat of Charles I at the swords and guns of Oliver Cromwell's parliamentary army led to Britain becoming a republic.

In 16605..... son, Charles II, was restored to the throne and Britain has remained the monarchy ever since. Charles II, King of England (1660-85), Scotland and Ireland (1649-85), as a 12-year-old took part in the battle of Edgehill, and in 1645 was placed in nominal command of the Royalist forces in the south-west. When his father was executed three years later, he was proclaimed king of Edinburgh and Dublin, and in 1650 he gained Scottish support. The following year he invaded England and was seriously injured at Worcester, hiding in the Royal oak at Boscobel, while making his escape.

A pragmatic man, concerned to re-establish the claim of the6..... house to rule a troubled kingdom, Charles experimented with a variety of domestic political strategies.

The admiration that he felt for the7....., notably Louis XIV – seems to have been tempered by concern for British interests. Despite promising, in the secret clauses of the treaty of8..... (1670), which committed England and France to declare war on Holland, he never wholeheartedly committed himself to the support of France.

Charles, a patron of the arts and sciences, founded the Royal Observatory in 1675 and supported the9..... society, whose early members included Robert Hooke, Robert Boyle and Sir Isaac Newton. Charles was the personal patron of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect who helped rebuild London after the Great10..... and who constructed the Royal Hospital Chelsea, which Charles founded as a home for retired soldiers in 1682.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | A trade | B monarchy | C church |
| 2 | A court | B principality | C county |
| 3 | A Richard III | B Henry II | C William the Conqueror |
| 4 | A the Waterloo | B the Battle of Hastings | C the river Cam |
| 5 | A Charles's | B William's | C Henry's |
| 6 | A Stewart | B Tudor | C Plantagenet |
| 7 | A Spanish | B French | C Dutch |
| 8 | A York | B Lancaster | C Dover |
| 9 | A Literary | B Theatrical | C Royal |
| 10 | A War | B Revolution | C Fire |

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Блок IV. WRITING TASK (30 баллов)

WORLD GOVERNMENTS SHOULD CONDUCT MORE SERIOUS CAMPAIGNS AGAINST SMOKING.

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	B
2	C
3	C
4	B
5	B

Задание 2 (за каждый ответ – 2 балла)

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

Блок II. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ (20 баллов)

Задание 1 (за каждый ответ – 1 балл)

1	FAMOUS
2	GREEDY
3	WESTERN
4	CHILDLESS
5	ICING
6	ALLEGEDLY
7	BELIEVABLE

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8	DECORATIVE
9	CONTINENTAL
10	CREATIONS

Задание 2 (за каждый ответ – 2 балла)

1	CAME
2	MAKE
3	FENCE
4	WIND
5	SQUARE

Блок III. СОЦИОКУЛЬТУРНЫЙ КОМПОНЕНТ (20 баллов)

(за каждый ответ – 2 балла)

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