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**ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА УЧАСТНИКА
ОЛИМПИАДЫ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ СПбГУ**

2016–2017

заключительный этап

Предмет (комплекс предметов) Олимпиады Иностранные языки

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

1. Comment on the following extract.

THE FUTURE OF TEXT

“The future of text is”

That is the most basic, fundamental and important part of the future of text; that text will continue to be.

Text is not going away.

We will have perfect speech-to-text and text-to-speech, which will improve our working and leisure lives, but the acts of writing and editing and the acts of reading and analysis will also continue as visual activities where we manipulate symbols.

The flowery, blossoming picture is that in the future, text will be free flowing and eminently shapeable. The author will have fine grained control of presentation, with annotations, links, other media and formatting as desired. The reader will be able to break the authors presentation at will and recombine and reflow to generate new meaning and new insights, keeping references and connections intact.

In the future text will be under our control.

But don't forget, the future of text will be what we make it - we will have to fight for the future of text. Search for "the future of text" and you won't find much on the future of the written word. You'll find articles on text messaging and how text relates to other media. But little on innovation of the written word. We have to fight to give the written word the respect and innovation it deserves.

In this extract the author claims that
text will always forever remain an existing part
and important part of our culture, and emphasises
the need to respect as well and innovate it.
I totally agree with this statement, as, in my

Opinion, the written word is, and will remain, ~~a~~ a major way of sharing information. In the next ^{few} decades, however, our understanding of "text" might change beyond recognition due to the advent of technology. New facilities will be open for both the readers and the writers. The former might even be able to "edit" the text as they read it, whereas the latter will find new ways of presenting their ^{information} ~~text~~. To prove this, it is enough to observe the changing of the written world throughout the ages. However, the innovations need to be brought, therefore, it is necessary to look for new facilities for ~~the~~ text, as mankind has always done, and then ~~it~~ will continue to evolve into its new forms.

10.

2. Write the appropriate ending to the story given below.

after Ambrose Bierce

An Insurance Agent was trying to induce a Hard Man to Deal With to take out a policy on his house. After listening to him for an hour, while he painted in vivid

colours the extreme danger of fire consuming the house, the Hard Man to Deal With said:

"Do you really think it likely that my house will burn down inside the time that policy will run?"

"Certainly," replied the Insurance Agent; "have I not been trying all this time to convince you that I do?"

"Then," said the Hard Man to Deal With, "why are you so anxious to have your Company bet me money that it will not?"

The Agent was silent and thoughtful for a moment; then he drew the other apart into an unfrequented place and ...

... And ~~said~~ whispered to him, in a ^{low,} mysterious voice: "Now, now. This, my good man, is how it works. You take out a policy on your house, ~~and~~ and, if it burns, which it ^{will} definitely ~~do~~ do, we return you ~~you~~ pay you back. ~~No~~ No one ever wonders, why it is so - it simply happens. So, - the Agent ~~at~~ made a dramatic gesture with his hand, - you wouldn't like it if you broke one of the fundamental laws of our universe, ~~would~~ ^{would} you? Now, let's proceed with our deal, shall we?"

The Hard Man to Deal With stared blankly at him, and, after a moment's silence, answered hesitantly: "Well, if that is the case, ... ~~all~~ I'd better take out this policy of yours."

As the Insurance Agent drove home in his car, he couldn't resist wondering, whether the Hard Man to Deal With was right. After all, ~~nothing~~ ~~kept him~~ there seemed to be little logic in this whole business. He sighed ^{and} switched on the radio, the dull voice of the newscaster carrying over his thoughts.

10

3. Underline the mistakes and write the correct words above each mistake.

The First "Plagiarists"

+ The Roman poet Martial lived from 40 AD to somewhere between 102 and 104

+ + AD. Though he wasn't an immediate star, by around 80 AD he had started to have success, which continued until much later in his life.

However, Martial, like many poets in the era, found that his work was being copied and recited wholesale by other poets with attribution. This was a very common act during the time as poets, generally, were more expected to be able to recite and rely ^{on} earlier works than create original ones.

But Martial wasn't content to stand aside and let others take his work. Without the

+ copyright law or any legal recourse ^{resource}, he used the tool he had ^{was} available to him,

+ his words. He wrote several verse aimed at copycats, including this quip from an alleged ³plagiarist, Fidentinus.

+ 'Fame has it that you, Fidentinus, recite my books to the crowd as ~~if~~ no other than your own. If you're willing that they be called mine, I'll send you the poems for

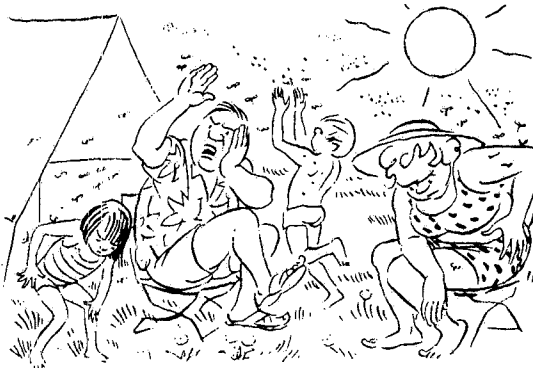
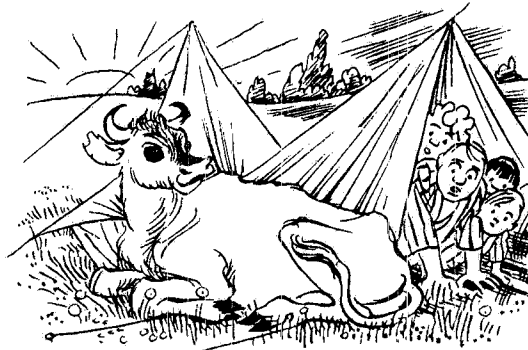
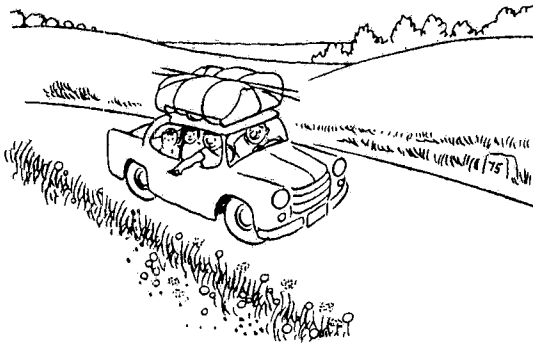
+ free. If you want them to be called yours, buy this one, so that they won't be my.^{mine}'

It was in one of those poems that he first used the Latin word "plagiarius" to describe a seemingly unnamed literary thief.

7

4. Comment on the story in pictures.

Camping



"There is no place like home," they say. This proved to be right for the Johnsons, who, one Sunday morning, decided to go camping. As they drove in their car ~~in~~ in the countryside, Mr. Johnson grinned, and said to the beaming children: "It will be the best ~~week~~ week in our lives!" ~~At~~ No sooner had they found a lovely lawn, than they put on their swimming suits and went for a quick swim in the nearby river. They all went to bed, happy looking forward to a week ~~of~~ full of fun. ^{in their tent}

On Monday they all woke up wet and irritated. The rain poured down on them, and they spent all their day crouching ~~under~~ under the tent. On Tuesday, a gust of wind ~~blew~~ blew away their tent. On Wednesday it was freezing. On Thursday morning they were woken up by a cow, who had obviously thought that the entrance to their tent was the best place to have a rest.

On Friday they had to fight off clouds of mosquitoes. xxx

As Mrs. Thompson poured the tea, and the family sat back in the safety of their house, they all agreed, that camping was, indeed, delightful. ^{But} "But I don't think we should do it ever again," said Mrs. Thompson, smiling, and everyone thought this was the best decision they had made in the past week.

5. Comment on the following statement:

"Spoon feeding in the long run teaches us nothing but the shape of the spoon."

- E.M. Forster

In my opinion, ^{what} E.M. Forster had in mind ^{when} ~~was~~ saying this phrase, was that ~~a~~ a person

will never learn ~~anyt~~ to do anything by themselves if everything is done for them. I ~~am~~ ~~a~~ certainly agree with this statement, ~~wh~~ which can be proved by many examples. For instance, my classmate, Kristina, ~~is not~~ has only Als ~~for~~ for her Maths homework, which, presumably, is done for her by her brother. That is the reason for her getting bad marks for all the tests, - ~~when~~ ^{when} she's had no practice, how is she supposed to learn anything? ~~It~~

All in all, I ~~find~~ ^{believe} this statement to be true, as if we do not do anything ourselves, we will learn nothing, and I have ~~exper~~ ^{exper}, sadly, experienced this law myself.

10

6. If a deaf person is born deaf, what language do they think in? Do you happen to have any clues? Write down your ideas.

I am sure, that all of us sometimes think not in words, but in images. This might be true for the deaf. As they have heard no language, ~~it~~ seems only natural that they ~~can't~~ can't say ^{any} something aloud in their head. Therefore, they must think either with images ~~and~~ ~~or~~ with words, which are "written", i.e. they imagine letters and words ~~as~~ as they look on paper. (naturally, in their native language)

10.

7. Place names are historically and socially prominent in British culture. Do your best to combine the catchy phrases with their suitable place names.

Example:

Lombard Street to a _____ orange.	CHINA
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1.	From <u>Timbuktu</u> to Kalamazoo	Timbuktu	+
2.	_____ was not built in a day	Rome	+
3.	To kiss the _____ stone	Coventry	-
4.	The Tower of _____	Babel	+
5.	The road to _____	Naples	-
6.	To carry coal to _____	Newcastle	+
7.	To be sent to _____	Blarney	-
8.	To see _____ and die	Damascus	-
9.	To fight like _____ cats	Kilkenny	+
10.	To cross the <u>Rubicon</u>	Rubicon	+

Place names: *Babel, Blarney, Coventry, Damascus, Kilkenny, Naples, Newcastle, Rome, Rubicon, Timbuktu*

8. These are among the best and world-famous phrases. Where did they come from and/or who were their authors?

	Phrases	Origin/Author
1.	A thorn in the flesh	O. Wilde —
2.	Leap out of the frying pan into the fire.	Ch. Dickens —
3.	Love is blind	Miguel de Cervantes W. Shakespeare +
4.	Lord, keep my memory green	Miguel de Cervantes —

5.	Always forgive your enemies, nothing annoys them so much.	O. Wilde
6.	Let there be light!	The Bible
7.	Man does not live by bread alone	Miguel de Cervantes The Bible
8.	The best people to work for are me, myself and I	Ch. Dickens W. Shakespeare
9.	A plague on both your houses	W. Shakespeare
10.	To Have and Have Not'	E. Hemingway

Origin/Author: The Bible, W. Shakespeare, O. Wilde, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, E. Hemingway, Ch. Dickens

9. Name up to 10 surviving British traditions, customs and superstitions that are directly connected with British climate and weather.

1. Drag snowballs / build a snowman / go ice-skating every winter

2. The celebration of Spring. (Maypole)

3. gardening

4. The harvest festival

5. Halloween - (pumpkins, etc)

6. W.M. o' the whisps, Red caps, Selkies (Loch Ness monster)

7. the groundhog day

8. Winter Solstice

9. Summer Solstice

+ 10. Songs, poems, children's rhymes about weather
hazhorn and masetel for Christmas

+ very specific English food (pudding, toad-in-the-hole, ...)

10. This year Queen Elisabeth II has become the longest reigning monarch in the world. Do you happen to know some special facts about the Queen? 10

1. How many years has Elisabeth II reigned in Britain and what is her jubilee called? Diamond; 60~~5~~ in February

2. What is the Queens' full name? Elisabeth

~~Henrietta~~ Windsor

3. What are the Queen's parents names? George

4. How many children has the Queen got and what are their names? 2 sons

William

5. When are the Queen's birthdays? 23 March

6. What is the line of succession to the British throne? → Prince Charles →

oldest son

7. Other than English, which language can the Queen speak fluently? _____

French

8. What does the Queen give her staff for Christmas? presents

sweaters

9. What is the Queen's favourite colour? yellow

10. What pet names does Duke of Edinburgh call the Queen by?