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**ПИСЬМЕННАЯ РАБОТА УЧАСТНИКА
ОЛИМПИАДЫ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ СПбГУ
2016–2017**

заключительный этап

Предмет (комплекс предметов) Олимпиады английский язык

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80 №



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.

The main idea of this extract is the immortality of text.
Even when technologies are upgraded, we will be still using text to
read and to write. I agree with it. Writing ~~is~~ is definitely ~~the~~ one of
the fastest ways of transporting the information from your brain to the paper
text words. And reading is the fastest way of getting information.

Nowadays text is everywhere. All the names of shops, restaurants, cafes and organizations are in text and it is impossible to change it. In addition text is the only thing that helps deaf people to live. It is the

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All in all, I would say that text maybe will be less popular in the future, but it will survive.

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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 ...

said "Is this your wifes bedroom?"

"Yes..." replied the Hard Man to Deal with.

"Do you know" said the Insurance Agent, "that this room is extremely dangerous to live in?... You would get some money if something happened with the room."

"What do you mean?" said the Hard Man to Deal with.

"You know, everything is possible, isn't it?" the Insurance Agent calmly said with a slight smile on his face.

The Hard Man to Deal with was silent and his face showed no emotions for some time then he suddenly said

"I want to take out a policy on my house! And I hope that it will help me. Do you understand what I mean?"

The Insurance Agent replied "I do". He ~~received~~^{got} the money, ~~and~~ gave the insurance and said "See you soon, Mr...".

That was one more successful deal made by the best Insurance Agent in England.

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

The First "Plagiarists"

† The ^{Roman} roman poet Martial lived from 40 AD to somewhere between 102 and 104 AD. Though he wasn't ^{immediately} immediate star, by about 80 AD he started to have success, which continued ^{till} until much later in his life.

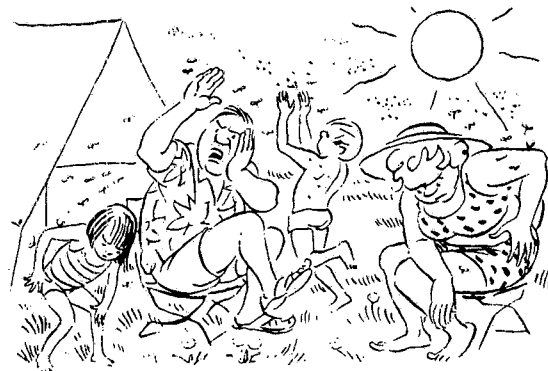
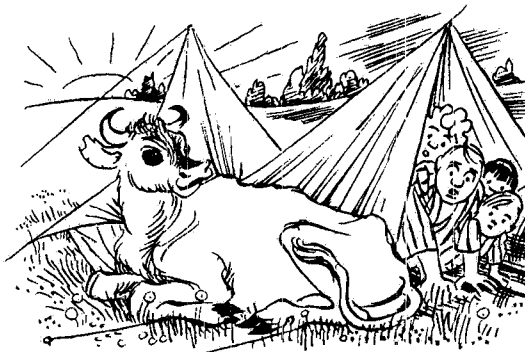
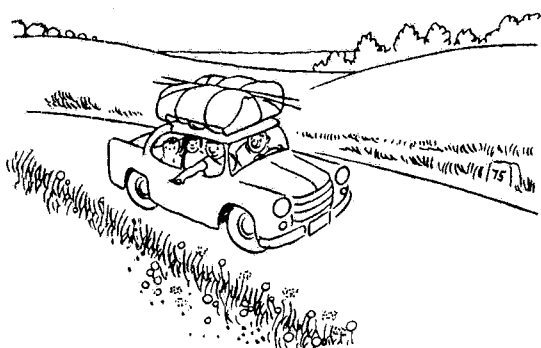
However, Martial, like many poets in the era, found that his work was being copied ^{without} and recited wholesale by other poets with attribution. This was a very common act during the time as poets, generally, were more expected to be able to recite and ^{rely on} rely earlier works ^{than} than create original ones.

But Martial wasn't content to stand away and let others take his work. Without copyright law or any legal recourse, he used the tool he ^{had} had had available to him, † his words. He wrote several ^{verses} verse aimed at copycats, including this quip from an alleged plagiarist, 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 ^{mine} my.'

4. Comment on the story in pictures.

Camping



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

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The Brownes wanted to go ^{on} camping for a long time. Finally they decided to do it. They packed everything they needed, and headed for the place they had chosen. When they arrived at the destination, they built up the tent and made some pictures. They were very happy, until the rain started it started to rain. It was raining heavily. The rain was changed by the strong wind, which blew away their tent. 2 hours later in the night they rebuilt their tent and started to drink tea. They were in a very bad mood, so they fell asleep very fast.

In the morning they saw that something was left on their tent and they smelled the awful perfume of it. They left the tent and saw that it was a cow. They were very surprised. They made it go away. They hoped that they would have one normal day, but there were too much insects near their tent, that it was impossible to have a rest.

When they came back home, they promised that they would never go ^{on} camping again.

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5. Comment on the following statement:

"Spoon feeding in the long run teaches us nothing but the shape of the spoon."
- E.M. Forster

I understand this statement in the way that if we are always helped by others we won't learn anything. For example,

Sp If we are cheating on the Pearson's, we won't learn anything
accept the skill of cheating. It is very bad for us.

Sp I am totally agree with E.M. Forster, because if we are were
spoon feeding from the ~~begin~~ birth we will would be disabled people

So It is better to do everything by yourself do have better results.

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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 think it depends on the country the person was born in. The parents of a deaf child are able to teach him the language they speak by ~~se~~ showing the thing, the world and asking him to pronounce a word.

SpA When he can a word right / parents will stop him and say that he is correct. Sooner or later, he will be able to speak the language and to think in it.

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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 _____ to Kalamazoo	Timbuktu	+
2.	_____ was not built in a day	Rome	+
3.	To kiss the _____ stone	Blarney	+
4.	The Tower of _____	Babel Babel	+
5.	The road to _____	Damascus	+
6.	To carry coal to _____	Newcastle	+
7.	To be sent to _____	Coventry	+
8.	To see _____ and die	Naples	+
9.	To fight like _____ cats	Kilkenny	+
10.	To cross the _____	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	The Bible The Bible
+	2. Leap out of the frying pan into the fire.	Miguel de Cervantes
+	3. Love is blind	W. Sh. Shakespeare
+	4. Lord, keep my memory green	Ch. Dickens

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

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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.

- Sp 1. It is unlikely to open an umbrella at home.
- Sp 2. The weather on Candlemas Day predicts the weather for the several following weeks.
3. Morris Dancing
4. The Notting Hill carnival
5. When a cat sneezes, it is going to rain
6. When a black cat crosses the road, luck is on the way
- Sp 7. When a cat washes its face, the weather (rather) will be fine.
8. If a person drinks a lot, he is a very rich person.

9. An apple a day keeps a doctor away.
10. People throw different use-old things from the window on Christmas.

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?

1. How many years has Elisabeth II reigned in Britain and what is her jubilee called? 65 years. $\frac{1}{2}$
2. What is the Queens' full name? Elizabeth Alexandra Mary +
3. What are the Queen's parents names? King George VI +
Queen Elizabeth
4. How many children has the Queen got and what are their names? 4 children +
Edward, Andrew, Charles, Anna
5. When are the Queen's birthdays? 11.07.1926 and 24.04.1926 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. What is the line of succession to the British throne? Windsor $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Other than English, which language can the Queen speak fluently? _____ +
French language
8. What does the Queen give her staff for Christmas? Flowers +
9. What is the Queen's favourite colour? Blue colour +
10. What pet names does Duke of Edinburgh call the Queen by?
Lilibet -