

# Олимпиада «Ломоносов 2019-2020»

Очный тур по английскому языку

8-9 классы

г. Москва

## КЛЮЧИ

### Блок 1. 10 БАЛЛОВ

1. cut
2. dance
3. dry
4. deep
5. even
6. out
7. jump
8. go
9. fly
10. white

### Блок 2. 10 БАЛЛОВ

1. associated
2. points
3. referring
4. draw
5. attributed
6. applies
7. plays
8. connects
9. produce
10. forms

### Блок 3. 10 БАЛЛОВ

1. well
2. the
3. one
4. no
5. last
6. has
7. was
8. its
9. as
10. to

### Блок 4. 20 БАЛЛОВ

the UK	Australia	Canada	the USA
Stonehenge	Sydney Opera House	Parliament Hill	Statue of Liberty
Ben Nevis	the Great Barrier Reef	The Horseshoe Falls	Yellowstone National Park
Manchester	Canberra	Ottawa	Chicago
Boris Johnson	Scott Morrison	Justin Trudeau	Donald Trump
John Bull	wombat	maple leaf	bald eagle

### Блок 5. 10 БАЛЛОВ

1. D I am writing to you from my ship.
2. E I have something interesting to tell you.
3. F I told him about our journey to the North Pole.
4. G Then he ate some soup and slept.
5. C He wants to come to the North Pole with us.
6. I Then, when he was not so hungry and cold, we had some interesting conversations.
7. A And here I am, looking for the North Pole.
8. H Then he was silent and went to bed.
9. J When I have done that, I will send it to you.
10. B But I think it will also be very interesting.

## **Блок 6. 40 БАЛЛОВ**

### **Критерии оценки эссе:**

Содержание, впечатление на читателя – **5 баллов**

Структура, связность, стиль, коммуникативная цель (найти сходства и различия, объяснить, аргументировать), формальные требования – **5 баллов**

Грамматика – **20 баллов** (вычет 2 балла за 1 ошибку; артикли, пунктуация и правописание – 1 балл за 1 ошибку)

Лексика – **10 баллов** (вычет 2 балла за 1 ошибку)

- Рекуррентные ошибки вычитываются один раз
- Эссе не соответствует теме – вычет 40 баллов (ответ далее не проверяется)
- Количество слов менее 150 – вычет 2 балла за каждые 10 слов

### **Задание:**

**Read the following encyclopedic articles on two very important British statesmen.**

**Write your essay** on their impact on the history of Great Britain.

- 1) Introduction: write in general about the importance of an outstanding politician on their country. Can one person change their country significantly?
- 2) Paragraph one: find similarities between the life and influence of the given statesmen.
- 3) Paragraph two: find differences in the life and influence of the given statesmen.
- 4) Conclusion: State whose impact is more significant providing arguments for your point of view.

Write your essay in **150-170 words**.

## Alfred the Great

The course of English history would have been very different had it not been for King Alfred. He won renown both as a statesman and as a warrior and is justly called “the Great.”

The England of Alfred's time was a country of four small Saxon kingdoms. The strongest was Wessex, in the south. Born in about 848, Alfred was the youngest son of Ethelwulf, king of Wessex. Each of Alfred's three older brothers, in turn, ruled the kingdom. Alfred was by temperament a scholar, and his health was never robust.

Nevertheless in his early youth he fought with his brother Ethelred against Danish invaders. Alfred was 23 when Ethelred died, but he had already won the confidence of the army and was at once acclaimed king in 871. By this time the Danes, or Vikings, had penetrated to all parts of the island. Three of the Saxon kingdoms—Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia—had one after another fallen to the Danish invaders.

Under Alfred's leadership, the Saxons again found courage. The worst crisis came in the winter of 877, when the Danish king, Guthrum, invaded Wessex with his army. In 878 Alfred was defeated at Chippenham, where he was celebrating Christmas, and was forced to go into hiding.

A few months later he forced Guthrum to surrender at Chippenham. The Danes agreed to make the Thames River and the old Roman road called Watling Street the boundary between Alfred's kingdom and the Danish lands to the north. The treaty, however, did not assure permanent peace. The Danes assaulted London and the coast towns repeatedly. In about 896 they finally admitted defeat and ceased their struggle for a foothold in southern England.

Alfred was much more than the defender of his country. He took a keen interest in law and order and was concerned with the improvement of the cultural standards of his people. He encouraged industries of all kinds and rebuilt London, which had been partly destroyed by the Danes. He collected and revised the old laws of the kingdom. He invited learned men from other countries to instruct the people because even the clergy of Wessex no longer knew Latin, the international language of the church. He established a school similar to the Palace School of Charlemagne.

The “books most necessary for all men to know” were translated from Latin into English so that the people might read them. Alfred himself took a part in preparing the translations. The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* was probably begun under his direction.

## Winston Churchill

Many call Winston Churchill one of the greatest statesmen in the history of the United Kingdom. He was a gifted journalist and a courageous soldier. As a writer, he earned the Nobel Prize for Literature.

In 1895, Churchill entered the Fourth Hussars, a famous regiment of the British Army. He spent his first leave as a reporter in Cuba for a London newspaper.

Next Churchill went to India, where he served as a soldier and journalist. In 1898, he joined the British Army in The Sudan and participated in the battle of Khartoum. His early books *The Story of the Malakand Field Force* (1898) and *River War* (1899) were based on his dispatches, or official messages, from these two countries.

In 1899, Churchill resigned from the military to enter politics and make a living as a writer. He ran as a candidate for the Conservative Party but lost by a narrow margin.

At the start of the Boer War in South Africa in 1899, Churchill received an assignment as a reporter. Soon after he arrived in South Africa, he was taken prisoner. He escaped from the military prison less than a month later, however. This made him a hero in the eyes of the country.

With his new fame, Churchill won a seat in Parliament when he returned to England in 1900. Even Churchill's opponents had to agree that he was a hard worker. He held various offices. He became undersecretary for the colonies in 1906, and two years later he received his first position in the Cabinet, the group of advisers to the prime minister.

In 1911, Churchill was made Lord of the Admiralty, the head of the British Navy. The government was concerned at that time because Germany had been building up its navy. Churchill ordered the British fleet to be ready for war. He also worked hard to reorganise the Navy. He built a fine staff, obtained heavier guns and faster battleships, and developed the Royal Air Force. When World War I broke out in 1914, Churchill's Navy became Britain's first powerful force against Germany.

After the war, Churchill continued to serve as an MP. During that time, he wrote hundreds of newspaper articles and several more books.

Also during the 1930s, Churchill warned his country repeatedly of the growing danger from Germany under Adolf Hitler's rule. Britain was exhausted by war and focused on internal affairs, however. Churchill's warnings were not popular.

After Germany invaded Poland in September 1939, Britain declared war on Germany. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain appointed Churchill to his old post as head of the Navy. Eight months later, in May 1940, Chamberlain was forced to resign. Churchill succeeded him as prime minister.

When Churchill took office, the German military was sweeping through Europe. Churchill committed himself and the nation to an all-out war until victory was achieved. His courage gave confidence to Britain throughout the war, and he made many inspiring speeches that kept up the country's morale.

When other countries joined the war, Churchill helped plan the overall war strategy of the Allied forces. (The Allies consisted of France, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Soviet Union and China.) Churchill was against the Communist policies of the Soviet Union, but he worked with Soviet leader Joseph Stalin to defeat the common enemy, Germany.

The government led by Churchill broke up soon after World War II ended in Europe. The opposition Labour Party won the general election of 1945, and Churchill was forced to resign. He then entered Parliament as leader of the

Alfred died at the age of about 51 in 899. He was in no sense a true king of England, for he ruled less than half of the island. After his death, however, his capable son, Edward the Elder, and his grandsons extended their rule over all of England.

new opposition. In 1951 he brought the Conservative Party back into power, beginning a new term as prime minister. In 1953, he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II and received the Nobel Prize for Literature. Churchill retired as prime minister in 1955. The next year he completed his last literary work, the four-volume *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* (1956–58).