

**ЗАДАНИЯ**  
для проведения школьной (гимназической, лицейской) олимпиады по  
учебному предмету “Английский язык”  
X класс

Могилёв 2022

## Part A. Lexical- Grammar Test

### 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form. (15 points)

We 1(try) river water once, later on in the season, but it 2(be/not) a success. We 3(come) down stream, and 4(pull) up to have tea in a backwater near Windsor. Our jar 5(be) empty, and it 6(be) a case of going without our tea or taking water from the river. Harris 7(be) for chancing it. He 8(say) it must be all right if we 9(boil) the water. He 10(say) that the various germs of poison present in the water would be killed by the boiling. So we 11(fill) our kettle with Thames backwater, and 12(boil) it; and very careful we 13(be) to see that it 14(do) boil.

We 15(make) the tea, and just 16(settle down) comfortably to drink it, when George, with his cup half-way to his lips, 17(pause) and 18(exclaime):

“What’s that?”

“What’s what?” 19(ask) Harris and I.

“Why that!” 20(say) George, looking westward.

Harris and I 21(follow) his gaze, and 22(see), coming down towards us on the sluggish current, a dog. It 23(be) one of the quietest and peace fullest dogs I ever 24(see). I never 25(meet) a dog who 26(seem) more contented – more easy in its mind. It 27(float) dreamily on its back, with its four legs stuck up straight into the air. It 28(be) what I should call a full-bodied dog, with a well-developed chest. On he 29(come), serene, dignified, and calm, until he 30(be) abreast of our boat, and there, among the rushes, he 31(easy up), and 32(settle down) cosily for the evening.

George 33(say) he 34(not/ want) any tea, and 35(empty) his cup into the water. Harris 36(not/ feel) thirsty, either, and 37(follow) suit. I 38(drink) half mine, but I 39(wish) I 40(have.../ not.)

I 41(ask) George if he 42(think) I 43(be) likely to have typhoid.

He 44(say): “Oh, no;” he 45(think) I 46(have) a very good chance indeed of escaping it. Anyhow, I should know in about a fortnight, whether I 47(have) or 48(have/ not).

(Jerome K. Jerome. A Peaceful Dog)

### 2. Choose the right article where necessary. (10 points)

“George Elephant” – called (1)... clerk in (2)... court; and (3)... small man with (4).. Glasses was brought. “Are you (5) ... George Elephant?” asked (6)...clerk.

“I’m”.

“You are charged with (7)... murder that you at (8)... Golders Green on (9)... 19<sup>th</sup> day of (10)... January 1948 murdered Jane Elephant. Now, say you? George Elephant, are you guilty or not guilty?

“Not guilty”.

“Very well”, said (11)...Judge. “You may sit down”.

Only (12)...few people were interested in (13)... case. (14).... Facts as stated were very simple. On (15)... 20<sup>th</sup> of (16).... January (17).... Prisoner had walked into (18)... police station. “I have cut my wife’s throat”, he said. “She is quite dead”.

(From “The Name” by H. Cecil)

### 3. Fill in the gaps with the proper preposition. (10 points)

- 1) My mother had six girls and called them all ... flowers.
- 2) We can get rid ... the real evidence ... him.
- 3) What happens ... us is largely determined by factors ... our control.
- 4) Maths is no longer a prime requirement ... a career ... accountancy.
- 5) They are busy ... the discussion of the recent information ... air pollution.
- 6) A professor recently came \_\_\_\_ an unknown poem by Shakespeare while he was looking through an old book.
- 7) That photograph is really \_\_\_\_ of focus. It’s really blurry and I can’t tell who is in the picture.
- 8) We are on the second floor in the dining room now. ...\_... it there used to be a bedroom of the countess and ...\_... it you can see the famous orangery which has been carefully kept for two centuries already.
- 9) I haven’t heard \_ him for ages. He went \_ Canada two years ago, but I don’t know if he is \_ Canada now or somewhere else.
- 10) These concepts have been formulated ... answer ... these questions.

### 4. Give the response or supply the appropriate stimulus utterance to the given response. ( 2 points)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ .  
– *Well, good luck and stay calm.*

a) I’m taking an exam tomorrow.  
the tickets for the play.

b) I’m doing very well at school.  
right.

c) I was lucky to get

d) I’m afraid you were

2. *When can I take holiday this year?*

a) It's for you.

b) How you like.

c) At your wish.

d) It's up to you.

**5. Use the word that fits in the space. (12 points)**

Film and literature exert a strong influence on how people think of animals, with fictional versions often far 1)..... from 2)..... Sharks are not 3)..... killers. Snakes are not 'evil'. In addition, the majority of pandas, no matter what the films say, are not masters of Kung Fu. "We've turned pandas into goofy, 4)..... characters," says Ami Vitale, National Geographic photojournalist, who photographed the bears over three years in China's Sichuan province. "We're used to 5)..... them as 6)..... toys and in story books, but that's not actually how they are at all. It's a creature that's very elusive, quiet and solitary."

How animals are 7)..... matters, especially as the loss of wild 8)..... around the world is bringing people and animals into closer contact, and as other human activity, from poaching to the exotic pet trade, is driving many species towards 9)...... Animals are threatened by humans, rather than being a threat to humans.

Photography is one of the ways we can see real, complex and often incredible animal 10)..... and characteristics. It's also where we can understand the damage we're inflicting on the natural world

Every day, we're bombarded with images, from adverts to Instagram. But a powerful photo can still break through. "It's wonderful to look at a beautiful image but it has to have 11)....., I want people to look at a photo, and feel empathy and 12)...... Photography is the greatest 13)...... It transcends country, culture, religion, background and language."

(By Graeme Green, 9th June 2020, BBC News)

A) PERCEIVED

B) CARTOONISH

C) SEEING

D) REALITY

E) STUFFED

F) VENGEFUL

G) REMOVED

H) MEANING

I) EXTINCTION

J) HABITAT

K) COMMUNICATOR

L) UNDERSTANDING

M) BEHAVIOR

**6. Complete each sentence with the correct form of one of the phrasal verbs below. (5 points)**

|            |          |           |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| run out of | fall for | set up    |
| stand for  | make out | turn down |

1. We offered him \$ 2,000 for the painting, but he ..... us .....
2. Debbie ..... Martin as soon as she met him because he was so handsome.
3. Do you know what UFO .....
4. We've ..... sugar again! Go and buy some!
5. They couldn't ..... which the right house was in the fog.
6. He borrowed money from the bank to ..... his new business.

### **Part B. Listening and Comprehension Test**

**1. Listen to the text and do the following exercises.**

#### **The Nobel Prize in Literature**

The Nobel Prize in Literature is awarded annually to an author from any country who has, in the words of Alfred Nobel, produced «the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency». The «work» in this case generally refers to an author's work as a whole, not to any individual work, though individual works are sometimes cited in the awards. The Swedish Academy decides who, if anyone, will receive the prize in any given year and announces the name of the chosen laureate in early October.

The original citation of this Nobel Prize has led to much controversy. In the original Swedish, the word idealisk can be translated as either «idealistic» or «ideal». In earlier years the Nobel Committee stuck closely to the intent of the will, and left out certain world-renowned writers such as Leo Tolstoy and Henrik Ibsen for the Prize, probably because their works were not «idealistic» enough. In later years the wording is interpreted much more liberally, and the Prize is awarded, as is often argued that it should be, for lasting literary merit. The choice of the Academy can still generate controversy, particularly for the selection of lesser-known writers (or writers working in avant garde forms) such as Dario Fo in 1997 and Elfriede Jelinek in 2004.

The Nobel Prize is not the sole measure of literary excellence and lasting worth. Critics of the prize point out that many prominent writers have not been awarded the prize, or even been nominated.

Each year the Swedish Academy sends out requests for nominations of candidates for the Nobel Prize in Literature. Members of the Academy, members of literature academies and societies, professors of literature and language, former Nobel literature laureates, and the presidents of writers organizations are all allowed to nominate a candidate. However, it is not possible to nominate oneself.

Thousands of requests are sent out each year, and about fifty proposals are returned. These proposals must be received by the Academy by February 1, after which they are examined by the Nobel Committee. By April, the Academy narrows the field to around twenty candidates, and by summer the list is reduced further to some five names. In October that year, members of the Academy vote, and the candidate who receives more than half the number of votes is named the Nobel Laureate in Literature. The process is similar to those of other Nobel Prizes. The prize money of the Nobel Prize has been fluctuating since its inauguration but as present stands at 10 million Swedish kronor. The winner also wins a gold medal and a Nobel diploma.

*(from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)*

Controversy-спор, разногласие

Sole-единственный

Fluctuate-колебаться

**1. Read the statements and mark them as true or false. (5 points)**

1. The Nobel Prize in literature is awarded annually to an author from Europe, who in the words of Alfred Nobel, produced “the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency”.
2. There is no any controversy in choosing the name of the laureate.
3. The Nobel Prize is not the sole measure of literary excellence and lasting worth.
4. Critics of the prize point out that many prominent writers have not been awarded the prize.
5. The presidents of writers’ organizations are not allowed to nominate a candidate.
6. The prize money of the Nobel Prize hasn’t been fluctuating since its inauguration.

**2. Chose the correct variants according to the text. (10 points)**

1. The .... decides who, if anyone, will receive the prize in any given year and .... the name of the chosen laureate in early October.
2. The Nobel Prize is not ..... of literary excellence and lasting .....
3. However, it is not possible to nominate .....
4. By April, the Academy narrows the field to around twenty candidates, and by summer the list .... further to some five names.
5. The winner also wins .... and .....

**3. Answer the questions. (10 points)**

1. When is the name of the Nobel Prize laureate chosen?
2. Critics of the prize point out that many prominent writers have not been awarded the prize, don't they?
3. Who allowed to nominate a candidate?
4. How many requests are sent out each year?
5. How many votes does the candidate have to receive to become the Nobel Prize laureate in Literature?
6. Is the process of voting similar to these of other Nobel Prizes?

## **Keys.**

### **Part A.**

#### **1.**

1) tried, 2) was not, 3) were coming, 4) had pulled, 5) was, 6) was, 7) was, 8) said, 9) boiled, 10) said, 11) filled, 12) boil, 13) were, 14) did, 15) had made, 16) were setting, 17) paused, 18) exclaimed, 19) asked, 20) said, 21) followed, 22) saw, 23) was, 24) have ever seen, 25) have never me, 26) seemed, 27) was floating, 28) was, 29) came, 30) was, 31) eased up, 32) settled down, 33) said, 34) didn't want, 35) emptied, 36) did not feel, 37) followed, 38) has drunk, 39) wished, 40) had not, 41) asked, 42) thought, 43) was, 44) said, 45) thought, 46) had, 47) had, 48) had not.

#### **2.**

1) -a, 2) -the, 3) -a, 4) – , 5) – , 6) -the, 7) -the, 8) -the, 9) -the, 10) –, 11) -the, 12) --a, 13) -the, 14) -the, 15) - the, 16) –, 17) –the, 18) –the.

#### **3.**

1) after; 2) of, against; 3) beyond; 4) for, in; 5) with, on; 6) across; 7) out; 8) above, below; 9) from, to ,in; 10) in, to.

4. 1) a, 2) d.

#### **5.**

1) G (REMOVED), 2) D (REALITY), 3) F (VENGEFUL), 4) B (CARTOONISH), 5) C (SEEING), 6) E (STUFFED), 7) A (PERCEIVED), 8) J (HABITAT), 9) I (EXTINCTION), 10) M (BEHAVIOR), 11) H (MEANING), 12) L (UNDERSTANDING), 13) K (COMMUNICATOR).

#### **6.**

1) turned us down, 2) fell for, 3) stands for, 4) run out, 5) make out, 6) set up.

### **Part B.**

1. 1) False; 2) False; 3) True; 4) True; 5) False; 6) False.

2. 1) Swedish Academy.... Announces; 2) the sole measure.... worth.; 3) oneself; 4) is reduced; 5) a gold medal .... a Nobel diploma.

3. 1) The name of the Nobel Prize laureate is chosen in early October.; 2) Yes, they do; 3) Members of the Academy, members of literature academies and societies, professors of literature and language, former Nobel literature laureates, and the presidents of writers organizations are allowed to nominate the candidate.; 4) Thousands of request are sent out each year.; 5) The candidate who receives more than half the number of vote is named the Nobel laureate in literature.; 6) The process is similar to those of other Nobel Prizes.

### Список использованной литературы

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