**ЗАДАНИЯ (тестовые)**

**второго тура олимпиады школьников по \_*английскому языку***

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| Ф.И.О. | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Адрес проживания | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Название и номер учреждения образования | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Класс, группа  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Номер телефона (мобильный, домашний)  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Секция  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Адрес электронной почты для обратной связи | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Ответы предоставляются **ТОЛЬКО** в электронном виде.

**Olympiad 2020**

**Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Lexical-Grammar Test**

**Ex. 1.Choose the correct answer.**

1. The surrounding waters moderate temperatures year-round, making the UK \_\_\_\_\_ in winter and \_\_\_\_\_ in summer than other areas at the same latitude.

**A** warm, cool

B the warmest, the coolest

**C** more warmer, more cooler

D warmer, cooler

1. One of the\_\_\_\_dangers for birds is the popularity of ordinary housecats, which prey \_\_\_\_ many bird species.

**A** worse, on

B bad, at

**C** baddest, to

D worst, upon

1. Rivers in central and eastern Britain tend to flow and \_\_\_\_ all year long because they are fed by the frequent rain.

**A** slowly, steadily

B slow, steadily

**C** slowly, steady

D slow, steady

1. Britain responded to the Boston Tea Party with the Intolerable Acts of 1774, which closed the port of Boston until Bostonians \_\_\_ for the tea.

**A** would pay

B would not pay

**C** paid

D would have paid

1. Britain was regarded as a cold, remote, and distant part of the ancient Roman Empire in the first few centuries AD, so relatively \_\_\_ Romans were motivated to move there for trade, administrative, or military reasons.

**A** few

B a few

**C** many

D a lot

1. By the end of the 20th century, English \_\_\_ a true world language.

**A** had become

B became

**C** will become

D was become

1. The population of the UK tends \_\_\_\_\_ slowly.

**A** to continue growing

B continuing to grow

**C** continuing growing

D to continue to have grown

1. Scottish people appreciate the Scottish accent so much they insist the BBC \_\_\_\_ programs with Scottish-accented speakers.

**A** should carry

B will carry

**C** have carried

D carried

1. By courage, by winning, and by attention to his men, Napo­leon bound them to him; without this, they his demands.

**A** would never have met

B never have met

**C** would never meet

D must never have met

1. At times I would begin to feel his presence: when I arrived someplace, it often seemed as if he \_\_\_\_\_.

**A** had only just departed

B has only just departed

**C** only just departed

D would only have just departed

11. The British fought in a huge, hostile territory. They \_\_\_\_ the cities and control the land on which their army stood, but they the American colonists.

**A** had to occupy, hadn’t to conquer

**B** should occupy, must not conquer

**C** could occupy, could not conquer

**D** may have occupied, must not have conquered

12. It snows infrequently in the south, and when it \_\_\_\_\_ it is likely \_\_\_\_ wet, slushy, and short-lived.

**A** goes, to be

**B** does, being

**C** goes, being

**D** does, to be

13. Governor Townshend drew up new taxes on imports (tea, lead, paper, glass, paint) that Americans \_\_\_\_\_ receive only fromBritain.

**A** must

**B** could

**C** should

**D** need

14. \_\_\_\_ was an unexpected heavy snowstorm when I arrived \_\_\_\_ Vienna.

**A** It, in

**B** It, at

**C** There, in

**D** There, at

15. Portuguese began exploring the western coast of Africa, hoping to find a route to the \_\_\_\_\_ of Asia by going around the southern tip of the continent.

**A** The, rich

**B \_\_\_\_**, rich

**C** The, riches

**D \_\_\_\_**, riches

1. I am satisfied \_\_ your results, as I make no doubt you are with \_\_\_\_\_ .

**A** by, me

B with, me

**C** at, mine

**D** with, mine

1. I his check long ago if I could be sure it\_\_\_\_ good.

A would have cashed, was

B would cash, were

C will cash, were

D had cashed, was

1. The first true detective stories \_\_\_\_ in the 1840s by American author Edgar Allan Poe.

**A** have been written

B had written

**C** were written

**D** had been written

1. Most medical students find their third year too full of new things\_\_\_\_\_.

A to learn

B learning

C to have learnt

D having learnt

1. more than \_\_\_\_ half of the native languages in this country survive today.

**A** Few, a

B Little,

**C** Fewer,

**D** Less, a

**Ex. 2. Complete the sentences using the words in their appropriate form.**

*tend, revise, fluent, press, psychology, reluctance, guide, efficiency, opportune, acquire, frequent, perform*

Students are under enormous (1) … to learn huge amounts of vocabulary but they are rarely given (2) … as to how to go about it. They have a (3) … to try and learn long lists by heart, but this is hardly the most (4) … approach to the problem. The golden rule is to do lots of (5) … at regular intervals. Secondly, students should concentrate on words with the highest (6) …, particularly every day words which also improve the students` spoken (7) …. They should also take every (8) … to use the words in communication – there is considerable (9) … evidence that learners who like using the foreign language improve their oral (10) … and their overall (11) … of the language much more rapidly than students who are (12) … to practice the language in real situations.

**Ex. 3.Think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.**

Television is great (1) \_\_\_\_\_ learning English. The pictures (2) \_\_\_\_ it easier to understand than radio and because you can (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ who's talking, you get a better idea of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ people mean. Just watch their "(5) \_\_\_\_\_ language"! Watch programmes that you (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_ enjoyable and entertaining – whatever you watch will help you to (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_ your English.

Here's the guide to learn as much as (8) \_\_\_\_\_ while watching English television. **Only (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_ programmes you find interesting**. Learning English should be fun – not something you (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to force yourself to do.

**Keep a notebook** near to your television, so that you can (11) \_\_\_\_\_ down any new words or expressions that you (12) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Don't worry (13) \_\_\_\_\_\_ you don't understand everything** – English television is normally aimed at native English language (14) \_\_\_\_.

**Even cartoons and children's programmes are useful** when learning English and quiz shows are useful for learning how to ask and answer (15) \_\_\_\_\_\_ in English.

**(16) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a note** of television programmes and presenters that you find easy to understand and try to watch them regularly. Doing (17) \_\_\_\_\_\_ will increase your confidence and give you a (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of achievement.

**READING**

**Ex. 4. Read the text. Choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text.**

Nobel’s Prize

The general principles governing awards were laid down by Alfred Nobel in his will. In 1900 supplementary rules of interpretation and administration were agreed upon between the executors, representatives of the prize awarders, and the Nobel family and were confirmed by the king in council. These statutory rules have on the whole remained unchanged but have been somewhat modified in application.

Sometimes a prize is withheld until the following year; if not then awarded it is paid back into the funds, which happens also when a prize is neither awarded nor reserved. Two prizes in the same field can thus be awarded in one year — i.e., the prize with­held from the previous year and the current year’s prize. If a prize is declined or not accepted before a set date, the prize money goes back to the funds. Prizes have been declined, and in some instances governments have forbidden their nationals to accept Nobel Prizes. Those who win a prize are nevertheless entered into the list of Nobel laureates with the remark “declined the prize.” Motives for nonacceptance may vary, but the real reason has mostly been external pressure; e.g., Hitler’s decree of 1937 forbade Germans to accept Nobel Prizes because the Peace Prize to Carl von Ossietzky in 1935 was taken as an affront. In some cases, the refuser has later explained his situation and on application received the Nobel gold medal and the diploma — but not the money, which had reverted to the funds.

Prizes are withheld or not awarded when no worthy candidate in the meaning of Nobel’s will can be found or when the world situation prevents the gathering of information, required to reach a decision, as happened during World Wars I and II. The prizes are open to all, irrespective of nationality, race, creed, or ideology. They can be awarded more than once to the same recipient. The ceremonial presentations for physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, and economics take place in Stockholm; and that for peace takes place in Oslo, on December 10, the anniversary of Nobel’s death. The laureates usually receive their prizes in person; each presents a lecture in connection with the award ceremonies.

1. **It follows from the text that**

**A** there was an agreement between Nobel and the King of Sweden about the principal rules of awarding prizes.

B the Nobel family confirmed the principal rules of award­ing prizes.

 **C** the foundations of the principal rules were laid down by Nobel in his will.

 D the Nobel family confronted Nobel’s will.

1. **Which of the following is inconsistent with the text?**

 **A** A person can be awarded two prizes in the same field in one year.

 B If a prize is not awarded, the money comes back to the funds.

 **C** A person can refuse a prize.

 D A prize can be declined.

**3. The statement that disagrees with the text is**

 **A** prizes are accepted on a set date.

 B a person who refuses a prize is entered in the list of Nobel laureates.

 **C**a person who declines a prize can later receive the medal and the money.

 D a government can force a person to decline a prize.

**4. Which statement contradicts the text?**

 **A** Prizes may be awarded during wars.

 B Ideology or religion cannot influence the decision of the committee.

 **C** To commemorate Nobel’s memory, prizes are awarded on the 10th of December on the day of his birth.

 D Prizes in medicine are awarded in Stockholm.

**5. The text lacks mentioning a prize in**

**A** literature.

B mathematics.

**C** economics.

D peace.

**Signature \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Total score\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**