### **Олимпиада по английскому языку «Школа Максимовича»-2021**

**1. Using the words from the box once only, make six common signs, notices or warnings.**

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| --- |
| KEEP OFF NO IN PROGRESS YOUR HEAD EXAMINATION  PLEASE QUEUE SILENCE THE GRASS VACANCIES  MIND DO NOT LEAVE OTHER SIDE BAGS UNATTENDED |

(*3 points*)

**2. Each sentence has an idiom in which one word is incorrect. Find the idiom and use the correct word.**

1. I’m afraid she’s got the wrong end of the rope. Let me explain what really happened, I hope you’ll believe me not her.
2. I dropped a plate when I told Bill that American coffee was too weak, I didn’t realise he was American.
3. We don’t really know what the right answer is; this is just a search in the dark.
4. I feel a bit under the cup today, I think I’ll stay in bed. I’ll be fine tomorrow.
5. He’s looking at the wrong date; it was last week it happened, not this week. He must be thinking of something else.
6. Come in Bob, here, have this armchair. Take the boots off your feet.
7. When it comes to misunderstanding everything Norman really takes the prize. I’ve never met anyone quite like him.
8. I can’t take on even more responsibility. I’ve enough on my arms as it is!
9. Politicians are always making promises, but they are just birds in the sky.
10. He just flew off the porch when I mentioned it. He has such a short temper!
11. 100 pounds is just the drop in the glass compared with how much profit the bank makes every year.
12. Ted is a real image off the old block; his father was just the same, totally lazy.

(6 *points*)

**3. Read the following headlines and find a word from each headline which matches one of the words in the box in meaning**.

1 NEW INTEREST RATES BOOST SAVINGS

2 FILM STAR TO WED VICAR

3 MORE STRIFE AT FACTORY

4 BY-PASS PLANES GET GO-AHEAD

5 STORMS HIT REGION

6 BLAZE AT LOCAL SCHOOL

7 MOTHER’S PLEA

8 HUSBAND’S FINAL VOW

9 PRISONERS’ SECRET PLOY

10 NEW BID TO CONQUER EVEREST

|  |
| --- |
| affect approval attempt clever activity conflict encourage fire  marry promise request |

(5 *points*)

**4. A Piece of History. Read the text and do the puzzle.**

The United Kingdom, the UK, and Britain are all proper terms for the entire nation, although the term 'Britain' is also often used when talking about the island of Great Britain. The use of the term 'Great Britain' to refer to the entire nation is now outdated: the term 'Great Britain', properly used, refers only to the island of Great Britain, which does not include Northern Ireland. The term 'England' should never be used to describe Britain, because England is only one part of the island. It is always correct to call people from England, Scotland, or Wales British, although people from England may also properly be called English, people from Scotland Scottish, and people from Wales Welsh.

The separation of Britain from the continent had a tremendous impact on the British nation. For centuries the British felt safe and secure protected by the Channel, and no foreign army has ever invaded the country since the Norman Conquest in the 11th century.

In the UK there are nearly 105 females to every 100 males. The average life expectancy is 72 years for men and 78 years tor women.

In Britain the Queen is not only the head of state, but also the 'symbol of the nation's unity'. The royal title of the Queen is: "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith".

The flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, adopted in 1801, is officially called the Union Flag, because it embodies the emblems of the three countries under one Sovereign. The flag is made up of three crosses on a blue and white ground. The central red cross on a white ground is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England. The white diagonal cross on a blue ground is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. The red diagonal cross on a white ground is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. St. David is the patron saint of Wales, but the symbol of Wales is not reflected in the Union Flag, as when the flag appeared Wales was already united with England. The Welsh flag, a red dragon on a white and green ground, dates from the 15" century. The Union Flag is commonly known as the Union Jack. This name reflects the history of the state: 'Union' means the union of England and Scotland in 1606 and 'Jack' means the flag flown at the jack staff (a small flag- staff) of ships to show their nationality.

In the Royal Coats of Arms the shield shows the various royal emblems of different parts of Britain: the three lions of England in the first and fourth quarters, the lion of Scotland in the second and the harp of Ireland in the third. It is surrounded by a garter bearing the motto "Evil be to him who evil thinks", which symbolizes the Order of the Garter, an ancient order of knighthood of which the Queen is Sovereign. The shield is supported by the English lion and the Scottish unicorn and is surmounted by the Royal crown. Below it appears the motto of the Sovereign, "God and my right". The plant badges of the United Kingdom – rose, thistle and shamrock - are often displayed beneath the shield.

The British Constitution comes from a variety of sources. The main ones are: statutes such as the Magna Carta of 1215 and the Act of Settlement of 1701; laws and customs of Parliament, political conventions; case law; constitutional matters decided in a court of law. Amendments to Britain's unwritten Constitution are made by a simple majority support in both Houses of Parliament to be followed by the Royal Assent.

Supporters of the unwritten constitution believe that it allows for flexibility and change to occur without too many problems. Those who want written constitution believe that it should be codified so that the public has access to it – as opposed to just constitutional experts who know where to look and how to interpret it.

The Great Britain is often referred to as the 'Mother of Parliaments' because it was the first in the Western world to introduce a workable body, an assembly of elected representatives of the people with the authority to resolve social and economic problems by free debate leading to the making of law. The British Parliament was the model for most other parliamentary systems, and its Acts created many other parliaments. Many nations with parliaments have to some degree emulated the British three-tier model. Most countries in Europe and the Commonwealth have similarly organized parliaments with a largely ceremonial head of state who formally opens and closes Parliament, a large elected lower house and a smaller, upper house. One of the fundamental principles of the British unwritten Constitution is the sovereignty of Parliament. It means that Parliament has unlimited power in the legislative and executive spheres and that there is no institution that can declare its acts unconstitutional. In other words, Parliament can act as it pleases: to make or change any law, to prolong its own life beyond the normal period without consulting the electorate, etc. But in practice, however, Parliament does not make use of its supremacy in this way. Its members bear in mind their responsibility to the electorate.

The Lord Chancellor presides over the House of Lords as its Speaker and is sitting on a large couch known as the Woolsack, a symbol surviving from the 14h century when wool was England's staple trade.

**Look at the puzzle below. Go back to the text and scan it for the words which are equivalent in meaning to the following definitions. Complete the puzzle and find a key word in the center boxes.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. An imaginary animal like a white horse with a long straight horn growing on its head, the official national animal of Scotland.
2. The Union Jack consists of them.
3. The group of people who are elected to make and change the laws of a country.
4. A short sentence or phrase that expresses the aims and beliefs of some organisation.
5. A very large square cushion, on which the Lord Speaker sits in the House of Lords.
6. A country that has a king or queen as head of state.
7. The flag of this UK country isn't represented in the national flag of the UK.
8. The title of the person whose job is to control the discussions in a parliament.
9. The national musical instrument of Ireland.
10. Connected with the act of making and passing laws.
11. The system of laws and basic principles that a country is governed by.
12. A British rank and title that are given to a man as an honour for achievement or for doing good things.

*(6 points)*

**5. Choose the only correct option in each sentence.**

1. I suggest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

A. to meet;

B. we meet;

C. us to meet;

D. us to meeting

2. They blamed the failure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the company.

A. on;

B. at;

C. for;

D. with

3. I am trying to get my friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an Apple laptop.

A. to buy;

B. buy;

C. into buying;

D. buying

4. She may have missed the train, in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ case she won't arrive for another hour.

A. what;

B. which;

C. that;

D. -

5. Although friendly at first, the Aborigines soon changed their attitude when they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. made to work;

B. were made working;

C. were made to work;

D. were made working

6. At times, I had to take a taxi, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for class.

A. for not to be late;

B. for not being late;

C. so not being late;

D. so as not to be late

7. The unexpected is usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unbelievable.

A. that brings the;

B. which brings;

C. what brings;

D. what brings the

8. Tired \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, I tried to help them.

A. as was I;

B. that I was;

C. that was I;

D. as I was

9. My cat doesn't eat cucumbers. - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mine.

A. So doesn't;

B. Neither doesn't;

C. So does;

D. Neither does

10. It was the first time I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the opera.

A. have listened;

B. was listening;

C. listened;

D. had listened

11. There are three \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in that one.

A. times as few books in this library as;

B. times as fewer books in this library as;

C. times as less books in this library as;

D. times as fewer books in this library than

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invented?

A. How do you think where was the bicycle;

B. Where do you think the bicycle was;

C. Where do you think was the bicycle;

D. How do you think where the bicycle was

13. No students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the lesson, the teacher was happy.

A. to come;

B. will come;

C. to have come

D. having come

14. It was made \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

A. look great;

B. to look greatly;

C. look greatly;

D. to look great

15. What \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

A. a lot of food there is;

B. a lot of food there are;

C. lot of food there are;

D. lot of food there is

16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more I like cats.

A. The more I see people the;

B. More I see people;

C. The more I see people than the;

D. More I see people than more

17. I know Mary is the best student in the group. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ herself.

A. said me;

B. told to me;

C. told me;

D. spoke to me

18. Fortune favours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the brave;

B. brave;

C. a brave;

D. braves

19. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unhappily married in early life.

A. told to be;

B. said to be;

C. told to have been;

D. said to have been

20. Star Wars is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movie.

1. George Lucas's best;
2. B. the best George Lucas's;
3. C. best George Lucas's
4. D. the George Lucas's best

*(20 points)*

***6. Creative writing.***

Write an essay giving your opinion on the following topic: “*Fair play in sport, at work, in life”.* You may write about one of the aspects or about all of them.

The composition should be written in 150-200 words.

(20 *points*)