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**МОСКОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
имени М.В. ЛОМОНОСОВА**

ОЛИМПИАДНАЯ РАБОТА

Наименование олимпиады школьников: **«Ломоносов»**

Профиль олимпиады: **Английский язык**

ФИО участника олимпиады: **Замалеева Диана Альбертовна**

Класс: **11**

Технический балл: **85**

Дата проведения: **05 марта 2022 года**

- A)
1. False, because Edward I was not elected to govern England. He inherited this right from his father, his predecessor on the throne.
 2. False, because Aleksandr Nevsky was an outstanding military leader. He won ^{numerous} battles against European armies.
 3. True. Edward I was married to Queen Eleanor, and Aleksandr Nevsky's wife was the Princess of Polotsk.
 4. True. It is mentioned in the first text that ^{as a young} man Edward I was short-tempered, but ^{not without difficulties,} he became more level-headed with time. However, nothing is said about Nevsky's character.
 5. Not stated.
 6. False. Both rulers were great negotiators. Edward I demonstrated this ability ~~after having got a grip on himself~~ ^{after having become more} after having got a grip on himself, and Aleksandr Nevsky had to do a lot of diplomatic work, being under the constant threat of ~~the~~ ^{the} large-scale Mongol invasion and destruction.
 7. True. Aleksandr Nevsky made the rule of Novgorod ^{ensured} shift from republic to monarchy, as he ~~instated~~ ^{ensured} his son ascended the throne after him. However, nothing ~~of the~~ similar is mentioned about Edward's ~~reign~~ ^{reign}.
 - ~~8. False. Indeed, Edward I~~
 8. True. ~~Both~~ Edward I was nicknamed the "English Justinian" for his profound impact on the legislative system in England, and Aleksandr Nevsky improved laws of his principality.

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B)

The air in the magnificent throne hall was heavy with grim anticipation. The capital of Aritzia was being besieged and all escape routes from the royal palace were blocked.

"Your Majesty, He will inevitably force you to sign the treaty. The wisest decision would be to agree to His terms," said the Counselor, secretly hoping to save his untold riches.

"Putting my signature next to these humiliating conditions would be a betrayal to my people. He does not wish for peace — He has His eye set on my throne. He can threaten me all He wants, but I rightfully inherited my title and I ~~won't~~ will not give in."

Then, a messenger burst inside, conveying a scroll to the Queen. She quickly skimmed through it and sighed blissfully, "Nothing is lost yet." ~~Nothing is lost yet.~~

~131 words

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c)

Interviewer - I, Bradbury - B

I: Hello, everyone! Today's topic is "scientific trends: now and then" and for this conversation we've decided to invite someone from a literary field to give us a new perspective on science. Please, welcome Ray Bradbury, an American writer, whose books many of us enjoy. Hello, Mr Bradbury, thank you for coming.

B: Hello! Thanks ~~you~~ for having me.

in the middle of the 20th century

I: Mr Bradbury, you actively worked in the genre of sci-fi. We ^{have} all ^{remember} ~~remember~~ ^{the} "Martian Chronicles". So my first question ^{will} ~~was~~ be: was it the ~~zeitgeist~~ zeitgeist that inspired you?

B: Oh yes, without any doubt. The 60s and even ^{the} 70s were the time when the exploration of space was talked about everywhere. Leading scientists of ~~the~~ the two powers, the USSR and the USA, ~~and they were~~ were doing their best to be the first in the space. You know, "Apollo", "Sputnik", "Gagarin" - all these names are now synonymous with the epoch. And I think these scientific trends greatly shaped the culture of the 60s. Have you watched "Space Odyssey"?

I: ~~Of course!~~ Of course! And then Tarkovsky's "Solaris", too.

B: Then you understand what I'm talking about. Literature was no exception. ^{The} "Martian Chronicles" was a product of the epoch, so to say.

I: Interesting... Do you think people's fascination with space has changed over the years? Because if we talk about science, space is still a hot topic. ~~Now~~ Elon Musk is quite hell-bent on colonizing ~~the~~ the Mars, for instance, and every day scientists are discovering thousands of exoplanets.

B: Well, I highly doubt that ^{the} outer space will ever stop being interesting to us, but the general attitude ~~has~~ ~~changed~~ to human expansion in the space has changed. In my time, people viewed ~~the~~ other galaxies and stars

УНІТОВИК 4

as something faraway, absolutely unreachable, so the idea of space colonization seemed ^{just} interesting to ponder, ~~but not to imagine~~. Of course, writers and many others liked to imagine alternative ways of human evolution, but that's about ~~as far~~ ^{how} far it went. In my opinion, ~~now~~ people are ^{now} more concerned about the state of their own planet, the Earth. This is reflected in modern scientific trends: the global warming, the greenhouse effect and the search for renewable energy sources.

I: What do you think will happen in the future? I mean, what are your predictions for ~~the~~ future of science in regards to the space?

B: It's hard to say, I'm not a prophet. But I genuinely hope the humankind will keep thinking about how to preserve the Earth. I'm convinced that the space colonization is the last resort.

I: Well, in your book "^{the} Martian Chronicles" you depict life in the space as rather unhappy. Some lonesome existence it is.

B: Yes, I think so. As a writer, I see the outer space as something empty, dark, cold, and, ultimately, lonely. That's why I think humanity should do their best to save their own planet.

I: Well said, Mr Bradbury. Thank you very much for sharing your opinion on space exploration with us. It's been a pleasure to talk to you.

B: Likewise.

