



92

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

## **ОЛИМПИАДНАЯ РАБОТА**

Наименование олимпиады школьников: **«Ломоносов»**

Профиль олимпиады: **Английский язык**

ФИО участника олимпиады: **Муратов Динислам Рустямович**

Класс: **10**

Технический балл: **92**

Дата проведения: **05 марта 2022 года**

ЧИСТОБИК стр. 1.

Блок 1 Вопрос 5

(A)

1. False. Edward I was a king, so it is obvious that he inherited his title; although Alexander Nevsky was elected prince, his title did not allow him to rule the whole country.
2. False. Edward I demonstrated his military capacity in the wars with Scotland (for this reason he is considered a great king); Nevsky won many battles (for instance, with the Germans, the Lithuanians, ~~the Poles~~)
3. True. Edward I had a spouse, Queen Eleanor; Alexander Nevsky married in 1239.
4. True. During the course of his life, Edward I dealt successfully with such bad traits as anger, lawlessness.
5. Not stated.
6. False. Edward I demonstrated patience while negotiating; Alexander collaborated (i.e. negotiated) with people willingly.
7. False. Edward I did not change government principles; Alexander changed government principles in Novgorod, which was a city, not a country.
8. True. There was a legal reform during the reign of Edward I; Alexander Nevsky promulgated laws.

13



УЧЕБНИК стр. 2.

(B)

## MONARCHY AND MORALITY

It all started when Henry VIII inherited his <sup>royal</sup> title of the king from his father ~~(the king)~~. At first, he lived as any other king: he married and ruled the country.

~~(Suddenly)~~ <sup>Suddenly,</sup> he wanted to divorce her wife — he had his eyes on another woman. The church did not <sup>allow that</sup> ~~allow Henry to divorce~~, so Henry threatened <sup>and then</sup> ~~the religious officials~~ Henry had to reform the church, taking its untold riches under his control.

~~Then~~ Henry was in anticipation of the wedding. The couple married and lived blissfully... ~~for some time~~ until Henry beheaded his wife ~~(he wanted a son in their royal family)~~.

~~(At his last day)~~ <sup>Afterwards</sup> Henry married four ~~beautiful~~ <sup>and then</sup> magnificent women ~~(two of them died of natural cause)~~. <sup>Three of them</sup> ~~(two of them)~~ faced betrayal from <sup>their</sup> ~~(one)~~ husband. ~~(one)~~ <sup>Only one</sup> ~~(one)~~ saved ~~(one)~~ herself from this tyrant. <sup>may</sup> ~~(one)~~ <sup>people's</sup>

The moral of the story is that power <sup>destroy</sup> ~~(one)~~ personalities. ~~(unless he does not forget about his moral principles)~~ <sup>(unless he does not forget about his moral principles)</sup>

Book 2 Bapuan 5. Interview

30

~~The interviewer: Let me introduce our today's guest. He is a prominent and well-renowned American writer, a representative of Futurism literary movement. He is often referred to as one of the most prolific authors of the 20th century.~~

The interviewer: Let me introduce our today's guest. He is a prolific and well-renowned American writer, a representative of the Futurism literary ~~movement~~ movement, who experimented with genres a lot — from science fiction to dystopia. He is often regarded as one of the most prominent authors of the twentieth century. Please welcome Ray Bradbury! Hello, thank you for coming to the studio.

Bradbury: Hello! It's a great pleasure to be here tonight.



УИСТОБНИК emp. 3.

The interviewer: Our today's topic is science. We invited you because, according to your works, it's your area of expertise.

Bradbury: Well, I'm not a scientist, but I wrote ~~some~~ <sup>some</sup> science fiction.

The interviewer: As long as you are a writer, your ~~own~~ vision of science is different from that of professional scientists.

That is why we want to talk to you. The ~~first~~ first question is as follows: is there any resemblance between the scientific development of the past and of the present?

Bradbury: First and foremost, the speed of science development both in the past and in the present has never stopped to fascinate me. During my most active years in literature, the middle of the twentieth century, there was a competition between countries in many spheres, for example, in space exploration. For this reason, science developed rather rapidly. Nowadays the rate remains the same, as new inventions and discoveries are being made almost everyday.

The interviewer: You say that in the past the driving force of science was international competition. And to what would you attribute the recent scientific achievements?

Bradbury: Well, the Cold War is over, so it is not the international competition but the international partnership that contributes a lot to science nowadays. Today science is the matter of peace, about which I wrote a lot in my stories. As long as nations are able to co-operate, science faces its constant improvement.

The interviewer: So that was the distinctive feature of today's science. Are there any other differences between the science of the past and the science of the present?

Bradbury: I would mention the complexity of the ~~the~~ inventions. When I was writing ~~the~~ '451 Fahrenheit', I described the Montag's house interior in such words that nobody would believe back then. For example, there



УЧТОБНИК стр. 4 and the idea of so-called 'smart house' were TV sets of enormous sizes in the book — it was only imaginary then. Several decades later, these details seem real, as this level of science has already been achieved.

The interviewer: Is there anything about today's science that makes you feel upset?

Bradbury: I'm quite satisfied with everything. Except for the fact that we still don't live on Mars. For me, as for the author of 'The Martian Chronicles', it's such a pity.

The interviewer: And I have one more question left. How would you describe the science of the future?

Bradbury: I suppose that the rate of science development will remain the same, it will be rapid, as long as the governments provide enough opportunities for it.

world's  
We all know to what consequences it may lead if we have no access to information sources. So as long as books are not banned like in '451 Fahrenheit', as well as some other resources like the Internet, ~~the~~ ~~world's~~ a bright future ~~lies~~ lies ahead.

Interviewer: Thank you ever so much for joining us tonight. Your answers were exhaustive and thought-provoking.

Bradbury: My pleasure!

Interviewer: Goodbye, have a nice day!

Bradbury: You too. Goodbye.



ЧЕРНОВИК стр. 5

Interview - Ernest Hemingway  
Ray Bradbury  
Fitzgerald?  
'The Catcher in the Rye'

George Orwell '1984'  
45° Fahrenheit

Ma

Presenter:

The interviewer: Let me introduce our today's guest. He is a prominent writer, regarded by some as the most prolific author of the 20th century ~~please welcome~~ <sup>well-known</sup> American. He is a representative of the Realism literary movement, who has experimented a lot - from science fiction to dystopia. Please welcome with different literary genres. Ray Bradbury!

Bradbury: Hello! It's a great pleasure to be here tonight. Thanks for joining us today!

The Interviewer: Our today's topic is science. We've decided to invite you to our studio as ~~you~~, in our opinion, you are experienced in this area.

Bradbury: Well, ...

The interviewer: Before the interview, we asked our audience about the questions they would like to ask you. So, the first question is as follows: is there any resemblance between the scientific development of the past and that of the present?

Bradbury: ~~The~~ First and foremost, the speed of science development of both the past and the present <sup>never stops to</sup> fascinate me.

~~But~~ During my most active years in literature, there was a competition between countries in many spheres, for example, in space exploration. <sup>that was the middle of the 20th century</sup> For this reason, the science developed ~~is~~ rather rapidly. Nowadays this rate remains rapid, as there are new inventions and discoveries being made almost everyday.

Interviewer: You say that in the past the driving force of science was international competition. And to what would you attribute the recent scientific achievements?

Bradbury: Well, the competition is not as ~~is~~ fierce as it was during the Cold War. So I would say that ~~is~~



international partnership contributes a lot to science nowadays. Today science is the matter of peace, about which I wrote a lot in my stories. As long as nations <sup>the topic</sup> are able to co-operate, the science faces its constant improvement.

Interviewer: So now you've told us about the distinctive feature of today's science.

ЧЕРНОВИК стр. 6

Are there any other differences between science of the past and of the present?

Bradbury: I would say, the complexity of discoveries. When I was writing '451 Fahrenheit', I described the Montag's house interior in such words that nobody would believe back then: there were ~~large~~ TV-sets of enormous sizes, — it was only <sup>the idea of so-called 'smart house'</sup> ordinary then. Several decades ~~later~~ later, every detail of it seems real, as ~~today there that~~ <sup>this</sup> level of science has already been achieved.

Interviewer: ~~What~~ Is there anything about today's science that makes you feel upset?

Bradbury: I'm quite satisfied with everything. Except for the fact that we still don't live on Mars. ~~For me~~ For me, as for the author of 'The Martian Chronicles', it's such a pity.

Interviewer: And I have one more question left. ~~How do you think~~ How would you describe the science of the future? Are there any prospects? ←

Bradbury: I think that the science development rate will remain the same, as long as the governments provide it will be rapid

enough opportunities for it. We all know ~~the~~ the consequences to which government's actions may lead. (In '451 Fahrenheit' books) So, as long as books ~~are~~ ~~are~~ are not banned, as in '451 Fahrenheit', as well as some other resources, ~~the~~ Internet, the science ~~will~~ holds a bright future, ahead.

Interviewer: Thank you ever so much for joining us tonight. Your answers were exhaustive and thought-provoking.

Bradbury: It's been an absolute pleasure. Goodbye!

Interviewer: Goodbye!



4E PHOBUK ep. 7

- (A)
1. False
  2. false
  3. Not stated.
  4. True.
  5. Not stated.
  6. False.
  - 7.
  - 8.

lawlessness

D B D  
D B S

Today I will tell you a story

It all started when Henry VIII inherited his <sup>royal</sup> title of the king from his father, Henry VII. (It was the start of the reign of a king, who is regarded) At first, he lived as any other king: he married and ~~reigned~~ ruled the country. (31)

At some point he wanted to divorce her wife. Henry was a religious man, so he set his eyes on another woman. The church did not want Henry to <sup>had</sup> divorce, so he threatened the ~~the~~ religious officials. <sup>so</sup> (however, they were impartial,) so Henry had to reform the church, taking the untold riches of the church under ~~the~~ <sup>his</sup> control of the monarchy. ~~So~~ Then Henry was in anticipation of the wedding. (62) The couple married and lived blissfully for some time... until Henry's wife (faced ~~abysmal~~ betrayal from ~~his~~ <sup>her</sup> husband = she) was beheaded.

And then there was a period, when Henry married four more women — ~~four~~ <sup>three</sup> magnificent, lives were ruined, and the fourth <sup>promising</sup> [He wanted a son in their <sup>royal</sup> family] <sup>Some of them</sup> were executed, some <sup>so</sup> Only one of them managed to save her life from this tyrant. This story should teach you an important ~~the~~ <sup>lesson</sup> — power destroys a person. Should ~~the~~ you become a never forget about your moral principles.



(B)

ГЕРХОБУК стр. 8

It all started when Henry VIII inherited his title of the king from his father, Henry VII. At first, he lived as any other king: he married and ruled the country.

At some point, he wanted to divorce her wife — he had his eyes on another woman. The church did not want Henry to divorce, so he threatened the religious officials. Henry had to reform the church, taking its untold riches under his control.

Then Henry was in anticipation of the wedding. The couple married and lived blissfully for some time... until Henry beheaded his wife.

Up to his last days, Henry married four more magnificent women, because he wanted a son in the royal family — ~~three~~ three of them faced abysmal betrayal from their husband

Учености. — executive  
Законотвор. — legist.  
Суд. — judge.

