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

ОЛИМПИАДНАЯ РАБОТА

Наименование олимпиады школьников: **«Ломоносов»**

Профиль олимпиады: **Английский язык**

ФИО участника олимпиады: **Полосухина Александра Владимировна**

Класс: **11**

Технический балл: **85**

Дата проведения: **05 марта 2022 года**

ЧУЕТОВУК 1.

- A.
1. ~~TRUE~~ FALSE - Edward became a king because he was a son of Henry III
 2. FALSE - Edward was famous for military capacity and leadership and Alexander won many battles against the Germans, Swedes and Finnic peoples.
 3. TRUE - Edward married Queen Eleanor and Alexander's wife was ^{the} daughter of the Prince of Polotsk
 4. TRUE - Edward had to learn how to be patient and generous
 5. Not stated
 6. ~~TRUE~~ FALSE - Edward was good at patient negotiation, Aleksandr had a talent for collaboration.
 7. TRUE - Aleksander put his son on the throne in Nougorod and that changed the way ^{the} country was ruled ^{at that time}.
 8. TRUE - Edward is famous for his legal reform and Aleksander promulgated laws. 15

B 1. Queen Victoria is thought to be a magnificent queen of England and even nowadays Victorian times are referred to as the golden times of English history. ~~But how did that become like this?~~ No sooner had Victoria inherited English throne than she put herself into jeopardy. Obviously, many other potential kings and queens had their eyes on the throne which automatically put the young queen at risk of being threatened. Being a queen was hard for Victoria, she experienced betrayal and completely devoted herself to the country. Nevertheless, she lived through the difficulties and managed not only to save but also to multiply the untold riches of the royal family. People loved her and waited to meet Victoria with anticipation as she helped to alleviate poverty and blissfully reigned all her life. 20

B 2. - In our interview today we have a special guest. The renowned female writer celebrated for her splendid stories about an orphan girl ^{and} also a perfect representator of ^{late} English 19th century romanticism Lucy Maud Montgomery. We are going to discuss a topic of scientific progress, which has always been a bone of contention for many people. Modern situation in the world of science causes a lot of arguments. On the one hand, computer technologies are rapidly developing and we are living in a digital era when you can get any information with just one sharp tap on the screen. But on the other hand, like two centuries ago we still suffer from ecological issues, poverty ^{and} illiteracy and scientific progress doesn't seem to be of any help here. So, Lucy, what do you think of it?

- Well, with all the additions to technologies science seems to be a mixed blessing nowadays. It wasn't like this all the time. When people only came to the invention of electricity and trains still were something of a novelty the main concern for scientists was the lack of information and equipment for their further research. Still, scientists of the past had another advantage. Many things every schooler knows today were not discovered yet and therefore researchers had more scope for imagination in their experiments. But in the 19th century there also was another major problem. People were reluctant to accept and apply science as well as teachers were reluctant to teach children correctly to develop natural passion for science. I created Miss Stacey to show how magical science can be and how crucial it is to engage children. I also wanted to highlight that this reluctance and fear of science ^{can} lead to dangerous

ЧУСТОБУК 2.

ignorance. Teachers like miss Stacey were unique and rare and that was ~~truly~~ disappointing.

- I guess modern schools are still short of talented teachers and this has a detrimental effect on the development of science even in the 21st century. ~~Also today~~ Nevertheless, in recent years space technology seems to gain popularity really fast, especially compared to studies in literature or art. ~~The~~ ^{Some} experts claim that this trend won't change in the future. As a writer, don't you think it is sad that people invest such amounts of money into space exploration but pay ^{hardly} any attention to the exploration of human soul and feelings?

- To a certain extent it is sad. But I'm glad that people still have aspiration for discovery and I believe humanity will never lose it. What really concerns me is the fact that one day this natural lust for science might take priority over our morality. We pin a lot of hopes on all that virtual realities and rockets, carry out complicated studies people from my century couldn't even dream of. I ~~really hope~~ ^{am convinced that} future generations will go even further but the main goal of science is to help humanity and ^{therefore} we should stay human. That is not rocket science at all.

- ~~Thank~~ you, Lucy. Hopefully, future scientists will have only good intentions at heart, no matter which direction science will develop at.

ЧЕРНОБУР I (1)

- A.
- 1) F - Edward was a son of Henry III
 - 2) F - Alexander won some battles 1) Gift for leadership
 - 3) T - 1) Queen Eleanor 2) Married daughter of the Prince of Poland
 - 4) T - Having mastered his anger...
 - 5) NS 1) NS 2)
 - 6) F - both 1) patient negotiation 2) collaborator?
 - 7) T - 2) As grand prince...
 - 8) F 1) legal reform 2) promulgating laws

- ~~intent~~
- ~~project~~
- ✓ magnificent
- ✓ untold riches
- ✓ eye on ear
- ✓ anticipation
- ✓ betrayed
- ✓ threaten
- ✓ save
- ✓ blissfully

put his son on throne in Novgorod and changed the way the country was ruled

B1. No betrayal could threaten her
inherited throne at a young age

Queen Victoria is thought to be a magnificent Queen of England.

Even nowadays Victorian times are referred to as the golden times of English

history. ~~Victoria~~ As a royal person ~~Victoria~~ inherited ~~many~~
 No sooner had Victoria inherited throne than she put herself into jeopardy. Many other royal persons had their eyes on English throne which automatically put Victoria at risk of being threatened or experiencing betrayal.

Nevertheless, the Queen lived through all the difficulties and even managed to ~~save~~
 not only to save but also to multiply the untold riches of royal family (!?)
 She also ~~did many things to~~ helped to alleviate poverty in the country which only proved her being a truly Queen. People waited to meet her with anticipation
 the perspective is not ~~downing~~

Blissfully reigned the remaining time - long.

B2. Plan
 being

- Lucy (Mad Montgomery?) English, 19th century, Romanticism(?)
- Similar; aspiration for inventions
- Differences: amount and quality of equipment and information (Ann of Green Gables: ~~At~~ Stacey)
- Hopes that science will grow, but never take priority over human feelings.

feasible

- Digital era
- Encouraging available with one sharp ^{tap} touch on the screen.
- Celebrated for
- Splendid, scope for imagination, extatic beyond measure, highest ideal of earthly

bliss - mixed blessing

abominable

NFT

stay human

Урочник II (2)

- In our interview today we have a special guest. The renowned female writer celebrated for her splendid series of stories about an orphan girl's life and a perfect representation of famous English romanticism of 19th century Lucy Maud Montgomery. And we are going to discuss a hot topic ^{of scientific progress} which

has always been a bone of contention ^{to many people and therefore attracted} writers. Nowadays the situation in the world seems to be cause a lot of arguments. On the one hand, ~~some~~ computer technologies are developing ~~increasing~~ with an amazing speed and we are lucky to live in a digital era when you can get any information

you need with just one sharp tap on the screen. But on the other hand, modern world ^{still} suffers from ^{global} ecological problems, poverty, illiteracy and scientific progress does not seem to ~~help~~ be of any help here. So what is your opinion on the current situation?

- Well, for people ^{hardly} science appears to be a mixed blessing, but it was not that way. When people only came close to the invention of electricity and trains were still something of a novelty the main concern ^{for scientists} was ~~how to get even further~~ the search of ^{immediate} information and equipment for future research. Back then people did not have ^{access} to this ^{modern?} amount of information we have today. ~~But of course~~ But scientists of the past had another advantage. Many things every schooler knows today were not discovered yet and therefore researchers had a great scope for imagination in their experiments. But in the 19th century there was another big problem. People were reluctant to accept science and apply it daily as well as there was a huge

lack of talented teachers willing to show the magic of science to ordinary ^{what} people. Taking ^{my character} Miss Stacy as an example of such a teacher we see how afraid people were and this fear leads to ignorance.

- I guess ~~the problem~~ modern schools are still short of talented teachers and this has a detrimental effect on the development of science. In recent times virtual reality and space technology seem to gain popularity really fast, compared to studies in literature or art and ~~the experts~~ claim that ~~our future~~ this ~~tendency~~ trend won't change in future. Isn't that sad that we invest such money into the research of space but pay ~~too little~~ hardly any attention to the research of human soul and feelings?

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Черновик III (3).

- ~~You might be right here.~~ To a certain extent it is sad. But I'm glad that people still have this aspiration for discovery and I believe humanity will never lose it. But what really concerns me is the fact that one day this natural lust for science might take priority over our moral and ethical issues. ~~With all that virtual realities and rockets~~ we pin a lot of hopes, ^{conducted} carry out studies people in the 19th century could not even dream of and we'll surely go even further but the main goal is to stay human and that is not rocket science at all.

have only the best intentions at heart, no matter which direction science will develop at.