



100

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

ОЛИМПИАДНАЯ РАБОТА

Наименование олимпиады школьников: **«Ломоносов»**

Профиль олимпиады: **Английский язык**

ФИО участника олимпиады: **Самедова Патимат Ахмедовна**

Класс: **10**

Технический балл: **100**

Дата проведения: **05 марта 2022 года**

Yuemobuk 1.

- A) 1. False. Aleksandr Nevsky was elected to rule his land. King Edward I inherited the crown from his father, Henry II.
2. False. Edward I was an outstanding military commander, who managed to conquer Wales, and Aleksandr Nevsky defeated the Swedes, won many battles against the Lithuanians, defeated Germans in 1242.
3. True. Edward I was married to Queen Eleanor. Aleksandr Nevsky had a wife, who was the Polotsk Prince's daughter.
4. True. When Edward was crowned, he had a lot of negative qualities, such as arrogance, cruelty, and ~~etc~~ but later he managed to master them.
5. Not stated
6. False. Edward I was able to negotiate patiently, and Alexander Nevsky ~~he~~ reduced the negative influence of the Mongol invasion in his land by negotiating with the Khan.
7. True. Alexander Nevsky introduced a reform, which changed the way Novgorod was governed.
8. True. Edward I ^{is} famous for having introduced a legal reform, for which he was called the "English Justinian". Alexander Nevsky promulgated laws.

15

B)
A short story.

Long ago there was a kingdom called Fairyland. Its ruler, Albert, was a great leader everyone admired his honesty and courage. Albert reigned blissfully and made his kingdom magnificent and prosperous. He also had untold riches, which his son ~~was to inherit~~. (Unfortunately, there was a group of people who ~~would~~ had their eyes)

Unfortunately, there was a group of people who had their eyes on the throne. They decided to attack and threaten the royal family, when King Albert had no anticipation of it, and take over the throne. Little did they know, that one of the king's guards had found out about their plan and informed King Albert.

The members of that group were imprisoned for their horrible betrayal, and the crown was saved.



Учёмобук 2.

An interview

- ~~Good evening~~ ladies the guest of our show today is Leo Tolstoy, one of the most outstanding Russian realist writers of the 19-th century. His works, such as "War and Peace" "Anna Karenina" and etc. are translated into many foreign languages, and these masterpieces are famous all over the world. Today we are going to discuss the trends in science in different historic periods, compare and contrast them and speculate about future changes. So, Mr Tolstoy, I would like to ask you to share some information about science development in the 18-th and 19-th centuries.

- Well, up until the 1700-s there was not such a term as Russian science. I consider that it started developing during the rule of Peter the Great. There was a need for qualified armed forces for the war with Sweden, so, many military schools were opened (Navigation school and etc.). Peter the Great also contributed to science development by establishing the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. Another Russian monarch who is worth mentioning is Catherine the Great, who invited many French and German philosophers and scientists ^{to Russia} to enlighten the Russian population.

In the XIX century science became more advanced more brilliant Russian inventors and scientists started to appear. For instance, Lobachevsky, a Russian mathematician who discovered a new area in geometry. Also, in the 1830-s Russian industry rocketed and many scientific and industrial breakthroughs were made. For ~~instance~~ ^{example}, in 1837 the first Russian railway was built.

- Thanks for your report. So, apparently, in the ~~18th~~ ^{the} 18-th century Russian science was aimed at developing ^{the} army. Nowadays military sphere still remains one of the main aspects of the Russian science. ~~But~~ ^{However} the trends in modern science are ~~Russian~~ ^{not} what they were a couple of centuries ago. These days, we live in a society of informational technologies. The mainstream science directions are computer science programming, and etc. To conclude, let us make some predictions about the future prospects of the development of science. Mr. Tolstoy, what are your ~~view~~ ^{view} speculations?

- I consider that our country will start exploring and colonizing space in the future, as the pace of science development is rapid.

- ~~That~~ I agree to you. I would also like ~~to also~~ suppose that

Учебник - 3.

An interview (интервью)

in a few decades, nanotechnologies will be one of the leading science areas. Well, today we have exchanged our knowledge and ideas on the topic of science development. Mr Tolstoy, thank you for participating in the interview.

- Thank you, too, for inviting me.

55



Упробук. 1

A) 1. False Aleksandr ^{never} was elected to rule his land. King Edward inherited the crown of his ~~father~~ father.

2. False. Edward I
And 3. ~~Both~~ True. Edward I was married to Queen Eleanor.
Aleksandr Nevsky ~~married~~ the ~~daughter~~ had a wife, who was the daughter of another Russian Prince

4. True. Aleksandr Nevsky ~~celebrated~~ When Edward was crowned, he had a lot of negative qualities, but later he managed to master them.

5.
6. False. Edward I was able to negotiate patiently and Aleksandr Nevsky helped ~~be~~ the people of his land, by negotiating with the khan.

7
8. True. Edward was famous for ^{having} introduced a legal reform. Aleksandr Nevsky ^{was known} promulgated laws.

B). Once upon a time there was a kingdom kingdom ~~it is the~~ called Fairyland. All the ~~people~~ lived a happy life there and ~~everyday~~ there were people were very happy there. People lived a happy lives there because ~~the king~~ the royal family was very ~~kind~~ fair and they loved ~~the royal family~~ the royal family ~~kind~~.

Fairyland. It was a ~~beautiful~~ place of ~~peace~~ calm and peace, with magnificent ~~scenery~~ nature and wildlife and a ~~loving~~ happy nation, which loved their royal family ~~when the~~ king died. ~~They~~ their honest and courageous ruler and the royal family. When ~~the~~ the king got old ~~king~~ and died.

Once there was a kingdom called Fairyland. ~~It was magnificent~~ nature and ~~loving~~ people. ~~royal~~ royal family ~~people~~ people. Its ruler was a perfect leader. ~~It was honest~~ honest, courageous, generous. Its ruler was ~~honest~~ honest.

Long ago there was a kingdom called Fairyland. When ~~the~~ the ruler of the kingdom died the population was ~~unhappy~~ unhappy. ~~His~~ his son, who inherited the crown and the ~~unfolding~~ unfolding ~~reign~~ reign, full of ~~hopes~~ hopes for that his son, who inherited the crown.



Long ago
 There was a kingdom called Fairyland. Its ruler, ^{was} ~~was~~
 a great leader, ~~the nation of the court~~ everyone admired him
 for his honesty, ^{and} courage. When he got old, he ~~passed the crown~~
~~his son inherited the crown and the untold riches~~
~~the kingdom was prosperous during his rule. He had~~
~~untold riches, which his son was going to inherit~~ after the
~~king's death. Albert, was a great leader, everyone~~
~~admired him for his honesty and courage. Fairyland was~~
~~prosperous and magnificent during his rule, with magnificent nature,~~
~~prosperous and magnificent.~~ ^{would}
~~the king had~~ ~~the untold riches~~ which his son ~~was to~~
~~inherit~~ after Albert's death. Unfortunately, there was a group
 of people in Fairyland, envious of the king's success, ~~and their~~
~~they had their eyes on the king's untold riches~~
~~from the nobility~~ ^{Julian}
~~the leader was~~ Albert's closest friend, ^{had} ~~his eye on Albert's throne~~
~~to make~~ ~~him give the throne to Julian~~
~~they attacked the king and his son~~ when Albert had no
 anticipation of it, ~~and threatened to kill his son Robert~~ if Albert
~~didn't resign. This was a shocking betrayal... Blissfully, one of~~
~~the king's guards~~
 they planned to attack the royal family

Long ago, there was a kingdom called Fairyland. Its ruler
 Albert, was a great leader, everyone admired him his honesty and
 courage. Albert ^{ruled his country} ~~his~~ kingdom magnificent and prosperous. He also had
 untold riches, which ^{made} his son would inherit. Unfortunately, there was a group
 of people, ^{who had their eyes on the throne} envious of King Albert, ~~their leader was Julian~~ ~~Albert's closest~~
~~friend~~ they decided to ^{attack and threaten} ~~murder~~ the royal family and, ^{take over the throne}
~~when King Albert had no anticipation of it. Blissfully,~~ ^{little did they know,}
 one of the king's guards found out about their plan and informed
 the king. The ~~royal dynasty~~ ^{royal} ~~was saved~~, and the members of that group
~~were put in prison for their~~ ^{horrible} betrayal, and the crown
 was saved.

Unfortunately, there was a group of people envious of King Albert.
 Their leader was

eye
 may
 take

~~Good evening, ladies and gentlemen! Today we are going to interview ~~Leo Tolstoy~~ ^{Чепухов - 3} and ~~Anna Karenina~~ ^{Parida Derzhovin}.~~

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen! Today we are going ~~to discuss the trends in science~~ ^{to discuss the trends in science} ~~and contrast them~~ ^{and contrast them} ~~and speculate about~~ ^{and speculate about} ~~future changes~~ ^{future changes}. So, Mr. Tolstoy, here I would like to ask you to share some information about science development in the ~~18th and 19th~~ ^{18th and 19th} centuries.

His ~~works~~ ^{works} ~~such as~~ ^{such as} "War and Peace" "Anna Karenina" and etc are ~~translated~~ ^{translated} to many foreign languages and famous all over the world! ~~He is~~ ^{He is} ~~realist~~ ^{realist}.

- Thank you for linking me to this interview.

- It is an honour for me. ~~Today~~ ^{Today} we are going to discuss the trends in science ~~on~~ ^{during} different historic periods, compare and contrast them and speculate about future changes. So, Mr. Tolstoy, here I would like to ask you to share some information about science development in the ~~18th and 19th~~ ^{18th and 19th} centuries.

- Well, ~~in these~~ ^{during} the 18th century Russian science and industry were mostly ~~directed~~ ^{aimed} at developing qualified ~~armed forces~~ ^{armed forces}. During ~~the rule of~~ ^{Peter the Great} many

- Lobachevsky?
- Trupov?
- Nabokov?
- railway?
- rabunaykay unow
- 1755 - 1811
- 1807 ? - Slavjano-Greek-Latin academy?
- what else?.....

~~Schools were opened~~ ^{schools were opened} ~~because~~ ^{because} there was a war with Sweden. ~~To~~ ^{To} ~~investigate~~ ^{investigate} ~~why~~ ^{why} ~~that~~ ^{that}

Утро - 4.

Good Evening, ladies and gentlemen! The guest of our show today is Leo Tolstoy, one of the most outstanding Russian realist writers of the 19th century. His works such as "War and Peace", "Anna Karenina" and etc. are translated into many foreign languages and they are these masterpieces are famous all over the world. Today, we are going to discuss the trends in science in different historic periods, compare and contrast them, and speculate about future changes. So, Mr Tolstoy, I would like to ask you to share some information about science development in the XVIII and XIX centuries in Russia.

- Well, throughout the XVIII century Russian science didn't up until the XVIII century Russia there was not such a term as Russian science. I consider that it started developing during the Rule of Peter the Great, and ~~he contributed~~ ^{he contributed} there was a need for qualified armed forces for the war with Sweden so many ^{military} schools and academies were opened (Navigation school and etc). Peter the Great also contributed to science development by ~~opening~~ ^{establishing} the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. Another Russian monarch who I would like to talk about is Catherine the Great. She invited a lot of many French and German geologists and scientists to ^{work in the Russian Empire} and ~~helping her reign~~. Also, in 1755 ~~the~~ Moscow State University was founded.

In the XIX century ~~industry~~ ^{science} became more advanced, ~~there were even more~~ ^{more} brilliant Russian inventors and scientists started to appear. For instance Lobachevsky a Russian mathematician who discovered a new area in geometry. Also as in the 1830-~~s~~ Russian industry roched and ^{the first railway station was built}. For instance, in 1837 ^{many scientific and industrial breakthroughs are related to that.}

That was a very interesting report, thank you! Now I'd like to compare the data like the 18th

So apparently, in the XVIII century Russian science was aimed at developing the country's self defense. ~~It should well nowadays~~ ^{It should well nowadays} military industry ~~and~~ ^{still} stays one of the main aspects of Russian science. ~~In the 19th century~~ ^{In the 19th century} ~~the science trends~~ ^{the science trends} in modern Russian science are ~~not~~ ^{not} what they were in ~~the XVIII century~~ ^{a couple of centuries ago}. ~~Industry~~ ^{Industry} ~~is already~~ ^{is already} while