

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ  
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение  
высшего образования  
«МИЧУРИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

ОЛИМПИАДА ИМ. И.В. МИЧУРИНА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

11 класс

**ВАРИАНТ II**

**Инструкция для участников**

***I. Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.***

1. Not Just Fun
2. Running For Heart and Mind
3. United By The Game
4. I Want To Be A Coach
5. Team Work in Sport and Life
6. Next Year We Win
7. Learning From Father
8. School between Practices

**A.** I believe playing sports is more than an activity to fill your day, it can teach important life lessons. When I was a child, my dad spent a lot of time teaching me how to play different sports. He told me that if I can succeed in sports, I can succeed at anything in life. He used to say, ‘It’s not about how good you become. It’s about working hard to get where you want to be.’

**B.** I like bicycles. Group rides help me to get new skills and make new friends. I try to apply the tactics of group riding to team work in the real world. In the perfect group ride, each rider takes a turn leading the pack, while the others enjoy the benefits of drafting. I think this way of working is a great method for approaching a group task anywhere.

**C.** I believe in the power of running. Running should not be a battle for your body but rather a rest for your mind. I felt this last fall, when I was running in the park. Suddenly

I felt as if I could have run forever, as if I could use running as a source of therapy for my body. Running allows the body to release different types of stress and even change our understanding of life.

**D.** My father coached basketball every day of his life, and I was right there with him in the gym watching him work his magic. Basketball appears entertaining and exciting. But the path to success is not simple. My father always told me, ‘Nothing is free.’ I took this advice and ran with it. I truly believe that only practice and determination lead to success.

**E.** Baseball is so much more than a sport. One of the powers of baseball is that it brings people together. It unites fans of all ages, genders, and nationalities. No matter who you are, you can be a baseball fan. My mom and I have one unspoken rule: no matter what has been going on before, no fighting at the game.

**F.** I believe that you must always be loyal to the sport teams you support. The teams I follow in the United States generally lose many more than they win. The start of each season brings dreams of victory in baseball, basketball or football, dreams that fade away soon. But then there is always next year. It will be our year for sure.

**G.** I was determined to join the swim team. I knew I would get my strengths and learn my weaknesses there. Waking up early for 6:30 a.m. practices is what swim team is all about, as it helps us get into state. On a long school day you think about the practice in the pool after school. You want to hear the crowd cheering you, telling you that you have to do more than your best.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

**II. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.**

### **Is there enough to say?**

They only appeared about ten years ago but already they are everywhere, everyone’s got one. They are the wonder of the modern age — mobile phones, or cell phones, **A** \_\_\_\_\_. Apparently, mobile phones are now used by about 2.5 billion people worldwide, and about one billion new mobile phones are sold every year worldwide. Go back to 1997, and only 100 million were sold. As we can see, the mobile phone business **B**\_\_\_\_\_.

And the developments keep on coming. Once we could only make phone calls; now mobile phones **C** \_\_\_\_\_ and do many other useful things. Once we had to hold our mobile phones in our hand; now we can use throat microphones. What

next? We are told that soon, tiny microphones will be implanted into our lips. We'll be able to dial numbers just by saying them.

But surely we need to ask ourselves: What's good about this? OK, we can talk to other people almost all the time now — but is that so great? Watch and listen to people when a plane has landed. Anxious **D** \_\_\_\_\_, dial a number, and then: "It's me, I'm here. I'll be there in twenty minutes." Is this communication? Is this what all these years of technology have brought us to?

In the early days of communication there were letters. When they arrived at your house, you knew they had been delivered by a man **E** \_\_\_\_\_.

In those days, people would think very hard before they wrote a letter. You had to have a good reason to write — communication was serious. Now it's not — people phone each other **F** \_\_\_\_\_. Once the phone was a way for people far away from each other to talk — now it's just an excuse to talk.

1. has been developed very quickly
2. not understand why they are doing it for
3. as Americans call them
4. riding halfway across the country on a horse
5. just because they can
6. can also be used to take and send photos
7. fingers immediately switch on the mobile phone

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

### III. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа.

#### Do you believe in climate change?

This may seem like an odd question for a climate scientist to ask, but it is one I am constantly asked now. The typical discussion starts: "I know that the climate is changing, but hasn't it always changed through natural cycles?" Then they will often give an example, such as the medieval warm period to prove their point.

Those asking the question include a wide range of people I meet in the pub, friends, politicians and, increasingly, even some of those active in sustainable development and the renewable energy businesses. What I find interesting is that I have known many of these people for a long time and they never asked me this before.

Recent studies show that public acceptance of the scientific evidence for man-made climate change has decreased. However, the change is not that great. The difference I find in talking to people is that they feel better able to express their doubts.

This is very hard for scientists to understand. The scientific evidence that humanity is having an effect on the climate is overwhelming and increasing every year. Yet public perception of this is confused. People modify their beliefs about uncomfortable truth, they may have become bored of constantly hearing about climate change; or external factors such as the financial crisis may have played a role.

Around three years ago, I raised the issue of the way that science can be misused. In some cases scare stories in the media were over-hyping climate change, and I think we are paying the price for this now with a reaction the other way. I was concerned then that science is not always presented objectively by the media. What I don't think any of us appreciated at the time was the depth of disconnect between the scientific process and the public.

Which brings me to the question, should you believe in climate change? The first point to make is that it's not something you should believe or not believe in -this is a matter of science and therefore of evidence - and there's a lot of it out there. On an issue this important, I think people should look at that evidence and make their own mind up. We are often very influenced by our own personal experience. After a couple of cold winters in the UK, the common question was: "Has climate change stopped?" despite that fact that many other regions of the world were experiencing record warm temperatures. And 2010 was one of the warmest years on record. For real evidence of climate change, we have to look at the bigger picture.

You can see research by the Met Office that shows the evidence of man-made warming is even stronger than it was when the last report was published. A whole range of different datasets and independent analyses show the world is warming. There is a broad consensus that over the last half-century, warming has been rapid, and man-made greenhouse gas emissions are very likely to be the cause.

Ultimately, as the planet continues to warm, the issue of whether you believe in climate change will become more and more irrelevant. We will all experience the impacts of climate change in some way, so the evidence will be there in plain sight.

The more appropriate questions for today are how will our climate change and how can we prepare for those changes? That's why it's important that climate scientists continue their work, and continue sharing their evidence and research so people can stay up to date - and make up their own minds.

**14.** Paragraph 1 says that people ...

- 1) tend to ask strange questions about climate change.
- 2) think that the climate is not changing.
- 3) doubt that climate change is man-made.
- 4) believe that in medieval times climate was harsh.

**15.**According to recent studies of public attitude to climate change, more and more people ...

- 1) refuse to accept the scientific proof of warming.
- 2) think that scientists are wrong about climate warming.
- 3) have stopped trusting climate science.
- 4) know that there is no clear evidence of climate change.

**16.**What is meant by «uncomfortable truth» in paragraph 4?

- 1) World financial crisis.
- 2) Scientific reports on climate.
- 3) Evidence of man-made climate change.
- 4) People's personal beliefs.

**17.**What does «this» in paragraph 5 refer to?

- 1) The historical impact of climate change.
- 2) Negative public attitude to climate change.
- 3) The way the climate change used to be presented.
- 4) Scientific evidence of climate change.

**18.**The author gives the example of cold winters in the UK to point out that...

- 1) there is evidence that the climate change has stopped finally.
- 2) people draw conclusions based on their own experience rather than scientific evidence.
- 3) the weather in Britain has always been unpredictable.
- 4) the Met Office doesn't make public the evidence it collected.

**19.**How does the author feel about the evidence of climate change?

- 1) It's not enough yet.
- 2) It's irrelevant so far.
- 3) It's not very convincing.
- 4) It soon would become conclusive.

**20.**The author wants climate scientists to continue their work because ...

- 1) people need to know how to get ready for changes.
- 2) they have not shared their findings with the public.
- 3) society demands more research in this field.
- 4) people don't want to make up their own minds.

**IV. Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте слово, напечатан-**

ное заглавными буквами в конце строки так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

### **As old as a brontosaurus**

21. As we walked around the Prehistoric Park in Calgary, I had my six-year-old son, Jordie, pose for a picture with a brontosaurus in the background. After I took the photo, I \_\_\_\_\_ help crying. **NOT CAN**

22. If you \_\_\_\_\_ for a summer camp your kids will love, we invite you to consider Sky lake. **LOOK**

23. The best way to visit the Sydney Opera House is to see a show. In sunny weather visitors can take a picnic basket and enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ around the Botanic Gardens near the Opera House. **WALK**

### **Albert Einstein, the Nobel Prize Winner in physics**

24. Albert's interest in science began when he was five years old. His father \_\_\_\_\_ him a magnetic compass and the boy wanted to know why the needle was moving. **GIVE**

25. They \_\_\_\_\_ wild turkey as one of the main dishes two centuries ago. **COOK**

26. Dahl became well-known in 1940s with works for both \_\_\_\_\_ and adults. **CHILD**

27. Beyond Prairie Avenue, where the Glessner house was located, were the factories, the railroad yards and the slaughterhouses of a great industrial city. Beyond, too, were the neighborhoods where homeless, hungry people \_\_\_\_\_ in line for food. For many, times were hard in December 1893. **STAND**

### **The Least Successful Explorer**

28. Thomas Nuttall spent many years studying the plants and trees in north-west America. He was different from most other explorers because he was almost always lost.

One night he did not come back and a group went out to search for him. When Nuttall heard them in the \_\_\_\_\_, he was frightened. **DARK**

29. The convenience and \_\_\_\_\_ of the Web is amazing. If we want to see a

movie, find a place to eat or get in touch with a friend, we go to the Web before we call on the phone. **EFFECTIVE**

**30.** Surprisingly enough, old factories and plants have become \_\_\_\_\_ to French tourism. In France, every year, no fewer than 1400 companies, heritage museums or industrial sites draw 20 million visitors.

**IMPORTANCE**

**31.** In 1783, around the same time as the first hot-air balloon, Sebastien Lenormand invented a parachute, which he demonstrated by jumping from a tree, but it was only four meters high. A few years later, having refined his design, he made a \_\_\_\_\_ jump from a taller tower. **SUCCESS**

**32.** Some \_\_\_\_\_ of the most well-known products have incredible stories of innovation to tell.

**INVENT**

**33.** In one legend, Napoleon even wanted to take the church back to France with him. As he couldn't do this, he ordered his army to destroy the church. The soldiers had already lit up the gunpowder, but a \_\_\_\_\_ rain prevented the fire. **MYSTERY**

**V. Прочитай приведённые ниже текст и выберите правильный вариант ответа.**

### **“The Polar Express”**

“The Polar Express” is a fantastic book by Chris Van Allsburg. The author has **33** \_\_\_\_\_ a terrific job at both writing and illustrating this book. He portrays the boy's enthusiasm at going to the North Pole: this journey is **34** \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to an amusement park. Chris Van Allsburg's writing is full of magic and wonder; the first person narration is realistic and heart-warming **35** \_\_\_\_\_ the same time. The boy **36** \_\_\_\_\_ the readers what a wonderful place the North Pole is, he describes in every detail the city's lights and the factories that surround the city. The **37** \_\_\_\_\_ that the text is set up will make any child want to go to the North Pole. Van Allsburg's illustrations are colourful and appealing, especially of the images of the North Pole with the beautiful picture of all the fairy tale characters gathering at the centre of the city. Also, the different landscapes that the Polar Express passes through are extremely beautiful.

“The Polar Express” is truly one of the greatest masterpieces in children's literature ever created. The readers will share the experience of **38** \_\_\_\_\_ at the North Pole from a child's perspective. They will also **39** \_\_\_\_\_ the wonderful illustrations of the North Pole itself. I would recommend this book to boys and girls aged five and up since there is nothing really inappropriate for small children.

**34.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

1) carried

- 2) acted
- 3) made
- 4) done

**35.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) similar
- 2) same
- 3) like
- 4) alike

**36.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) to
- 2) at
- 3) of
- 4) in

**37.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) talks
- 2) tells
- 3) says
- 4) speaks

**38.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) feature
- 2) type
- 3) way
- 4) means

**39.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) looking
- 2) seeing
- 3) watching
- 4) observing

**40.** Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) please
- 2) attract
- 3) appeal
- 4) enjoy