



ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННЫЙ ВАРИАНТ ОТБОРОЧНОГО ЭТАПА

Всероссийской олимпиады школьников «Высшая проба»
по профилю «Иностранные языки - Английский» для 11 класса

2023/2024 г.



ВЫСШАЯ ШКОЛА ЭКОНОМИКИ
НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Вопрос 1

Балл: 10,00

Задание 1

Найдите пять ОРФОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ошибок в представленном тексте. Выделите слова с ошибками, кликнув на них курсором. (Если вы захотите поменять свой выбор, кликните курсором на неверно выбранное слово еще раз)

The **immediate** effect of printing was to increase the circulation of works that were already popular in handwritten form, while less popular works went out of circulation. The great cultural impact of printing was that it **fasilitated** the growth of national languages. Most early books were printed in Latin, but the market for Latin was limited, and in its **purcuit** of larger markets the book trade produced translations into the national languages. Thus, printing played a significant part in **standartising** these languages by fixing them in print. Latin became **obsolet** as national literature was established in the sixteenth century.

Вопрос 2

Балл: 10,00

Задание 2

Найдите пять ОРФОГРАФИЧЕСКИХ ошибок в представленном тексте. Выделите слова с ошибками, кликнув на них курсором. (Если вы захотите поменять свой выбор, кликните курсором на неверно выбранное слово еще раз)

It was a wonderful elevator, with dim, **solem** lighting. It had a square maroon carpet with just the right amount of pile beneath your feet. It had brass **trimings** and fine mahogany walls, and the floor-selection lever looked like the throttle of an elegant schooner. When you pulled this lever and chose your destination, the elevator sighed softly, once, and set you gliding **seamlesly** up toward the roof or down toward the wall. The key couldn't be removed, even by the most **stabborn** child's hands, but it could be clicked to the right, as it usually was, the elevator ran smoothly. But if you clicked the key to the left, the elevator hushed its action and came to an easy, immediate halt, without any grinding or alarms. Everything about the elevator connoted an ancient **craftmanship** and grace, the qualities of another age.

Вопрос 3

Балл: 2,00

Задание 3

Прочитайте предложения. Если в строке содержится лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, то укажите номер соответствующей строки. Если в предложениях ошибок нет, то выберите «0».

1. Free trade agreements may cause disputes between countries,
2. especially when one country thinks
3. the other is engaged at restrictive practices.
4. Occasionally, trade wars erupt, and sanctions
5. or embargoes are imposed on countries,
6. and may not be lifted for long periods of time.

Ваш ответ:

Вопрос 4

Балл: 2,00

Задание 4

Прочитайте предложения. Если в строке содержится лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, то укажите номер соответствующей строки. Если в предложениях ошибок нет, то выберите «0».

1. 1066 is an important year for the British and French,
2. because on the 14th of October, 1066,
3. the crucial battle for the crown of England was fought:
4. at first, the English brave soldiers were winning,
5. but it was the French army who finally won
6. and William of Normandy was crowned King of England.

Ваш ответ:

Вопрос 5

Балл: 2,00

Задание 5

Прочитайте предложения. Если в строке содержится лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, то укажите номер соответствующей строки. Если в предложениях ошибок нет, то выберите «0».

1. It is unlikely that there will be much further development
2. of large-scale hydroelectricity, apart from re-powering existing schemes as
3. the problems of flooding large areas of land and the possibility of methane emissions
4. from vegetation are sufficient to rule out further expansion,
5. but, although this technology is counted as part of total renewable-energy targets,
6. it omitted from most promotion schemes.

Ваш ответ:

Вопрос 6

Балл: 2,00

Задание 6

Прочитайте предложения. Если в строке содержится лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, то укажите номер соответствующей строки. Если в предложениях ошибок нет, то выберите «0».

1. Further education in Great Britain has traditionally been characterised
2. by part-time vocational courses for those who leave school at the age of 16
3. but need to acquire a skill, be that in the manual, technical, or clerical field.
4. All in all, about three million students enroll each year in part-time courses
5. at further education colleges, some released by their employers and a greater number unemployed.
6. In addition, there has always been a much smaller number of students in full-time training.

Ваш ответ:

Вопрос 7

Балл: 2,00

Задание 7

Прочитайте предложения. Если в строке содержится лексическая или грамматическая ошибка, то укажите номер соответствующей строки. Если в предложениях ошибок нет, то выберите «0».

1. According to statistics, around 36 per cent of employees
2. dream of having more creative roles in their companies
3. and are sometimes considering moving to another company.
4. This worries their employers and makes them being constantly on the lookout
5. for new ways to keep employees motivated
6. and to switch their focus away from the frustrations of more humdrum tasks.

Ваш ответ:

Вопрос 8

Балл: 20,00

Задание 8

Заполните пропуски в тексте, преобразовав данные в скобках слова таким образом, чтобы они ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИ и ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИ соответствовали тексту.

The impact of mass media generally is very strong. It changes our language, informs our intellect, influences our ideas, values, and attitudes. When we are young and absorbing [CRITICAL]

, we cannot possibly know that the majority of the material we see and hear is designed to produce specific and [DETERMINE]

responses from us.

In journalism, information is selected, edited, and filtered down to the public through newspapers or magazines. News is everywhere and serves many different functions. The news gives instant [COVER]

of important events. News also provides facts and information. However, just because something is presented as 'news' does not always mean that it is [QUESTION]

true, because it usually reflects and supports the owner's policies.

As the consumers of news, we must learn to analyse and assess information [OBJECT]

, and make our own judgement as to what the truth is.

Вопрос 9

Балл: 10,00

Задание 9

Подберите к идиоме из левого столбца идиому с ПРОТИВОПОЛОЖНЫМ значением. Две идиомы из перечня являются лишними.

1. get on like a house on fire	<input type="text"/>
2. at a loose end	<input type="text"/>
3. make head or tail of it	<input type="text"/>
4. fit as a fiddle	<input type="text"/>
5. time and again	<input type="text"/>

Вопрос 10

Балл: 20,00

Задание 10

Прочитайте два текста. Выберите утверждения, соответствующие первому тексту (А); выберите утверждения, соответствующие второму тексту (В); выберите утверждения, соответствующие и первому, и второму текстам (С).

Text 1

Since the early 1980s developments in genetic engineering have made it possible to produce genetically modified organisms. A gene from one organism is isolated and transferred to the cells of another organism, where it is incorporated into the recipient's chromosomes and expressed. Such transgenic organisms can exhibit quite novel characteristics. During the 1990s there was a dramatic growth in the commercial applications of this new technology, ranging from the production of human hormones in bacteria and vaccines in yeasts to the development of genetically modified

(GM) crop plants.

The use of GM organisms in the environment poses certain potential problems. For example, genes for herbicides or insect resistance may spread from crop plants to wild plants, with possible serious consequences for both agriculture and natural ecosystems. Farmers may be faced with new 'superweeds', while insect populations could decline. Moreover, the products of GM crops have to be fully evaluated to ensure that they are safe to eat.

Opponents of genetic engineering claim that it has not increased yields and that genetic engineering does not hold much promise. Instead, small farms based on principles of agri-ecology and sustainability produce more food.

However, after growing trillions of transgenic plants in the United States during the past 14 years, there have been no ecological disasters, no injuries, no GM crops invading natural ecosystems, and no negative measurable effects whatsoever; yet, surprisingly, GM plants have not been universally accepted in agricultural systems on the global level. GM plants have proven to be among the safest of agricultural technologies. Environmental extremists vandalise fields believed to contain GM plants, but farming is an inherently risky endeavour. Researchers state that there are pesticide poisonings reported each year in the United States. In contrast, no one has been harmed by GM plants and they are systematically replacing risky pesticides.

GM plants do not pose any new compelling risks and they are highly regulated – more regulated than any other farm technology. Genetic engineering is a tool that can help us breed crops that resist drought, diseases, and insect pests, which means farmers achieve higher yields from the crops they grow to feed their families and generate extra income.

GM crops can have remarkable environmental benefits. They are not a solution to all the problems of hunger, malnutrition and climate change. Complex problems require integrated solutions. But the evidence suggests that GM crops can be an important component in a broader food security strategy.

Text 2

The debate over genetically modified crops and food has been contaminated by political and aesthetic prejudices: hostility to US corporations, fear of big science and romanticism about local, organic production.

Food supply is too important to be the plaything of these prejudices. If there is not enough food, we know who will go hungry.

Genetic modification is analogous to nuclear power: nobody loves it, but climate change has made its adoption imperative. As Africa's climate deteriorates, it will need to accelerate crop adaptation. As population grows, it will need to raise yields. Genetic modification offers both faster crop adaptation and a biological, rather than chemical, approach to yield increases.

Opponents talk darkly of risks but provide no scientific basis for their amorphous expressions of concern. Meanwhile, the true tasks are mounting. Over the past decade, global food demand has risen more rapidly than expected. Supply may not keep pace with demand, including rising prices and periodic spikes. If this happens, there is a risk that the children of the urban poor will suffer prolonged bouts of malnutrition.

African governments are now recognising that by imitating the European ban on genetic modification, they have not reduced the risks facing their societies, but increased them. Thirteen years, during which there could have been research on African crops, have been wasted. Africa has been in thrall to Europe, and Europe has been in thrall to populism.

Growing GM crops may influence farmers' income and thus their economic access to food. Genetic engineering has reduced food insecurity by 15–20% among cotton-producing households. They allow farmers to produce more food with fewer inputs. They help us spare land, reduce deforestation, and promote and reduce chemical use.

Genetic modification alone will not solve the food problem: like climate change, there is no single solution. But continuing refusal to use it is making a difficult problem even more daunting.

<p>There are concerns that growing GM crops poses certain risks not only for farming and cultivation, but also for the environment.</p>	<input data-bbox="837 2027 925 2083" type="checkbox"/>
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One of the reasons why GM crops have been an object of heated discussions is the overpowering idea that farming should be organic and natural.	<input type="text"/>
It is claimed that genetic modification, contrary to popular views, is a more biological method of cultivation that results in the increase of yields.	<input type="text"/>
GM crops have been neglected on a large scale, although there has been no conclusive proof of their detrimental effect.	<input type="text"/>
Rather than voting for just one solution to tackle the food crisis, we need to think about a complex approach to solve it, taking genetic modification into consideration, as it can be beneficial.	<input type="text"/>

Вопрос 11

Балл: 20,00

Задание 11

В таблице представлены имена выдающихся личностей из англоязычных стран и события, связанные с их деятельностью. Сопоставьте имена выдающихся людей и связанные с ними события, открытия, направления деятельности. Две личности являются лишними.

1. Signing of the founding document of the United States	<input type="text"/>
2. Restriction of free milk at school for children over 7 years old	<input type="text"/>
3. Creation of the first affordable automobile	<input type="text"/>
4. Participation in the Yalta Conference in 1945	<input type="text"/>
5. Development of the law of universal gravitation	<input type="text"/>
6. Slavery abolishment in the United States	<input type="text"/>
7. Major March again racial discrimination	<input type="text"/>
8. Creation of series of popular science books	<input type="text"/>
9. Proposition that all species descended from a common ancestor	<input type="text"/>

10. The first Moon landing in history

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