



Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Российский государственный гуманитарный университет»
(ФГБОУ ВО «РГГУ»)

ОЛИМПИАДА РГГУ ДЛЯ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

2023/2024 учебный год

Отборочный этап

9 класс

Вариант № 24-ОШ-1-09 Английский язык

На выполнение олимпиадных заданий отводится 120 минут. Вам предлагается выполнить три категории заданий.

При выполнении заданий внимательно читайте инструкцию к каждому заданию.

Максимальное количество баллов за ответы:

- Часть 1. (Reading) - 26 баллов;
- Часть 2. (Use of English) - 62 балла;
- Часть 3. (Cultural Study) - 12 баллов.

Part 1. Reading
(26 Points)

Read the four texts and answer the questions below by indicating which text each question relates to: A, B, C, D, or None.

Please note that there are two questions which do not refer to any of the texts.

Text A - SIXTEEN - WHAT NOW?

You're 16 and finally you can leave school! By now, you're probably sick of teachers, desks, tests and exams. But don't just run for the exit. You need to think carefully about what to do next.

If you want a professional career, you will need to go to university and get a degree. To do that, you need to stay at high school for another two years. But you needn't stay at the same place. There are several options in the district of Northacre. St. Leopold's School has the best pass rate of all the high schools in the district. It offers a wide range of subjects in the humanities and sciences. St Leopold's is, of course, a private school, so may be too expensive for you. But don't worry, there are several other options if you want to follow the academic route. Knowle Grammar School is a state school, so there are no fees, and it has excellent **tuition** and facilities. It is a boys' school from the ages of 11-16, but from 16-18 it is co-educational. But it is selective, so you'll have to pass an exam to get in.

If you're interested in going into Business, check out Wyle River Academy. This school specialises in subjects like Business Studies, Management and Economics. If you prefer the arts, look at the courses on offer at Northacre College. Here you can study woodwork, art, textiles and much more. Northacre College also offers a wide range of vocational qualifications. You can do

a 1-year certificate or a 2-year diploma in subjects like electrics, plumbing, roofing and hairdressing. If you'd prefer to work outdoors, look at Milldown College, where there are courses in Farm Mechanics, Land Management, Animal Management and much more.

A final option is to get an apprenticeship with a local or national company. You will get on-the-job training, gain certificates or diplomas and start earning straight away. But be warned - places are limited! Find out more at the Jobs Fair on 26th May at Northacre College.

Text B - GROWING FOOD IN DESERT

The idea of growing food in a desert region would make most people laugh but this is quickly becoming a reality. Experimental food growing technologies have enabled researchers to pull off what was once considered impossible. There are currently two farms in desert regions of the world where quality vegetables are being grown cheaply and easily.

Sundrop Farms, based in the hot dry desert region of South Australia, uses experimental greenhouses to grow tomatoes, peppers, and cucumbers. The biggest challenge of growing food in a desert, obviously, is the lack of available water. The researchers at Sundrop Farms have gotten around this problem by controlling the sun energy to desalinate sea water. It can also be used to regulate the temperature of the greenhouses.

Without depending on limited resources such as land, fresh water, and fuel, Sundrop Farms has used technology to make farming a more sustainable practice. Needless to say, this may help greatly in stretching the world's food supplies. Another benefit of this kind of farming is that it can be done anywhere, thus reducing the costs of transporting food to distant locations. Yet another benefit of this kind of system is that it reduces the need for pesticides, which many consider to be unhealthy for consumers who eat the food. So far, Sundrop Farms has produced tonnes of vegetables and food producers and companies are **keenly** interested in the new technology.

Another experimental desert farm is the Sahara Forest Project, which began in Qatar in December 2012. Greenhouses in the region are cooled by saltwater. Solar power and other technologies are used together to help make vegetation grow in the desert environment. As deserts have expanded over recent years around the world due to global warming, this project could be an important part of **reclaiming** land once used for agriculture and believed to be lost forever.

The results from the Qatar project were better than expected and in June of 2014, Jordan agreed to host another one. This will be much bigger than the Qatar project and the project members will have even more opportunities to test their experiments on a much larger scale. It is not totally clear yet that desert farming represents the future of farming but these projects have shown some preliminary success in the field.

Text C - TAG GAME

Tag, children's game in which, in its simplest form, the player who is "it" chases the other players, trying to touch one of them, thereby making that person "it." The game is known by many names, such as *leapsa* in Romania and *kynigito* in parts of modern Greece. In some variants the children pretend that the touch carries some form of contagion—e.g., plague (Italy), leprosy (Madagascar), fleas (Spain), or "lurgy fever" (Great Britain). In others, a method of achieving immunity from touch is prescribed, as by touching wood, iron, or a specified colour or assuming a particular position (e.g., squatting). Often limitations are **imposed** on the chaser: the child may be required to clasp hands and imitate a horned animal (stag, bull, or goat) or squat and hop like a frog while the others **caper** freely around him. In some games the chaser throws a ball at the intended victim. As a game progresses, the original chaser may recruit those touched to help catch the others; sometimes the captives link hands to form a chain, with the players on either end making the capture.

Suspense is an important element of certain elaborations of the game: in *ostrakinda*, described by the 2nd-century Greek writer Julius Pollux, two teams stood on either side of a line. A shell was spun or tossed in the air, and one team chased the other according to which side of the shell turned

up. In another form, the chaser turns his back and walks slowly away, while the others follow at a short distance and chant a rhyme or ask a question (“What’s the time, Mr. Bear?”). The chaser then turns suddenly, sometimes shouting a certain word or phrase (“Dinnertime!”), and pursues them.

In group tag the child touching a safe area (often known as home base) can hold onto another child, that child in turn does the same, and a human chain of safety is created with children who cannot be tagged.

Text D - THERAPY DOGS

Therapy dogs are dogs that are trained to give affection and comfort to people in unfortunate situations. They are often used to help people in hospitals, retirement homes, schools, and people with learning disabilities. Whether or not a dog is suitable for this line of work is based on personality rather than breed. Because therapy dogs must work with many kinds of people, such as young children and elderly, they must be patient and sensitive. The story of the first therapy dog is very interesting. During World War II, a soldier named William Wynne found a Yorkshire Terrier dog abandoned on the battlefield. He became friends with the dog and named it Smoky. When Corporal Wynne became very ill and entered a hospital, his friends brought Smoky for a visit. Smoky became so popular with the other sick soldiers in the hospital that he was allowed to stay. The doctors in the hospital used Smoky to help cheer up the patients, and after the war ended, he continued to work as a therapy dog in the United States.

In the 1970s, an American nurse named Elaine Smith started a program to train therapy dogs. Smith noticed how patients in hospitals seemed to recover faster when they had been around dogs. Many other doctors and nurses noticed that having animals regularly visit hospitals helped lower stress and blood pressure among patients. In the 1980s and 1990s, other animals also started to help the sick. Cats, birds, and rabbits have become “therapy pets” and they are now used in many hospitals around the world.

Today, therapy pets are used to help many different people with problems. For example, they help soldiers who have been traumatized by their combat experience. They are also used to help children with reading disabilities by providing an audience that won’t **belittle** them. Some therapy pets are used to help people undergoing physical therapy. For example, they work along with the patient and the doctor to help people learn to walk again after a serious injury.

Tasks 1-8.

Example:

0. Which text states that a joyful communication and attention may help people to deal with difficulties?

- A
- B
- C
- +D

001. Which text refers to a case that laid the foundation of a trend?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E (none)

002. Which text speaks about a peculiar movement related to different options of an activity?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E (none)

003. Which text speaks about searching for a way out of a difficult situation?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E (none)

004. Which text states that it is economical to use a way of doing things?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E (none)

005. Which text says that not every individual possesses the qualities needed?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E (none)

006. Which text gives some tips about where to get higher education?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E (none)

007. Which text mentions a specific example of an activity from a classical culture?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E (none)

008. Which text expresses the idea that, thanks to an experiment, humanity certainly will have a brilliant future?

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E (none)

Tasks 9-14.

Answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

009. In Text A, the underlined noun “tuition” can be best replaced with:

- staff
- building
- instruction
- equipment

010. In Text B, the underlined adverb “keenly” can be best replaced with:

- excitedly
- strongly
- carefully
- likely

011. In Text B, the underlined participle “reclaiming” can be best replaced with:

- correcting
- removing
- improving
- exchanging

012. In Text C, the underlined verb “imposed” can be best replaced with:

- deceived
- put
- concluded
- taken

013. In Text C, the underlined verb “caper” can be best replaced with:

- fool
- crawl
- march
- run

014. In Text D, the underlined verb “belittle” can be best replaced with:

- envy
- regret
- value
- criticize

Tasks 15-26.

Read the article and circle the best option to complete the text – a, b, c, or d.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the use of “computers and machines (015. _____) the problem-solving and decision-making capabilities of the human (016. _____)”, according to IBM.

The idea of AI goes back at least 2,700 years. As Adrienne Mayor, research scholar, folklorist, and science historian at Stanford University, explained: “Our ability to imagine artificial intelligence goes back to the ancient times. Long before technological advances made self-moving devices (017. _____), ideas about creating artificial life and robots were explored in ancient myths.

Mayor noted that the myths about Hephaestus, the (018. _____) god of invention and blacksmithing, included forerunners to AI. For example, Hephaestus created the giant bronze man, Talos, which had a mysterious life force from the gods called *ichor*. Hephaestus also created Pandora and her (019. _____), as well as a set of automated servants made of gold that were given the knowledge of the gods. Mayor concluded, “Not one of those myths has a good

ending when the artificial beings are sent to Earth. It's almost as if the myths say that it's (020. _____) to have these artificial things up in heaven used by the gods. But once they interact with (021. _____), we get chaos and destruction."

The modern version of AI largely began when Alan Turing, who contributed to breaking the Nazi's Enigma code during World War II, created the Turing test to determine if a computer is (022. _____) "thinking." The value and legality of the test have long been the subject of debate.

The "Father of Artificial Intelligence," John McCarthy, coined the term "artificial intelligence" when he, with Marvin Minsky and Claude Shannon, proposed a 1956 summer workshop on the topic at Dartmouth College. McCarthy defined artificial intelligence as "the science and engineering of making intelligent machines." He later created the computer programming language LISP (which is still used in AI), hosted computer chess games against human Russian opponents, and developed the first computer with (023. _____) capability, all important building blocks for AI.

As computers became cheaper in the 1960s and 70s, AI programs such as Joseph Weizenbaum's ELIZA (024. _____), and US government agencies including the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) began to fund AI-related research. Computers were still too weak to manage the language tasks researchers asked of them. But progress decreased with a drop in government funding.

In 1997, Gary Kasparov, reigning world chess champion and grand master, was defeated by IBM's Deep Blue AI computer program, a huge step for AI (025. _____). More recently, advances in computer storage limits and speeds have opened new avenues for AI research and implementation, such as aiding in scientific research and inventing new paths in medicine for patient diagnosis, robotic surgery, and drug development.

Now, artificial intelligence is used for a variety of everyday implementations including (026. _____) recognition software, online shopping algorithms, search engines, digital assistants like Siri and Alexa, translation services, automated safety functions on cars (and the promised self-driving cars of the future), cybersecurity, airport body scanning security and fighting disinformation on social media, among others.

015.

to falsify
to imitate
to resist
to oppose

016.

memory
body
mind
soul

017.

provable
capable
possible
probable

018.

Roman
Romanian
Greek
Celtic

019.

spade
box
sword
arbalest

020.

great
real
strange
wrong

021.

elves
humans
women
witches

022.

responsible for
sensitive to
capable of
resistible to

023.

face-to-face
deja-vu
eye-to-eye
hand-eye

024.

decreased
developed
flourished
finished

025.

advertisers
researchers
consumers
promoters

026.

facial
financial
factual
actual

Part 2. English in Use
(62 Points)

Tasks 27-36.

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE the word given. DO NOT USE SHORT FORMS. The number of words you should write is specified in each sentence. Type the needed words. The words of your answers should be divided by one space.

Example:

0. I consider him my worst enemy.

look

I _____ my worst enemy (4 words)

look upon him as

027. Take my advice and marry when you are older.

get

If I were you, _____ later. (4 words)

028. In the army we were obliged to have a cold shower every morning.

had

In the army we _____ a cold shower every morning. (3 words)

029. Who is your baby-sitter for this evening?

looking

Who _____ this evening? (5 words)

030. I talked to Mary and then went home.

stopped

On the way home _____ to Mary. (4 words)

031. They will want to know what you have in your bag.

asked

You _____ show the contents of your bag. (4 words)

032. I respect you a lot.

great

I have a _____ you. (3 words)

033. I didn't enjoy the film and I didn't like the cinema.

nor

I liked _____ the cinema. (4 words)

034. I regret I don't have a dog.

had

I _____ a dog. (3 words)

035. Films on TV are better now than when I was a child.

improved

Films on TV _____ I was a child. (3 words)

036. When we got to the party everyone was chatting and eating.

arrival

On _____ party everyone was chatting and eating. (4 words)

Tasks 37-41.

Choose the sentence in reported speech which is a summarized version of the first sentence in direct speech. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example:

0. "No, you really *must stay* the night, Sophia", Ann said.

- Ann invited that Sophia would stay the night.

- Ann told Sophia that she could stay the night.

+Ann insisted on Sophia staying the night.

- Ann said that Sophia ought to stay the night.

037.

"*Would you like* me to make a cake for your party?" said Jane.

Jane doubted whether to make a cake for the party or not.

Jane wondered if we would allow her to make a cake for our party.

Jane offered to make a cake for our party.

Jane advised us to make a cake for the party.

038.

"*You mustn't wear* jeans in the office", said Tom.

Tom informed us that wearing jeans in the office was not allowed.

Tom said that wearing jeans was not forbidden.

Tom warned us that wearing jeans in the office might not be a good idea.

Tom told us that we did not need to wear jeans in the office.

039.

"*You shouldn't have lied* to me!" Adam said.

Adam said that it was punishable to have lied to him.

Adam said that I ought not to have lied to him.

Adam explained to me why it was wrong of me to have lied to him.

Adam reminded me that there was no need to hide the truth.

040.

"Mr. Brown *might be working* in the library now," the secretary said.

The secretary said Mr. Brown was in a habit of working in the library at this time of the day.

The secretary was able to say for certain where Mr. Brown was working.

The secretary said that Mr. Brown could be in the library busy with his work.

The secretary was quite sure that Mr. Brown was in the library working.

041.

"I don't think you *should ring* him now. It's too late," said Carol.

Carol said there was no point ringing him as it was too late.

Carol told me it would be better not to ring him at such a late hour.

Carol criticized me for having rung him because it was too late.

Carol didn't let me ring him, explaining that it was too late.

Tasks 42-51.

In the following sentences possible grammatical errors are underlined and lettered.

In each sentence there can be one error or no error at all. Find an error in each sentence if any. If a sentence is grammatically correct, select choice E. In choosing the answer, follow the requirements of standard written English.

Example:

0. Scientists have long warned (A) that these (B) hotter and drier climate will contribute (C) to fires becoming more (D) frequent and more intense. No error (E) (подчеркнуть в примере)

- A
- +B
- C
- D
- E

042.

A man founded (A) guilty of (B) stealing antiquities from Egyptian tombs and smuggling (C) them out of the country has been jailed (D) for 5 years. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

043.

She could not help feeling (A) a sense of shame at (B) her behavior and her eyes were now full of a pity (C) for the man she had just rejected (D). No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

044.

Tonight, up to (A) 10 million adults in Britain will go (B) to the bed (C) knowing that they will spend 8 hours tossing and turning and wondering when they will (D) ever get a good night's sleep. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

045.

Tabloid is a newspaper having (A) pages half the size of those (B) of a standard newspaper, typically popular in style (C) and dominated by (D) headlines, photographs and sensational stories. . No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

046.

Despite of (A) our modern sophistication and advanced warning systems the (B) thunderstorm still provokes a (C) primitive dread in most (D) people. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

047.

Twice a week Harold puts aside (A) his main job as a secretary to run (B) his village post office, setting out (C) scales, stamps and another (D) official documents. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

048.

Few (A) students are taught how to organize their (B) learning, and how to do (C) the best use of (D) their time. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

049.

Students can waste (A) plenty of (B) time learning pages from books by heart (C), without understanding something (D) about the subject. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

050.

There has been (A) a huge increase in (B) the amount of traffic recently, and the government just seems to put off (C) the problem instead of dealing with (D) it. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

051.

I guess I was what one might call (A) a spoilt child although (B) I was an only child of well-to-do parents (C) and got whatever (D) I wanted. No error (E)

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

Tasks 52-57.

Read this passage and find the places for the idioms extracted from it. There are two extra idioms you will not need.

Dear Giles,

I just had to write and let you know that I got the job at the law firm I was telling you about.

The interview was a bit odd because the other candidate, Mr. Dalziell-Smythe, and myself were interviewed together and I must admit I felt a bit concerned when it turned out that both he and the interviewer were old boys from Eton. Mr. D.S. was a terrible snob too, and made it obvious that he thought I was (052. _____) as soon as I mentioned that I was from Brixton.

However, I needn't have worried as (053. _____) soon

(054. _____) when he told the interviewer that he thought the current legal system was old-fashioned and needed updating. The interviewer was clearly offended and responded by saying that being traditional of the old school he rather admired the traditional legal ways. This comment seemed to put Mr. D.S. in his place as he didn't say much after that.

I felt even better when I realized that Mr. D.S. was (055. _____) as far as canon law was concerned. Fortunately, I've been studying so hard that I know the subject inside out, and I made sure that the interviewer knew that too!

The firm's head office called me this morning to tell me that I've been accepted and that they'd like me to go back tomorrow morning as they want me (056. _____) as soon as possible. I'll probably ask them to tell me a bit more about the firm too, as the interviewer barely had time to (057. _____) last week.

I'll write again soon to let you know how I'm getting along.

Regards,

Craig

052.

put it together

be in on

scratch the surface

from the wrong side of the tracks

to learn the ropes

the smart Alec

put his foot in it

053.

put it together

be in on

scratch the surface

from the wrong side of the tracks

to learn the ropes

the smart Alec

put his foot in it

054.

put it together

be in on

scratch the surface

from the wrong side of the tracks

to learn the ropes

the smart Alec

put his foot in it

055.

put it together
 be in on
 scratch the surface
 from the wrong side of the tracks
 to learn the ropes
 the smart alec
 put his foot in it

056.

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 from the wrong side of the tracks
 to learn the ropes
 the smart alec
 put his foot in it

057.

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 scratch the surface
 from the wrong side of the tracks
 to learn the ropes
 the smart alec
 put his foot in it

**Part 3. Cultural Study
 (12 Points)**

Tasks 58-63.

Read the following passages and identify the personality each text tells about. Choose the name of the personality from the list coming after the text. There are more names than you will need.

Text 1

Imagine a person in a coat that is too small, trousers and shoes that are too large, a derby hat, a cane, and a ridiculous moustache. It is one of the most famous and best-loved characters ever created for the movie screen. Although he is best known as an actor, he also wrote, produced, and directed the classic films in which he appeared. He was born in London in 1889. His parents were music hall performers, and he first appeared on the stage in a dance act at age 8. He started performing short little sketches on the stage when he was 17 and one of American producers urged him to move to California to make motion pictures. While creating one of his short films, he put together the character of the tramp. He developed this foolish, mischievous, yet lovable little man through successive films, creating a character audiences laughed at yet sympathized with at the same time. His movies were great successes so he accepted a special Academy Award in the United States and was later knighted by the queen of England.

058.

Margaret Thatcher
 Charlie Chaplin
 Elizabeth II

John Lennon
 Francis Scott Fitzgerald
 James Cook
 Alexander Fleming
 Thomas More
 Jonathan Swift
 Robert Louis Stevenson

Text 2

This English navigator became an explorer because of his love of adventure and curiosity about distant lands and their people. He surveyed a greater length of coastline than any other person and remade the map of the Pacific. His explorations gave Britain the lands now occupied by Australia and New Zealand. He was born in 1728, in Yorkshire, England. At age 18 he became a sailor on the North Sea, later he joined the British Royal Navy and took command of a ship at age 29. In 1768 the Royal Society of London asked him to lead the first scientific expedition to the Pacific Ocean. His expedition charted New Zealand. It also reached the southeastern coast of Australia in 1770. He named the continent New South Wales because he thought it resembled the south coast of Wales in Britain. He also became the first European to visit the Hawaiian Islands. They had been discovered earlier by the Spanish, but he named them the Sandwich Islands in honor of the earl of Sandwich, first lord of the Admiralty. Revisiting the islands on his way back from the Arctic, he was killed by Hawaiians in 1779.

059.

- Margaret Thatcher
- Charlie Chaplin
- Elizabeth II
- John Lennon
- Francis Scott Fitzgerald
- + James Cook
- Alexander Fleming
- Thomas More
- Jonathan Swift
- Robert Louis Stevenson

Text 3

He became famous as part of the 1960s English pop group. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1940. England had been through difficult times during and immediately after the war so he had difficult childhood. By the late 1950s teenagers were discovering a new freedom from the sadness and hardships of the war. They had their own clubs, fashions, and music. He was interested in both art and music. When he was 15 he formed a pop group called the Quarrymen. In the next years the band gained different members and changed its name. Finally the group of four musicians became the most successful group of the 1960s. They toured the world and appeared in several films. After the split of the group he enjoyed a successful solo career, but it was cut short by his early death in 1980, when he was killed by a fan. His murder inspired outpourings of grief around the world. Fans were devastated when they heard the news. But his music still inspires people all over the world.

060.

Margaret Thatcher
 Charlie Chaplin
 Elizabeth II

John Lennon
 Francis Scott Fitzgerald
 James Cook
 Alexander Fleming
 Thomas More
 Jonathan Swift
 Robert Louis Stevenson

Text 4

This British politician became the first woman prime minister not only in the United Kingdom but in all of Europe. She was the only British prime minister to win three consecutive elections in the 1900s. She was born into a family of a grocer and Methodist local preacher in Grantham, Lincolnshire, England. She excelled in school and gained entrance to the University of Oxford where she studied chemistry and was the first woman president of the Oxford University Conservative Association. Then she worked as a tax law barrister. She was elected leader of the Conservative party in 1975 and became prime minister in 1979. She served in the office from 1979 to 1990. She wanted the government to stop being so involved in businesses. This made a large impact on the economy and resulted in an increase in unemployment. However, her popularity was boosted by the Falkland Islands War in 1982. She was also opposed to Britain being deeply involved in the European Community (later the European Union). In 1992 she was made Baroness. Three years later she became a member of the Order of the Garter, the highest British honor.

061.

Margaret Thatcher
 Charlie Chaplin
 Elizabeth II
 John Lennon
 Francis Scott Fitzgerald
 James Cook
 Alexander Fleming
 Thomas More
 Jonathan Swift
 Robert Louis Stevenson

Text 5

This Scottish scientist discovered the first antibiotic drug, penicillin. After graduating from Saint Mary's Hospital Medical School, at London University he began researching substances that kill bacteria. He continued his work during World War I while serving in the Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1928, thanks to a lucky accident, the scientist made the most important discovery of his life. He was using Staphylococcus bacteria when he noticed that the bacteria could not survive if a mold, called *Penicillium notatum*, contaminated the sample. He realized the importance of his discovery in the fight against disease, but he was not able to isolate enough penicillin for its use on humans. Eleven years later two other scientists took his research to the next stage. In 1941 penicillin was introduced as a worldwide treatment for diseases caused by bacteria. He shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1945 with these two scientists and he was knighted in 1946. His research helped pave the way for all modern antibiotics, which have proved to be effective drugs for the treatment of many diseases, including pneumonia and meningitis.

062.

Margaret Thatcher
 Charlie Chaplin
 Elizabeth II
 John Lennon
 Francis Scott Fitzgerald
 James Cook
 Alexander Fleming
 Thomas More
 Jonathan Swift
 Robert Louis Stevenson

Text 6

This writer had a great impact on the world of literature. Some of his best-known works about adventures were for children. He was born in 1850, in Edinburgh, Scotland. He spent much of his childhood sick in bed with lung trouble. His mother read to him often, and he liked to make up stories himself. He attended Edinburgh University where he studied law but did not end up practicing it. Instead he turned his attention to writing and began contributing essays to magazines. He spent much of his life trying to find a place that would help his health. The years he spent wandering through France, Germany, Scotland and Samoa in the South Pacific led to his famous books. One of them is about pirates and searching for buried gold. Since its publication, this book has had significant influence on depictions of pirates in popular culture, including elements such as deserted tropical islands, treasure maps marked with an "X", and one-legged seamen with parrots perched on their shoulders. The book is considered a coming-of-age story and is noted for its atmosphere, characters, and action.

063.

Margaret Thatcher
 Charlie Chaplin
 Elizabeth II
 John Lennon
 Francis Scott Fitzgerald
 James Cook
 Alexander Fleming
 Thomas More
 Jonathan Swift
 Robert Louis Stevenson

Председатель предметной методической комиссии
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