

# 21-ОШ-2-09 Английский язык-1

## Энх-Ариун Баяраа

Тест начат                      Суббота, 27 Февраль 2021, 10:48

Состояние                      Завершенные

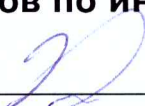
Завершен                      Суббота, 27 Февраль 2021, 12:28

Прошло времени    1 ч. 40 мин.

Оценка                      71,00 из 100,00

## Жюри Олимпиады РГГУ для школьников по иностранному языку

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# 21-ОШ-2-09 Английский язык-1



Энх-Ариун Монгол Баяраа

**Тест начат** Суббота, 27 Февраль 2021, 10:48

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**Оценка** **71,00** из 100,00

**Вопрос 1**

Верно

Баллов: 5,00 из  
5,00

**You are the editor of a magazine. You have come across two interesting articles but some parts of the articles have been mixed up. Use the headline and the initial paragraph of the articles and put the parts to the right title and in the right order so that you should receive the original articles.**

**Text A****Who Invented the Alphabet?**

When in 1905 a married couple of Egyptologists, Sir William and Hilda Flinders Petrie, first excavated the temple, documenting thousands of presents to gods, they discovered curious signs on the side of a mine. Then they began to notice them elsewhere, on walls and small statues. Some signs were clearly related to hieroglyphs, yet they were simpler than the beautiful pictorial Egyptian script on the temple walls. The Petries recognized the signs as an alphabet, though decoding the letters would take another decade, and tracing the prizes they had unearthed back to London, including a small, red sandstone sphinx with the same handful of letters on its side as those seen in the mines. After ten years of studying the inscriptions, in 1916 the Egyptologist Sir Alan Gardiner published his transcription of the letters and their translation: An inscription on the little sphinx, written in a Semitic dialect, read "Beloved of Ba'alat," referring to the powerful Canaanite goddess.

A century later, in late 2018, the Israeli Egyptologist Orly Goldwasser said of this little sphinx when we viewed it at the British Museum: "For me, it's worth all the gold in Egypt." She had come to London to be interviewed for a BBC documentary about the history of writing. "Every word we read and write started with him and his friends." She explained how miners on Sinai started transforming a hieroglyph into a letter: "Call the picture by name, **pick up** only the first sound and remove the picture from your mind." Thus, the hieroglyph for an ox, aleph, helped give a shape to the letter "a," while the alphabet's inventors derived "b" from the hieroglyph for "house," bêt. These first two signs came to form the name of the system itself: alphabet. Some letters were borrowed from hieroglyphs, others drawn from life, until all the sounds of the language they spoke could be represented in written form.

The story of the alphabet invention dates back four millennia ago. The research conducted by Orly Goldwasser dealt with the temple complex discovered by the Petris. The temple complex detailed evidence of the people who worked on these Egyptian mines in the Sinai. The stelas that line the paths record each expedition, including the names and jobs of every person working on the site. The bureaucratic nature of Egyptian society provides, today, a clear picture of the immigrant labor that flocked to Egypt seeking work. As Goldwasser puts it, Egypt was "the America of the old world." We can read about this arrangement in Genesis, when Jacob, "who lied in the land of Canaan"—that is, along the Levant coast, east of Egypt—traveled to Egypt to seek his fortune. Along with shepherds like Jacob, other Canaanites ended up mining for the Egyptian elites in Serabit, some 210 miles southeast by land from Memphis, the seat of pharaonic power. Religious ritual played a central role in inspiring foreign workers to learn to write. After a day's work was done, Canaanite workers could observe their Egyptian fellow-workers' rituals in the beautiful temple complex to Hathor. They also could marvel at the thousands of hieroglyphs used to dedicate gifts to the goddess. In Goldwasser's view, they were not confused by being unable to read the hieroglyphs around them; instead, they began writing things their own way, inventing a simpler, more **versatile** system to accompany their own religious offerings.

According to Goldwasser, the alphabet remained on the cultural periphery of the Mediterranean until six centuries or more after its invention, seen only in words scratched on objects found across the Middle East, such as daggers and pottery, not in any bureaucracy or literature. But then, around 1200 B.C., came huge political upheavals, known as the late Bronze Age collapse. The major empires of the near east—the Mycenaean Empire in Greece, the Hittite Empire in Turkey and the ancient Egyptian Empire—all disintegrated amid internal civil struggle, invasions and droughts. With the emergence of smaller city-states, local leaders began to use local languages to govern. In the land of Canaan, these were Semitic dialects, written down using alphabets derived from the Sinai mines. These Canaanite city-states flourished, and a restless sea trade spread their alphabet along with their production. Variations of the alphabet—now known as Phoenician, from the Greek word for the Canaanite region—have been found from Turkey to Spain, and survive until today in the form of the letters used and passed on by the Greeks and the Romans.

In the century since the discovery of those first scratched letters in the Sinai mines, the leading academic idea has been that it was highly educated people who probably created the alphabet. But Goldwasser's research is challenging that notion. She suggests that it was actually a group of illiterate Canaanite miners who **made the breakthrough**, ignorant in hieroglyphs and unable to speak Egyptian but inspired by the pictorial writing they saw around them. In this view, one of civilization's most profound and most revolutionary intellectual creations came not from an educated elite but from illiterate laborers, who usually get written out of history. Pierre Tallet, former president of the French Society of Egyptology, supports Goldwasser's theory: "Of course the theory **makes sense**, as it is clear that whoever wrote these inscriptions in the Sinai did not know hieroglyphs," he told me. "And the words they are writing are in a Semitic language, so they must have been Canaanites, who we know were there from the Egyptians' own written record here in the temple."

There are doubters of the Israeli scholar's hypothesis, though. Christopher Rollston, a Hebrew scholar at George Washington University, argues that the mysterious writers **likely** knew hieroglyphs. "It would be improbable that illiterate miners were capable of, or responsible for, the invention of the alphabet," he says. But this **objection** seems less persuasive than Goldwasser's account—if Egyptian scribes invented the alphabet, why did it quickly disappear from their literature for about 600 years?

Ваш ответ верный.

## Вопрос 2

Частично  
правильный

Баллов: 3,00 из  
5,00

**You are the editor of a magazine. You have come across two interesting articles but some parts of the articles have been mixed up. Use the headline and the initial paragraph of the articles and put the parts to the right title and in the right order so that you should receive the original articles.**

### **When the Street Light First Came to London, Disaster Came**

The 20-foot monster rose up in the middle of the road, between Bridge Street and Great George Street in London, two arms stretching up during the day, a gas lamp glowing at night. Built by engineers, designed by a railway manager, and approved by Parliament, the strange construction had a purpose as serious as its appearance was strange: to protect pedestrians from carriage traffic and keep the streets outside the House of Parliament from filling with heavy traffic. On December 9, 1868, London became the first city to have a traffic light.

The glamorous appearance of the first street light in London did not have any practical value, though. Back then, in the 19th century, London was a dangerous place for commuters. The medieval city had been constructed along routes following the Thames River, and the Industrial Revolution brought more workers and horse carts on the narrow roads. In 1803, two men and a woman were trapped between coal wagons and crushed to death in the Strand because of traffic jams. In 1811, London Bridge hosted 90,000 pedestrians, 5,500 vehicles and 764 horse riders in a single day. And the flood of people only continued to grow. By 1850, about 27,000 commuters entered the city daily from outside towns, and they represented only a tenth of the total number of workers, most of whom came by foot or omnibus (a large wagon pulled by horses). "Traffic staggered visitors to the city," writes Jerry White in *London in the Nineteenth Century*.

The structure would hardly be recognizable today. Compared to the modern lights seen at every corner, this lamp was an architectural attraction. "Gothic decoration at the base supported an iron pillar empty inside, painted green and golden. The pillar then evolved into a thick metal loop, surrounded at the top by big leaves which appeared to be growing out of an octagonal box containing the lamps with a pineapple atop," writes James Winter in *London's Teeming Streets, 1830-1914*. Despite its quite tasteless design, the lamp was a marvel. Newspapers reported its success. Engineers predicted the arrival of these technological wonders on every street, with an accompanying police officer to operate them. But within a month all excitement had faded; the design proved to have a fatal **flaw**.

One tourist commented on a road accident that included advertising vehicles, hackney coaches, donkey carts, and a cat's-meat man. Another noted the courtiers sitting in their carriages, dressed in finery and snacking on biscuits as they awaited the end of a long "traffic lock." According to historian Judith Flanders, "The nature of horse transport meant that some slowdowns were **inevitable**." As she writes in *The Victorian City: Everyday Life in Dickens' London*, "Plans for improvement were made. And remade. And then remade again." Meanwhile, an average of three or four people died in street traffic incidents every week. The lack of traffic regulations only made the problem worse. Every street had different rules for how it should be crossed, and even then, the rules were rarely obeyed. But railway manager John Peake Knight had a possible solution. Knight had already made a mark when it came to safety on commuter rails. He ordered carriages be lit with electricity, and to install pull-bells in cars that would let passengers send guards a signal to stop the trains. In 1865, he suggested using a

semaphore signal for streets in London, using the same principle as already in use on railway lines. The pillar would include two red arms, lowered when traffic could flow freely, held up to make drivers stop and let pedestrians cross.

The Knight's idea quickly moved from the Metropolitan Police to the Parliament, and by 1868 was approved. Police commissioner Richard Mayne printed 10,000 pamphlets and distributed them about town, drawing drivers' and pedestrians' attention to the new change. The traffic signal would use its semaphore arms during the day, and red and green gas lamps at night, all of it operated by an officer—though whether police officers actually had the authority to control drivers in any way **was up for debate among the drivers themselves**, Flanders notes. But when the lamp had been erected, drivers seemed surprisingly obedient. "The regular drivers follow the signals eagerly, whether caution or the absolute stop," noted the Illustrated Times in early 1869. The South London Chronicle reported, "A more difficult crossing-place could scarcely be mentioned, and should the expectations of the inventor be realized similar structures will no doubt be speedily erected in many other parts of the metropolis." Winter notes that the man who brought the lamp to London was particularly enthusiastic. "Knight, delighted with his apparent success, was soon predicting that his signal would be appearing at the bottom of Fleet Street and other important junctions. "But the railway engineer was premature in his excitement. In January, a leaky gas pipe under the pavement led to the lamp's hollow tower getting filled with gas. The resulting explosions severely burned the face of the constable who had been operating it (some reports claim the man was killed in the explosion). The traffic signal was **taken down** shortly thereafter and never replaced, Winter writes.

After this failure London continued to struggle with its traffic issue for decades. A written document on how to improve traffic in 1871 noted that even if such rules were applied, no one would obey. It took more than half a century before traffic signals returned to London again. As the city grew and motor vehicles arrived, so too did a new, electric form of stoplight. By 1925 police-operated traffic signals had returned, and in 1926 the first automated light appeared. But however much safer and more effective the new apparatus was, it could never quite live up to the luxurious style of London's first traffic light.

Ваш ответ частично правильный.

Grading type: Absolute position

Grade details: 3 / 5 = 60%

Here are the scores for each item in this response:

1. 0 / 1 = 0%
2. 0 / 1 = 0%
3. 1 / 1 = 100%
4. 1 / 1 = 100%
5. 1 / 1 = 100%

Для этих элементов правильный порядок выглядит так:

1. The structure would hardly be recognizable today. Compared to the modern lights seen at every corner, this lamp was an architectural attraction. "Gothic decoration at the base supported an iron pillar empty inside, painted green and golden. The pillar then evolved into a thick metal loop, surrounded at the top by big leaves which appeared to be growing out of an octagonal box containing the lamps with a pineapple atop," writes James Winter in London's Teeming Streets, 1830-1914. Despite its quite tasteless

design, the lamp was a marvel. Newspapers reported its success. Engineers predicted the arrival of these technological wonders on every street, with an accompanying police officer to operate them. But within a month all excitement had faded; the design proved to have a fatal **flaw**.

2. The glamorous appearance of the first street light in London did not have any practical value, though. Back then, in the 19th century, London was a dangerous place for commuters. The medieval city had been constructed along routes following the Thames River, and the Industrial Revolution brought more workers and horse carts on the narrow roads. In 1803, two men and a woman were trapped between coal wagons and crushed to death in the Strand because of traffic jams. In 1811, London Bridge hosted 90,000 pedestrians, 5,500 vehicles and 764 horse riders in a single day. And the flood of people only continued to grow. By 1850, about 27,000 commuters entered the city daily from outside towns, and they represented only a tenth of the total number of workers, most of whom came by foot or omnibus (a large wagon pulled by horses). "Traffic staggered visitors to the city," writes Jerry White in *London in the Nineteenth Century*.
3. One tourist commented on a road accident that included advertising vehicles, hackney coaches, donkey carts, and a cat's-meat man. Another noted the courtiers sitting in their carriages, dressed in finery and snacking on biscuits as they awaited the end of a long "traffic lock." According to historian Judith Flanders, "The nature of horse transport meant that some slowdowns were **inevitable**." As she writes in *The Victorian City: Everyday Life in Dickens' London*, "Plans for improvement were made. And remade. And then remade again." Meanwhile, an average of three or four people died in street traffic incidents every week. The lack of traffic regulations only made the problem worse. Every street had different rules for how it should be crossed, and even then, the rules were rarely obeyed. But railway manager John Peake Knight had a possible solution. Knight had already made a mark when it came to safety on commuter rails. He ordered carriages be lit with electricity, and to install pull-bells in cars that would let passengers send guards a signal to stop the trains. In 1865, he suggested using a semaphore signal for streets in London, using the same principle as already in use on railway lines. The pillar would include two red arms, lowered when traffic could flow freely, held up to make drivers stop and let pedestrians cross.
4. The Knight's idea quickly moved from the Metropolitan Police to the Parliament, and by 1868 was approved. Police commissioner Richard Mayne printed 10,000 pamphlets and distributed them about town, drawing drivers' and pedestrians' attention to the new change. The traffic signal would use its semaphore arms during the day, and red and green gas lamps at night, all of it operated by an officer—though whether police officers actually had the authority to control drivers in any way **was up for debate among the drivers themselves**, Flanders notes. But when the lamp had been erected, drivers seemed surprisingly obedient. "The regular drivers follow the signals eagerly, whether caution or the absolute stop," noted the *Illustrated Times* in early 1869. The *South London Chronicle* reported, "A more difficult crossing-place could scarcely be mentioned, and should the expectations of the inventor be realized similar structures will no doubt be speedily erected in many other parts of the metropolis." Winter notes that the man who brought the lamp to London was particularly enthusiastic. "Knight, delighted with his apparent success, was soon predicting that his signal would be appearing at the bottom of Fleet Street and other important junctions. "But the railway engineer was premature in his excitement. In January, a leaky gas pipe under the pavement led to the lamp's hollow tower getting filled with gas. The resulting explosions severely burned the face of the constable who had been operating it (some reports claim the man was killed in the explosion). The traffic signal was **taken down** shortly thereafter and never replaced, Winter writes.

5. After this failure London continued to struggle with its traffic issue for decades. A written document on how to improve traffic in 1871 noted that even if such rules were applied, no one would obey. It took more than half a century before traffic signals returned to London again. As the city grew and motor vehicles arrived, so too did a new, electric form of stoplight. By 1925 police-operated traffic signals had returned, and in 1926 the first automated light appeared. But however much safer and more effective the new apparatus was, it could never quite live up to the luxurious style of London's first traffic light.

**Вопрос 3**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из 1,00

**Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts**

What does the word "flaw" mean?

Выберите один ответ:

- a. defect
- b. appearance
- c. gap
- d. advantage

Правильный ответ: defect

**Вопрос 4**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из 1,00

**Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts**

What does the word "likely" mean?

Выберите один ответ:

- a. fortunately
- b. probably
- c. surely
- d. certainly

Правильный ответ: probably



**Вопрос 5**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00**Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts**

What does the word "objection" mean?

Выберите один ответ:

- a. dissatisfaction
- b. disregard
- c. displeasure
- d. disagreement

Правильный ответ: disagreement

**Вопрос 6**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из  
1,00**Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts**

What does the word "versatile" mean?

Выберите один ответ:

- a. diverse
- b. universal
- c. difficult
- d. various

Правильный ответ: universal

**Вопрос 7**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00**Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts**

What does the word "inevitable" mean?

Выберите один ответ:

- a. unavoidable
- b. frequent
- c. necessary
- d. constant

Правильный ответ: unavoidable

**Вопрос 8**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00**Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts**

What does the verb "pick up" mean?

Выберите один ответ:

- a. lift
- b. buy
- c. get
- d. cut

Правильный ответ: get

**Вопрос 9**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00**Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts**

What does the phrase "made the breakthrough" mean?

Выберите один ответ:

- a. understood hieroglyphs
- b. made a discovery
- c. created the theory
- d. scratched hieroglyphs

Правильный ответ: made a discovery

**Вопрос 10**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из  
1,00**Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts**

What does the phrase "makes sense" mean?

Выберите один ответ:

- a. provable
- b. doubtful
- c. sensitive
- d. acceptable

Правильный ответ: acceptable

**Вопрос 11**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00**Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts**

What does the phrase "was up for debate among the drivers themselves" mean?

Выберите один ответ:

- a. drivers were ready to get controlled
- b. drivers doubted the use of the traffic signal
- c. drivers wanted to arrange a debate on the issue
- d. drivers differed in their views of the point

Правильный ответ: drivers differed in their views of the point

**Вопрос 12**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00**Reread the two assembled texts. Choose the meaning the words and phrases in bold have in one of the texts**

What does the phrase "taken down" mean?

Выберите один ответ:

- a. replaced
- b. lowered
- c. destroyed
- d. removed

Правильный ответ: removed

**Вопрос 13**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

The first electric lights in London appeared at the end of the 19th century.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 1

**Вопрос 14**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

One of the original purposes for its erection was to influence the traffic inside the House of Parliament.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 1

**Вопрос 15**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

The structure looked fairly similar to its modern version.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 1

**Вопрос 16**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

The design of this technical marvel was as plain as its purpose was serious.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 1

**Вопрос 17**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

London of the time was a very dangerous place for commuters.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 0

**Вопрос 18**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

Medieval system of roads, as well as too narrow streets and absence of traffic regulation brought about fatal road accidents proved by historical records.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 0

**Вопрос 19**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

Traffic regulation was well organized on public roads only.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 1

**Вопрос 20**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

For every street there were specific rules and it made the problem worse.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 0

**Вопрос 21**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из 1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

It was a railway manager John Peak Knight who first came up with the idea of using light signals for traffic regulations on commuter rails.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 1

**Вопрос 22**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из 1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

The idea was promptly supported by the Parliament.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 0



**Вопрос 23**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из 1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

The technology used made engineers believe the project to be a failure, and papers were amazed at the innovation.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 1

**Вопрос 24**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из 1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

The expectations as to drivers' behavior were different, but scholars' findings are that drivers did not show disobedience.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 0

**Вопрос 25**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

The first attempt to introduce this technological marvel was a success.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 1

**Вопрос 26**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

Within a month the apparatus was installed in many more places in the town.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 1

**Вопрос 27**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

Here is a summary of the article "When the Street Light First Came to London Disaster Came". However, it contains some factual errors. Decide which of the sentences contain an error if any. There can be more than 1 error in a sentence. Some sentences do not have factual errors at all. If there are no errors in the sentence, choose "0".

A new improved model of the gas lamp returned to London in 1925.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 3

Правильный ответ: 1

**Вопрос 28**Частично  
правильныйБаллов: 2,00 из  
5,00**You have read the article "Who Invented the Alphabet?" Put these events in the correct chronological order.**

In 1905 a British couple of Egyptologists excavated the temple and the signs of the alphabet were discovered. The same signs were found in the mines and on small objects like statues. The small statue of sphinx was brought back to London and studied thoroughly. The signs differ from Egyptian hieroglyphs and have been identified as the alphabet by modern academia.

Observing Egyptian religious rituals inspired illiterate foreign workers to learn to write through their marveling at the thousands of hieroglyphs. The Egyptians used their writing to offer their gifts to the goddess. According to a scholar, the Canaanites started writing hieroglyphs in their own way, inventing a more developed system of writing – the alphabet – to serve their own religious needs.

Four millennia ago Ancient Egypt was a place like America today: lots of people of different ethnicities arrived there to work for Egyptians elites in Serabit – the seat of pharaonic power. The work was to mine. One of such peoples was the Canaanites. Egyptians had their system of writings – hieroglyphic one – and their culture was great.

For six centuries after its invention, the alphabet was used only in the Middle East. It is concluded from seeing the words written with its usage on simple objects like pots found at the area. Around 1200 B.C. the major Empires of the near east collapsed and new smaller city-states emerged. Local leaders of those political entities started using local languages to govern. In the land of Canaan they spoke Semitic dialects. The dialects were written down with the use of the alphabet derived from the Egyptian mines. Later the alphabet spread due to the flourishing of the Canaanite city-states and their successful sea-trade activities. Its variations have been found from today's Turkey to Spain and they survive until now in the form of the Greek and Roman letters.

In 1916 the scholars managed to decipher them and understand the message of the inscriptions on the sphynx: it was addressed to the Canaanites goddess. A century later another scholar from Israel came up with an idea that the meaning of the discovery is far greater: it allows to suppose that it was illiterate laborers working in the mines, not the elite Egyptians scribes who invented the alphabet. The hypothesis has both proponents and opponents.

Ваш ответ частично правильный.

Grading type: Absolute position

Grade details: 2 / 5 = 40%

Here are the scores for each item in this response:

1. 0 / 1 = 0%
2. 1 / 1 = 100%
3. 0 / 1 = 0%
4. 0 / 1 = 0%
5. 1 / 1 = 100%

Комментарий:

Ответ частично правильный.

**Вопрос 29**

Выполнен

Баллов: 20,00

из 20,00

**Write a commentary on the given information from the article "Who Invented the Alphabet?" Your commentary is to be between 150-180 words. You are not allowed to cite from the original text pieces longer than 4 words running. Your text should contain various points of view including your own.**

**To fulfil the task successfully you are:**

- **to briefly convey the content of the article**
- **to mention various/possible views of the issue**
- **to divide your text into logically connected paragraphs**

This text has been an eye-opener for me. I never expected that signs of the alphabet would be found in a temple in Egypt! The main purpose of the alphabet was to offer gifts to their goddess. The Canaanites must have been devout followers of their religion to go as far as to invent a whole new system of writing to serve their religious needs.

The alphabet was only used in the middle east for a long time. It was only later that the alphabet was spread thanks to the Canaanite city-states' successful sea-trade activities. The alphabet has sadly mostly disappeared and they now only exist in the form of Greek and Roman letters.

It was only in 1916 that the scholars managed to translate them. A different scholar hypothesized that it was not the Egyptians who invented the alphabet, but rather illiterate workers from the mines. In my humble opinion, the latter theory sounds a bit absurd! How could people who work in the mines and don't even know how to read and write manage to come up with a whole new alphabet. At the same time, I am not a scholar, so I can't say for sure that one theory is more plausible than the other.

Комментарий:

Коммуникативная задача раскрыта полностью.

**Вопрос 30**

Верно

Баллов: 2,00 из 2,00

**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.**

It took the teacher twenty minutes to explain the new rule to the students.

TO

The new rule was  twenty minutes. (5 words)

Правильный ответ: EXPLAINED TO THE STUDENTS FOR

Комментарий:  
Ответ корректный.

**Вопрос 31**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из 2,00

**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.**

I was amazed at a lot of books on the shelves of the library.

LARGE

books on the shelves of the library amazed me greatly. (4 words)

Правильный ответ: A LARGE NUMBER OF

Комментарий:  
Ответ некорректный.

**Вопрос 32**

Верно

Баллов: 2,00 из 2,00

**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.**

We were lucky enough to catch the train as it left later than it was to.

TIME

We were lucky enough to catch the train as it didn't leave

. (2 words)

Правильный ответ: ON TIME

Комментарий:  
Ответ корректный.

**Вопрос 33**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из 2,00

**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.**

You cannot hear anyone because of the too loud music.

SOUNDS

The music  anyone. (5 words)

Правильный ответ: SOUNDS TOO LOUD TO HEAR

**Вопрос 34**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из 2,00

**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.**

"She cooks well," Anna said

GOOD

'She  ," Ann said. (4 words)

Правильный ответ: is a good cook

**Вопрос 35**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из 2,00

**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.**

The movie I watched yesterday impressed me greatly.

ON

The movie I watched yesterday  me. (5 words)

Правильный ответ: MADE A GREAT IMPRESSION ON

**Вопрос 36**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из 2,00

**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.**

I don't know why he has not come.

FOR

I don't know the . (5 words)

Правильный ответ: REASON FOR HIS NOT COMING

**Вопрос 37**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из 2,00

**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.**

People from Portugal eat plenty of seafood.

DIET

The  includes plenty of seafood. (4 words)

Правильный ответ: DIET OF THE PORTUGUESE



**Вопрос 38**

Верно

Баллов: 2,00 из  
2,00

**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.**

The strong winds have broken a window in the old house.

BEEN

A window in the old house  the strong winds. (4 words)

Правильный ответ: has been broken by

**Вопрос 39**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из  
2,00

**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.**

I read many novels by Dickens when I was a student, and I liked them very much.

WAS

my favorite reading when I was a student.

(3 words)

Правильный ответ: DICKENS'S NOVELS WAS

**Вопрос 40**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.**

Princess Elizabeth was in Kenia when news of her father's death reached her. She immediately returned to her home land and was crowned on 2 June 1953.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. true  
 b. false

Правильный ответ: true

**Вопрос 41**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.**

On the domestic front the political crisis took a radical turn when a group of insurgents led by the extremist Jacobins attacked the royal residence and arrested the king on August 10, 1782.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. false  
 b. true

Правильный ответ: false

**Вопрос 42**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.**

In August of 1789, the Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, a statement of democratic principles grounded in the philosophical and political ideas of Enlightenment thinkers like Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. true  
 b. false

Правильный ответ: false

**Вопрос 43**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.**

A fire broke out at Thomas Farriner's bakery in Pudding Lane a little after midnight on Sunday 2 September 1666. The family was trapped upstairs but managed to climb from an upstairs window to the house next door. After an hour the parish constables arrived.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. true  
 b. false

Правильный ответ: true

**Вопрос 44**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.**

The fire spread quickly, blazing through the mass of medieval rafters – known as "the forest" – and bringing down the iconic spire. For a few critical hours, firefighters warned the President that Notre Dame might not be saved.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. true  
 b. false

Правильный ответ: false

**Вопрос 45**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.**

When Charles finally came to power in 1660, following Cromwell's death, he at once arrested Argyll for collaborating with the Commonwealth and had him beheaded the following year.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. true  
 b. false

Правильный ответ: true

**Вопрос 46**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.**

The Conspiracy of Amboise, formed by Huguenots with the object of kidnapping the boy-king Francis II resulted in the death of all the plotters except Louis I de Bourbon, Prince de Conde.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. true  
 b. false

Правильный ответ: false

**Вопрос 47**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из 1,00

**Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.**

That night anchorman Hanns Joachim Freidrichs proclaimed, "This 9 November is a historic day. The GDR has announced that, starting immediately, its borders are open to everyone. The gates in the Wall stand open wide."

Выберите один ответ:

- a. false  
 b. true

Правильный ответ: false

**Вопрос 48**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из 1,00

**Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.**

The Black Death swept across the country. Well over the quarter of the population are believed to have died, devastating villages and towns. The plague had profound impact on society – leading to relative peace for a time and providing wage rises to surviving peasants – paving the way to the Peasants Revolt and helping to end serfdom.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. false  
 b. true

Правильный ответ: true

**Вопрос 49**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из 1,00

**Read the following passages and identify whether the events described in them relate to the history of Great Britain or not. Choose "True" if the passage tells us about Great Britain and "False" if it doesn't.**

The Battle of Waterloo was the final clash after years of war between European nations and French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. The allied forces led by Duke of Wellington defeated Napoleon's imperial ambitions. This led to peace in Europe for years to come.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. false  
 b. true

Правильный ответ: true

**Вопрос 50**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.**

## Independence Day

On (50) \_\_\_\_\_, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ declared independence from (52) \_\_\_\_\_. This day has become known as Independence Day. It is also often called (53) \_\_\_\_\_ or (54) \_\_\_\_\_. To commemorate this event, Independence Day is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in (56) \_\_\_\_\_. This day is very important for the population, and it is celebrated with firework displays, parades, carnivals, and big sporting and musical events. Families often get together to have barbecues, picnics and family meals. People also display (57) \_\_\_\_\_ flag, and (58) \_\_\_\_\_ banners.

One lesser known fact about Independence Day is that the actual day the country became independent might be different. If one of the Founding Fathers of the state's independence, John Adams, was alive today, he might think it is celebrated two days later. Indeed, most signatures on the Declaration of Independence actually took place on (59) \_\_\_\_\_, and only two people signed the document two days later.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. July 14, 1677
- b. July 4, 1776
- c. July 2, 1677
- d. June 4, 1776

Правильный ответ: July 4, 1776

**Вопрос 51**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.**

## Independence Day

On (50) \_\_\_\_\_, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ declared independence from (52) \_\_\_\_\_. This day has become known as Independence Day. It is also often called (53) \_\_\_\_\_ or (54) \_\_\_\_\_. To commemorate this event, Independence Day is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in (56) \_\_\_\_\_. This day is very important for the population, and it is celebrated with firework displays, parades, carnivals, and big sporting and musical events. Families often get together to have barbecues, picnics and family meals. People also display (57) \_\_\_\_\_ flag, and (58) \_\_\_\_\_ banners.

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Выберите один ответ:

- a. England
- b. the United States
- c. South America
- d. Great Britain

Правильный ответ: the United States

**Вопрос 52**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.

## Independence Day

On (50) \_\_\_\_\_, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ declared independence from (52) \_\_\_\_\_. This day has become known as Independence Day. It is also often called (53) \_\_\_\_\_ or (54) \_\_\_\_\_. To commemorate this event, Independence Day is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in (56) \_\_\_\_\_. This day is very important for the population, and it is celebrated with firework displays, parades, carnivals, and big sporting and musical events. Families often get together to have barbecues, picnics and family meals. People also display (57) \_\_\_\_\_ flag, and (58) \_\_\_\_\_ banners.

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Выберите один ответ:

- a. the United States
- b. France
- c. Spain
- d. Great Britain

Правильный ответ: Great Britain

**Вопрос 53**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.**

## Independence Day

On (50) \_\_\_\_\_, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ declared independence from (52) \_\_\_\_\_. This day has become known as Independence Day. It is also often called **(53)** \_\_\_\_\_ or (54) \_\_\_\_\_. To commemorate this event, Independence Day is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in (56) \_\_\_\_\_. This day is very important for the population, and it is celebrated with firework displays, parades, carnivals, and big sporting and musical events. Families often get together to have barbecues, picnics and family meals. People also display (57) \_\_\_\_\_ flag, and (58) \_\_\_\_\_ banners.

One lesser known fact about Independence Day is that the actual day the country became independent might be different. If one of the Founding Fathers of the state's independence, John Adams, was alive today, he might think it is celebrated two days later. Indeed, most signatures on the Declaration of Independence actually took place on (59) \_\_\_\_\_, and only two people signed the document two days later.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. the fourteenth of July
- b. the fourth of July
- c. the second of June
- d. the fourth of June

Правильный ответ: the fourth of July



**Вопрос 54**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.**

## Independence Day

On (50) \_\_\_\_\_, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ declared independence from (52) \_\_\_\_\_. This day has become known as Independence Day. It is also often called (53) \_\_\_\_\_ or **(54)** \_\_\_\_\_. To commemorate this event, Independence Day is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in (56) \_\_\_\_\_. This day is very important for the population, and it is celebrated with firework displays, parades, carnivals, and big sporting and musical events. Families often get together to have barbecues, picnics and family meals. People also display (57) \_\_\_\_\_ flag, and (58) \_\_\_\_\_ banners.

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Выберите один ответ:

- a. June the Fourth
- b. July the Second
- c. July the Fourteenth
- d. July the Fourth

Правильный ответ: July the Fourth

**Вопрос 55**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.**

## Independence Day

On (50) \_\_\_\_\_, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ declared independence from (52) \_\_\_\_\_. This day has become known as Independence Day. It is also often called (53) \_\_\_\_\_ or (54) \_\_\_\_\_. To commemorate this event, Independence Day is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in (56) \_\_\_\_\_. This day is very important for the population, and it is celebrated with firework displays, parades, carnivals, and big sporting and musical events. Families often get together to have barbecues, picnics and family meals. People also display (57) \_\_\_\_\_ flag, and (58) \_\_\_\_\_ banners.

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Выберите один ответ:

- a. a national holiday
- b. an international holiday
- c. a popular holiday
- d. a regional public holiday

Правильный ответ: a national holiday

**Вопрос 56**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.

## Independence Day

On (50) \_\_\_\_\_, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ declared independence from (52) \_\_\_\_\_. This day has become known as Independence Day. It is also often called (53) \_\_\_\_\_ or (54) \_\_\_\_\_. To commemorate this event, Independence Day is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in (56) \_\_\_\_\_. This day is very important for the population, and it is celebrated with firework displays, parades, carnivals, and big sporting and musical events. Families often get together to have barbecues, picnics and family meals. People also display (57) \_\_\_\_\_ flag, and (58) \_\_\_\_\_ banners.

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Выберите один ответ:

- a. the whole world
- b. South America
- c. Great Britain
- d. the US

Правильный ответ: the US

**Вопрос 57**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.

## Independence Day

On (50) \_\_\_\_\_, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ declared independence from (52) \_\_\_\_\_. This day has become known as Independence Day. It is also often called (53) \_\_\_\_\_ or (54) \_\_\_\_\_. To commemorate this event, Independence Day is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in (56) \_\_\_\_\_. This day is very important for the population, and it is celebrated with firework displays, parades, carnivals, and big sporting and musical events. Families often get together to have barbecues, picnics and family meals. People also display (57) \_\_\_\_\_ flag, and (58) \_\_\_\_\_ banners.

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Выберите один ответ:

- a. the US'
- b. Great Britain's
- c. England's
- d. the UN's

Правильный ответ: the US'

**Вопрос 58**

Верно

Баллов: 1,00 из  
1,00

**Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.**

## Independence Day

On (50) \_\_\_\_\_, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ declared independence from (52) \_\_\_\_\_. This day has become known as Independence Day. It is also often called (53) \_\_\_\_\_ or (54) \_\_\_\_\_. To commemorate this event, Independence Day is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in (56) \_\_\_\_\_. This day is very important for the population, and it is celebrated with firework displays, parades, carnivals, and big sporting and musical events. Families often get together to have barbecues, picnics and family meals. People also display (57) \_\_\_\_\_ flag, and **(58)** \_\_\_\_\_ banners.

One lesser known fact about Independence Day is that the actual day the country became independent might be different. If one of the Founding Fathers of the state's independence, John Adams, was alive today, he might think it is celebrated two days later. Indeed, most signatures on the Declaration of Independence actually took place on (59) \_\_\_\_\_, and only two people signed the document two days later.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. red and white
- b. red, blue and white
- c. yellow, blue and green
- d. blue and white

Правильный ответ: red, blue and white

**Вопрос 59**

Неверно

Баллов: 0,00 из  
1,00

Now show how well you know the history of English-speaking countries. Read the article. There are 10 gaps in it. Choose the correct option for each one.

## Independence Day

On (50) \_\_\_\_\_, (51) \_\_\_\_\_ declared independence from (52) \_\_\_\_\_. This day has become known as Independence Day. It is also often called (53) \_\_\_\_\_ or (54) \_\_\_\_\_. To commemorate this event, Independence Day is (55) \_\_\_\_\_ for people in (56) \_\_\_\_\_. This day is very important for the population, and it is celebrated with firework displays, parades, carnivals, and big sporting and musical events. Families often get together to have barbecues, picnics and family meals. People also display (57) \_\_\_\_\_ flag, and (58) \_\_\_\_\_ banners.

One lesser known fact about Independence Day is that the actual day the country became independent might be different. If one of the Founding Fathers of the state's independence, John Adams, was alive today, he might think it is celebrated two days later. Indeed, most signatures on the Declaration of Independence actually took place on (59) \_\_\_\_\_, and only two people signed the document two days later.

Выберите один ответ:

- a. July 2
- b. July 4
- c. June 4
- d. July 12

Правильный ответ: July 4

[◀ Объявления](#)[Вернуться в раздел 21-ОШ-2-09 Англ... ➔](#)