

1. Read the texts about famous Russian people. Match the texts with the pictures. Write the names of these famous people in English. You must write the answers in the answer sheet. You have 30 minutes for this task. You can get 3 scores for the right answer and 2 scores for the right name of each person.

A	He was a well-known Soviet and Russian actor and clown who acted in many popular films. He worked in a circus in Moscow and now this circus has his name. Children and grown-ups like to visit it.
B	She is a Russian professional tennis player. She is an Olympic medalist, who won silver for Russia in women's competition at the 2012 Summer Olympics in London.
C	He is the President of Russia. He worked as a diplomat in his younger years. He also was Prime Minister of Russia.
D	She is a Russian cosmonaut. She was the first woman in the world to fly in a space rocket. She flew in spaceship Vostok 6 on 16 June 1963.
E	He is a Russian professional ice hockey player and the captain of the Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League (NHL). He played for the hockey club Dynamo Moscow of the Russian Super League from 2001 until 2005, and during the 2012–2013.
F	He was a Russian czar at the end of 17th century. He is best known for his big reforms and made Russia a great nation. He went to Europe where he met many talented people and learnt a lot of jobs. He built ships and created Russian fleet. He founded St. Petersburg.
G	He is the greatest Russian poet. He wrote many poems and fairy tales. His books are translated into many languages and people all over the world can read them too. Russian people are proud of him.
H	He was the last Emperor of Russia. His official short title was by the Grace of God, Nicholas II, Emperor and Autocrat of All the Russians. Like other Russian Emperors, he had the title Tsar .
I	He was a Russian scientist and inventor. He discovered and formulated the Periodic Law and made the Periodic Table of Elements. An interesting fact about him is that he saw this system in his dream, when he was sleeping.
J	He is a Russian actor, singer and a songwriter. He represented Russia at the Eurovision Song Contest 2006 with the song "Never Let You Go". He won the second place. In 2008, he won the contest in in Belgrade with the song "Believe".

1.



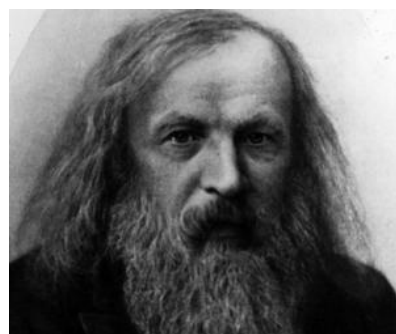
2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



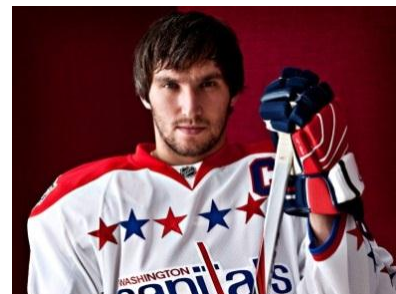
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9.



10.



ANSWER SHEET

№ картинки	Text (A-J)	Name of the person
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1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
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10.		

- I. Read the text about Mikhail Lomonosov and learn about his young years. Then complete the tasks. You have 30 minutes to do all the tasks.

The Start of the Great Life



M. V. Lomonosov (1711-1765) was a naturalist, a philosopher, a poet, a historian, a geographer, a politician, and the founder of the Russian literary language.

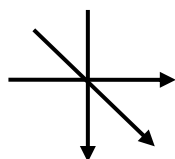
Lomonosov was the son of a poor fisherman. At the age of 10, he began to help his father in fishing excursions and trading expeditions. He was not happy at home. His mother had died when he was very young. His stepmother considered Lomonosov lazy because of his constant reading. When he read the few books that he could find, in December 1730, he left his native village, without any money and on foot, for Moscow. He wanted to get education and meet learned men whom the tsar Peter I the Great called to transform Russia into a modern nation.

After a three-month journey on foot, Lomonosov entered the Slavic-Greek-Latin Academy. He had very little money for food and clothes. But his good health and exceptional intelligence enabled him in five years to assimilate the eight-year course of study; during this time he taught himself Greek and read the philosophical works of antiquity. His teachers noticed at last his talent and, in January 1736 Lomonosov became a student at the St. Petersburg Academy. Seven months later he left for Germany to study at the University of Marburg. He studied mineralogy and chemistry in Germany, first at Marburg University and then at the Freiburg Academy. There he gained extensive knowledge in the fields of physics and chemistry, and studied German, French, Italian and English, which helped him read and understand the literature of the time. Abroad Lomonosov worked in the field of Russian poetry and created the harmonious theory of the Russian verse. In 1742, he returned to Russia and became the first Russian professor.

- II. Find the following expressions in the text and write them down.
(1 score for each correct answer)

1. рыбацкие экспедиции	
2. мачеха считала Ломоносова ленивым	
3. родная деревня	
4. без денег и пешком	
5. встретить ученых мужей	
6. выдающийся ум	
7. овладеть 8-летним учебным курсом	
8. приобрел широкие познания	

- III. Lomonosov learned a lot of foreign languages. What are they? Find the languages in the Word Box and write them next to the numbers 1-6 on the right.
(2 scores for each correct answer)



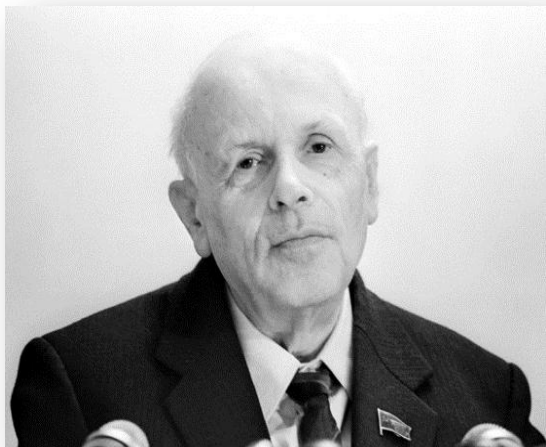
D	A	L	I	S	H	F	I	N	K
J	A	P	A	N	O	R	Q	X	C
W	A	L	L	N	C	E	E	E	R
A	G	E	R	M	A	N	I	C	L
B	R	I	N	S	T	C	H	T	A
M	E	F	I	G	Y	H	A	I	T
R	E	I	T	A	L	I	A	N	I
O	K	T	O	V	A	I	S	O	N
M	A	T	H	S	V	E	S	T	A
E	C	V	O	Z	Y	U	R	H	B

- 1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____

- IV. The great scientist had a lot of achievements in different fields. Unscramble (расшифруйте) the words from the text to find out these fields.
(3 scores for each correct answer)

1. SHEMRITYC	
2. APGRYGEOH	
3. ROPETY	
4. SRYTOIH	
5. PIYSCSH	
6. PLITOCIS	
7. LSOOPPHHIY	
8. SOMCOIENC	
9. GEYGOOL	
10. AENRTU	

Read the text about Andrei Sakharov and complete the task following the text. You have 30 minutes to do this.



ANDREI SAKHAROV

Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov, an outstanding scientist and public figure, was born on the 21st of May, 1921, into the family of teachers. He graduated from Moscow University in 1942. In 1947 he defended his thesis for the degree of Candidate of Science. In 1953 he defended his Doctorate thesis and was elected member of the Academy of Sciences.

When he was a graduate student Sakharov began to work on the Soviet nuclear weapons programme and soon he suggested a totally new idea for a hydrogen bomb design. But he was getting more and more worried about the consequences of his work. He understood better than anybody else what nuclear weapons meant and he thought about his own responsibility and about the responsibility of the states which possessed such weapons. In 1968 he wrote an article attacking Soviet political system. He wrote that people needed a democratic society, free of dogmatism.

Sakharov is often called the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, but he became more known as a champion for human rights and freedom. For this work the Nobel Committee awarded him the Peace Prize in 1975. The Committee called him "the conscience of mankind". The Soviet authorities, however, did not allow him to go to Norway to receive the award.

In 1966, he took part in his first human rights demonstration, a one-minute silent protest in Pushkin Square. A year later, he wrote a letter to Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev defending imprisoned dissidents. His international reputation as a scientist kept him out of jail, but in 1980 when he protested against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, he was deprived of all his titles and orders and exiled to the city of Gorky. In 1986 Michail Gorbachev invited Sakharov to return to Moscow. He was given back all his titles and orders. Andrei Sakharov died in 1989. He is remembered by everybody as an outstanding humanist, who could teach and inspire and who foresaw the changes that are taking place now.

The task: Decide if the following statements are True (1), False (2) or Not stated (3). Write down the answers into the boxes below. You can get 5 scores for each correct answer.

- A. Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov was a teacher.
- B. At the age of 32 he was elected member of the Academy of Sciences.
- C. He was the head of the group of scientists that developed the hydrogen bomb.
- D. He thought that any atomic and nuclear weapons should be banned.
- E. Sakharov is more known as the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb.
- F. Soviet political leaders understood that people needed a democratic society, free of dogmatism.
- G. For his scientific work, the Nobel Committee awarded him the Nobel Prize.
- H. He was deprived of all his titles and orders forever.
- I. He supported Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.
- J. Andrei Sakharov was killed in 1989.

[illegible]

Интеллектуальный марафон-2016 «Великие люди России»

Английский язык, 10-11 классы

- I. Read the text about the great Russian academician Dmitry Likhachov, then complete two tasks following the text. You have 30 minutes to do everything.



Dmitry Sergeyevich Likhachov was an outstanding Russian scholar who was considered the world's foremost expert in Old Russian language and literature. He has been called "a guardian of national culture" and "Russia's conscience".

Likhachov graduated from the Leningrad University in 1928 and the same year was arrested for his speech criticizing the Bolshevik reform of Russian orthography. Deported to the Solovki Special Purpose Camp, he spent five years there. Likhachov returned to Leningrad unbroken, and started his spectacular scholarly career in the Pushkin House (as the Russian Literature Institute is known), which spanned more than sixty years. During those years the publication of more than five hundred scholarly works appeared.

Likhachov did not stop his work even during the Siege of Leningrad. He believed that Russia was an integral and indivisible part of European civilization, contrary to "Euroasiatic" views of Russia popular with Lev Gumilev, Boris Rybakov, and many other contemporaries.

In 1953, Likhachov was admitted into the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He defended Andrei Sakharov, Alexander Solzhenitsyn and others during their hard years.

Dmitry Likhachov gained the world recognition too. He worked on scientific issues in Germany, Hungary, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Switzerland and Austria. He took part in international linguistic symposiums and conferences. In 1967, he became the Honorary Professor of the University of Oxford.

In 1986, he was elected the first President of the Russian Cultural Fund. In his 80s and 90s, he became more of a public figure, serving as an informal advisor to St Petersburg Mayor Anatoly Sobchak and President Boris Yeltsin. In 1993, he became the first person to be named an Honorary Citizen of St Petersburg. He also presided over the commission set up to prepare for Alexander Pushkin's bicentenary.

Dmitry Likhachov died on September 30 in 1999, two months before his 93rd birthday. A year before his death, Likhachov had become the very first recipient of the reinstated Order of St Andrew. The Likhachov Philanthropic Fund was set up in 2001.

Task 1. Are the following statements **true** (T), **false** (F), or **not stated** (NS) in the text? Write down your answers into the boxes below. You can get 3 scores for each correct answer.

1. Dmitry Sergeyevich Likhachov was an outstanding Russian linguist.

2. After graduating from the university, he supported the orthography reform.
3. He was arrested and sent to Solovki in 1928.
4. He worked in the Russian Literature Institute the most part of his life.
5. During the Second World War, he had to leave the city.
6. He opposed the ideas of Lev Gumilev and Boris Rybakov.
7. He wrote several articles where he criticized Gumilev's theories.
8. He worked together with Andrey Sakharov and Alexander Solzhenitsyn on human rights.
9. People honour him not only for his academic work but also for being a political and public figure.
10. It was Likhachov's idea to set up the Philanthropic Fund.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

Task 2. Write down brief information about the following figures. Use such ways of saying as "the year when", "the number of", etc. You can get 4 scores for each correct answer.

Example:

1906 – the year of his birth/He was born.

1) 60 - _____

2) 500 - _____

3) 1953 - _____

4) 1967- _____

5) 1998 - _____

