

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
2017 – 2018 учебный год
Муниципальный этап
9-11 классы

LISTENING
Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. You will hear an interview with a boy called Liam Banks, who helped to organise a local environmental project called a clean-up day. For questions 1–7, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear the recording twice.

1. When did Liam decide to get involved in cleaning up his town?

- A when neighbours asked him to join in
- B when he studied the environment at school
- C when the local council asked for volunteers

2. How did Liam feel while he was looking for volunteers?

- A surprised by the amount of support he got
- B concerned about how to inform people
- C pleased to be offered free materials

3. On the morning of the clean-up, Liam felt

- A admiration for the people of his town.
- B respect for the other organisers.
- C delighted at the number of reporters there.

4. How did Liam feel when he was cleaning the pond?

- A upset at the thought of animals being harmed
- B angry at the people who had left rubbish there
- C worried about how to make sure it stayed clean

5. What disappointed Liam and the other organisers on the day?

- A volunteers complaining about the work
- B not having time to meet all the volunteers
- C forgetting to arrange food for volunteers

6. How does Liam feel about his involvement in the clean-up?

- A proud that he has made a positive difference
- B keen to organise further environmental projects
- C confident he can improve things on a wider scale

7. What advice does Liam give about becoming environmentally friendly?

- A Make small changes in behaviour.
- B Read about issues affecting the Earth.
- C Look out for local environmental events.

Task 2. You will hear a girl called Lydia giving a talk about a project she has been involved in on healthy eating. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with ONE word.

Lydia compares the food we eat to **(8)** for our bodies.

Lydia says people do not need to avoid certain foods such as **(9)**

Lydia offers to provide listeners with **(10)** which contain fruit and vegetables.

Lydia points out that **(11)** is a non-food source of one vitamin.

Lydia says that **(12)** is an example of a snack we needn't avoid.

Lydia says that chewing such items as **(13)** doesn't burn more energy than the food provides.

Lydia gives the example of **(14)** as a drink that is useful for our bodies.

Lydia explains that some people think **(15)** is a substitute for eating healthily.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

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READING
Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. Read a newspaper article about an exhibition in London and decide whether the information in the sentences below is true, false, or not given in the text. Mark A if the information is true, B if it is false, and C if it is not given.

1. Cosmonaut was the first job Valentina Tereshkova had.
2. According to Doug Millard, the significance of Tereshkova's space mission is purely scientific.
3. During her mission, Tereshkova was the only cosmonaut in the spacecraft.
4. Tereshkova was present at the exhibition in person many times.
5. The exhibits are related only to Tereshkova's space mission.
6. Chocolate bar named after Tereshkova's daughter is widely popular in Russia.
7. "Valentina Tereshkova: First Woman in Space" is the first joint UK-Russia exhibition project devoted to space.
8. The exhibition at Science Museum was Tereshkova's idea.
9. Visitors of the museum can see exhibits from America as well as Russia.
10. A virtual reality attraction at the museum allows the visitor to experience what it is like to be launched into space.

Valentina Tereshkova, First Woman to Fly in Space, Celebrated in London Exhibit

A new exhibition in London celebrates the life of the world's first woman to fly into space, from her days as a factory worker through her 1963 flight into Earth orbit to her continuing role as a global icon for her country. "Valentina Tereshkova: First Woman in Space," now open at Science Museum, London, tells the story of the Russian cosmonaut through artifacts and archival photographs.

"As the first woman in space, and still the only one to have flown a solo space mission, her story continues to be an inspirational one for millions," exhibit curator Doug Millard, the deputy keeper of technologies and engineering at the Science Museum, said. "Valentina Tereshkova epitomizes the can-do spirit that propels humanity to great things."

A textile factory worker who trained to skydive, Tereshkova was one of the first five women to be selected out of more than 400 applicants to become a cosmonaut. On June 16, 1963, she launched on the former Soviet Union's Vostok 6 spacecraft, becoming the first woman to fly in space.

Tereshkova returned to Earth after rounding the planet 48 times over the course of three days, logging more hours in space than all of the American astronauts combined up to that date. It was another 19 years before the next woman flew into space, and Tereshkova remains the only woman cosmonaut to have launched alone.

Though she only flew one mission, Tereshkova's popularity launched a career in politics that continues to this day as a current member of the State Duma, the lower house of the Russian legislature. She also represents her nation on the global stage, earning recognition from the United Nations and leading delegations in support of women's rights.

"What better time to pay tribute to the achievements of such a heroic and pioneering woman than during Women's History Month?" Ian Blatchford, the director of the Science Museum Group, said in a statement.

To mark the exhibit's debut and in celebration of her 80th birthday, Tereshkova visited the Science Museum on March 15, where a gala evening welcomed her with the premiere of the commissioned film, "Legend of Valentina," accompanied by a performance by the Russian Philharmonic Orchestra and virtuoso violinist Dmitri Kogan.

Among the items on exhibit in "Valentina Tereshkova: First Woman in Space" are her domra, a long-necked Russian string instrument from her time in a local folk orchestra in the early 1960s, and her parachute kit, including her suit, helmet and gloves from before she became a cosmonaut. Also on exhibit is the black and white suit Tereshkova wore on a visit to her hometown after her 1963 spaceflight and a chocolate bar named after her daughter, Alyonka, the "first space baby," who she had with fellow cosmonaut Andriyan Nikolayev.

"Valentina Tereshkova: First Woman in Space" continues a collaboration between Science Museum, London and the Russian State Museum Exhibition Center, which previously produced "Cosmonauts: Birth of the Space Age," featuring Tereshkova's Vostok 6 spacecraft, that was shown at the Science Museum from September 2015 to March 2016. The current exhibit is a central event as part of the Year of Science and Education of the United Kingdom and Russia in 2017, organized by the UK Embassy in Moscow and the British Council.

In addition to Tereshkova exhibition, the Science Museum, London also displays NASA's Apollo 10 command module, "Charlie Brown," on loan from the Smithsonian, and Soyuz TMA-19M, the Russian capsule that took British astronaut Tim Peake to the International Space Station in 2015-16. The Science Museum has also announced a companion virtual reality attraction, "Space Descent VR," which will give guests the chance to virtually join Peake in his capsule for a 360-degree tour as they experience his journey back to Earth.

Task 2. Read an extract from the text “The Birth of Scientific English” and complete the summary below. Choose no more than TWO words from the passage for each answer.

Summary:

At first, the scientific language of choice remained (11) It allowed scientists to communicate with other socially privileged thinkers while protecting their work from unwanted exploitation. Sometimes the desire to protect ideas seems to have been stronger than the desire to communicate them, particularly in the case of mathematicians and (12) In Britain, moreover, scientists worried that English had neither the (13) nor the (14) to express their ideas. This situation only changed after 1660 when scientists associated with the (15) set about developing English. An early scientific journal fostered a new kind of writing based on short descriptions of specific experiments. Although English was then overtaken by (16) it developed again in the 19th century as a direct result of the (17)

The Birth of Scientific English

Original science was not done in English until the second half of the 17th century. For example, Newton published his mathematical treatise, known as the *Principia*, in Latin, but published his later work on the properties of light – *Opticks* – in English.

There were several reasons why original science continued to be written in Latin. The first was simply a matter of audience. Latin was suitable for an international audience of scholars, whereas English reached a socially wider, but more local, audience. Hence, popular science was written in English.

A second reason for writing in Latin may, perversely, have been a concern for secrecy. Open publication had dangers in putting into the public domain preliminary ideas which had not yet been fully exploited by their 'author'. This growing concern about intellectual property rights was a feature of the period – it reflected both the humanist notion of the individual, rational scientist who invents and discovers through private intellectual labour, and the growing connection between original science and commercial exploitation. There was something of a social distinction between 'scholars and gentlemen' who understood Latin, and men of trade who lacked a classical education. And in the mid-17th century it was common practice for mathematicians to keep their discoveries and proofs secret, by writing them in cipher, in obscure languages, or in private messages deposited in a sealed box with the Royal Society. Some scientists might have felt more comfortable with Latin precisely because its audience, though in national, was socially restricted. Doctors clung the most keenly to Latin as an 'insider language'.

A third reason why the writing of original science in English was delayed may have been to do with the linguistic inadequacy of English in the early modern period. English was not well equipped to deal with the scientific argument. First, it lacked the necessary technical vocabulary. Second, it lacked the grammatical resources required to represent the world in an objective and impersonal way, and to discuss the relations, such as cause and effect, that might hold between complex and hypothetical entities.

Fortunately, several members of the Royal Society possessed an interest in language and became engaged in various linguistic projects. Although a proposal in 1664 to establish a committee for improving the English language came to little, the society's members did a great deal to foster the publication of science in English and to encourage the development of a suitable writing style. Many members of the Royal Society also published monographs in English. One of the first was by Robert Hooke, the society's first curator of experiments, who described his experiments with microscopes in *Micrographia* (1665). This work is largely narrative in style, based on a transcript of oral demonstrations and lectures.

In 1665 a new scientific journal, *Philosophical Transactions*, was inaugurated. Perhaps the first international English-language scientific journal, it encouraged a new genre of scientific writing, that of short, focused accounts of particular experiments.

The 17th century was thus a formative period in the establishment of scientific English. In the following century, much of this momentum was lost as German established itself as the leading European language of science. It is estimated that by the end of the 18th century 401 German scientific journals had been established as opposed to 96 in France and 50 in England. However, in the 19th century, scientific English again enjoyed substantial lexical growth as the industrial revolution created the need for new technical vocabulary, and new, specialised, professional societies were instituted to promote and publish in the new disciplines.

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USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

An Interesting New Planet	
<p>Until recently, the (1) of planets outside our own solar system was difficult to prove. Now, thanks to increasingly (2)^[SEP]equipment, hundreds have been discovered orbiting distant stars. Recent^[SEP](3) of the nearest star to Earth, Proxima Centauri, have led to a (4) discovery: a rocky planet similar in size to the Earth which may have liquid water on its surface.</p> <p>Although the new planet is (5)closer to Proxima Centauri than the Earth is to the Sun, there is still a (6) of life^[SEP]there. This is because the star is much smaller and cooler than our sun, so conditions on the planet may be (7) enough to support life. Temperatures on the planet will be (8) on whether there is an atmosphere surrounding it.</p> <p>Travelling to Proxima Centauri and exploring its planet is totally^[SEP](9) at the moment. Despite it being one of the nearest stars to the sun, it would take thousands of years to get there using current technology.</p>	<p>EXIST</p> <p>SENSE</p> <p>INVESTIGATE</p> <p>SIGNIFY</p> <p>CONSIDER</p> <p>POSSIBLE</p> <p>COMFORT</p> <p>DEPEND</p> <p>REAL</p>

Task 2. Read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

New Scientist magazine recently published a report by researchers at Sheffield University. The researchers studied identical twins who had been separated at (10) and had been taken (11) of by different families. The results showed that the twins were often very similar, not only in appearance but also in intelligence and personality.

More (12) , however, were the other coincidences which were almost (13) to explain. For example, one set of female twins met again for the first time when they were 39. They both (14) the same dress, had seven rings on their fingers, and the same bracelets. There were also some male twins who (15) part in the study. They too (16) a great deal in common. Both of them worked in the police force and (17) their holidays in Majorca. They drove the same kind of car and had a dog called Toy. (18) of them had married and divorced women called Linda, and their second wives were called Elizabeth.

The researchers intend to (19) out more studies in the future. This is because these coincidences are so remarkable and have occurred so often with twins that they have almost (20) count. The coincidences are so extraordinary that it is illogical to simply say that they happen because of (21) It seems that there must be a more (22) explanation, but so far nobody has found out what it is.

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|-----|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 10. | A first | B beginning | C start | D birth |
| 11. | A care | B responsibility | C concern | D worry |
| 12. | A disgraceful | B shocking | C insulting | D surprising |
| 13. | A impossible | B incredible | C unlikely | D dissimilar |
| 14. | A carried | B wore | C put | D dressed |
| 15. | A held | B came | C took | D played |
| 16. | A did | B were | C had | D made |
| 17. | A passed | B spent | C stayed | D went |
| 18. | A All | B Each | C Two | D Every |
| 19. | A bring | B follow | C do | D carry |
| 20. | A dropped | B fallen | C missed | D lost |
| 21. | A opportunity | B chance | C possibility | D occasion |
| 22. | A correct | B reasonable | C intelligent | D proper |

Task 3. Read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap.

Gutenberg

Before Gutenberg (1394 – 1468), all books had to be copied by hand. The so-called ‘manuscripts’ of medieval times were laboriously hand-written, usually by monks (23) devoted years (24) the work. Earlier attempts had been made to produce printing ‘blocks’. The designs on playing cards, (25) example, were carved from wooden blocks which were inked and then printed onto cards. There are even examples of whole pages in books being hand carved and printed. Gutenberg, however, came up with the idea of printing using not whole page blocks, but letter blocks. (26) he was a goldsmith (27) trade, he knew how to mould metal into whatever shape was needed. He made thousands of tiny blocks of ‘type’, (28) with a letter raised on it, which could be lined up and clamped into position in a ‘forme’ (page block). The type could be linked, paper laid on top, and the whole thing compressed by turning a handle. When released, the paper had the page printed on it. Years of work went into this invention. Gutenberg (29) to make the letters, develop an ink which would cling to metal (most didn’t), build the forme, and above (30) find the money to do all this while not working as a goldsmith.

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**WRITING
Time: 30 minutes**

Express your opinion on the following problem:

Most people agree that modern digital technologies, such as the Internet and social media in particular, make our lives easier. However, it is often claimed that such technologies can also be used to manipulate people with the purpose of making profit or achieving other goals.

Write 150–200 words. Remember to

- make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion on the problem and give reasons for your opinion;
- make a conclusion.