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6 декабря 2018

**Тексты заданий для муниципального этапа олимпиады
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**Муниципальный этап
ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЫ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2018/2019 учебного года**

Комплект заданий для учеников 7-8 классов

Раздел	Номер задания	Баллы	Полученные баллы
Чтение	1	7	
	2	6	
Лексико- грамматический тест	1	25	
	2	15	
	3	7	
Письмо	1	20	
	Общий балл	80	

Председатель жюри: _____ (_____)

Члены жюри: _____ (_____)

_____ (_____)

_____ (_____)

Уважаемый участник Олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить ряд тестовых заданий и одно письменное задание.

Выполнение тестовых заданий по чтению целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

Задание 1:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте задание;
- прочитайте заголовки и попытайтесь определить, что их объединяет (тема, проблема, ситуация или ключевое слово); чем они отличаются друг от друга;
- в процессе изучения заголовков подчеркните в них ключевые слова;
- последовательно просмотрите каждый из предложенных текстов, игнорируя незнакомые слова и выражения, не углубляясь в детальное понимание его содержания. После беглого просмотра каждого текста подберите к нему один или несколько возможных заголовков;
- сделайте нужные исправления по ходу чтения, т.к. после ознакомления с другими текстами некоторые варианты предыдущих ответов будут определяться точнее;
- после второго прочтения проверьте правильность выбранных соответствий;
- определите лишний заголовок.

Задание 2:

- бегло просмотрите весь текст, попытайтесь определить его основное содержание;
- прочитайте текст последовательно, обращая особое внимание на последнее слово или выражение перед каждым пропуском. Если это слово или выражение требует определенного согласования или управления (использование герундия, инфинитива, предлога, союза и т.д.), надо искать соответствующее начало в выделенном фрагменте;
- если одна и та же грамматическая структура используется в начале нескольких выделенных фрагментов, учитывайте смысловое содержание предложения с пропуском, а также предыдущих и последующих предложений.

Выполнение лексико-грамматических тестовых заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

Задание 1

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте задание;
- определите, необходим ли артикль и какой в предложении с пропуском, если артикль не нужен, то в бланке ответа поставьте прочерк;
- при выборе артикля обращайте внимание в каком числе стоит имя существительное, является ли оно одушевленным или неодушевленным; а также обратите внимание, не является ли артикль частью устойчивого сочетания.

Задание 2:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте задание и текст с целью понять его общее содержание;
- определите, в каком времени идет основное повествование (в настоящем или прошедшем);
- прочитайте предложение до пропуска и слово, написанное заглавными буквами на полях, и определите, какую грамматическую форму надо вставить в пропуск: глагольную форму, существительное (в единственном или множественном числе); прилагательное (в положительной или отрицательной форме) и т.д.;
- определите, есть ли у выбранной вами формы слова особенности написания, поскольку правильно выбранная грамматическая модель не будет засчитана как верный ответ, если в ней есть орфографическая ошибка.

Задание 3:

- просмотрите текст с пропусками, постарайтесь понять его содержание;
- внимательно прочитайте фрагмент, где есть предложение с пропущенным словом;

– внимательно изучите все предложенные варианты ответа, выбрав наиболее подходящий. Особое внимание уделите синонимам (у них могут быть разные оттенки значения, могут иметь различия в сочетаемости);

– прочитайте предложение с пропуском еще раз, убедитесь, что выбранное вами слово является наиболее корректным для заполнения.

– Не забудьте перенести свои ответы в лист ответов.

При выполнении письменного задания важно, что

– Вы должны написать электронное письмо;

– в своем письме Вы должны в полной мере раскрыть заданную тему;

– Ваше письмо должно соответствовать заданному объему.

Предупреждаем Вас, что:

– при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить один *правильный ответ*, 0 баллов выставляется за неверный ответ, а также, если участником отмечены несколько ответов (в том числе правильный), или все ответы.

Максимальная оценка - 80 баллов.

Время на выполнение заданий - 1 час. 30 мин.

Желаем вам успеха!

PART 1 READING

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

Multiple matching (headings)

You are going to read short texts about famous musicians. Choose the most suitable heading **A-H** for each text (1-7). There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Remarkable evidence | E. Ambitious and brave leader |
| B. Foundation of South fleet | F. Development prospects |
| C. Victory celebration | G. Fierce fighting |
| D. Trade cooperation | H. Origin of Cossack's seal |

Tsar Peter I on the Don

1. Peter I decided to raise the siege. During the winter of 1695-1696 Peter I built a new and very strong fleet and prepared his army for new military operations. In the spring of 1696, he came to Cherkassk. He himself marked the places of future ditches and ramparts. Being under the fire side by side with ordinary soldiers and Cossacks, he dug the ditches and fulfilled all kinds of work. Generals and atamans tried to persuade him not to expose himself to danger but the young Tsar was firm and usually answered that he wouldn't spare his life for the Motherland and would share all difficulties and hardships with soldiers and Cossacks.

2. By the 17th of June everything was ready. Peter I himself fired a cannon at Azov fortress starting the storm of the Turkish fortress and the siege. Russian soldiers and Cossacks showed heroism and valour. On the 17th of July about two thousand Don Cossacks burst into the Turkish fortress. They were supported by the Dnieper Cossacks and Streltsy. They weren't able to capture the whole fortress but manage to seize two bastions and four cannons. The Turks found themselves in a hopeless situation. After the negotiations on the 20th of July 1696 the Turkish Pasha handed Peter I the keys from the fortress and together with 3700 soldiers and 5900 civilians left the fortress for their motherland. Copper and silver plates and dishes, carpets, clothes, silks— all these things were given by Peter I to ataman Frol Minaev for his Cossacks.

3. Peter I was greatly pleased with the victory. He ordered to celebrate it on the 18th of August 1696 in Cherkassk. Frol Minaev arranged the feast and for the first time in Russian history a salute and fireworks. This victory was of great importance for home and foreign policy of

Russia. It appeared to be the beginning of limiting the rights of Cossacks. In 1698 they began a criminal investigation of fugitives (Cossacks who ran away) on the Don.

4. At the same time this victory enhanced the international prestige of the Russian state. But this was not the ultimate end for Peter I. Azov was only a base for the future struggle for the Azov and the Black Seas. Peter I ordered to begin the construction of sea-going ships. The Russian Tsar wanted to build a new capital of the Russian state on the shore of the Azov Sea. In 1696 he ordered to lay the new fortress Troitskaya (Taganrog) as a new capital. But soon he left the shore of the Azov Sea.

5. Peter I visited the Don Land in 1704. One day he walked along Cherkassk. As you know, he liked public merry-making and, when he saw a naked Cossack with a sable and a gun in his hand straddling a barrel, he stopped in amazement. ‘A Cossack can sell everything but not his arms’—this was his answer to Tsar’s question. The Russian Tsar liked it and later he granted a new seal to the Don Cossacks but they didn’t like it though it was their seal for almost 100 years.

6. Peter I liked the beautiful and rich Don land and did much to develop it. In 1721 he sent a serf miner A. A. Kapustin who discovered many deposits of coal. It was the beginning of the mining industry in this region. Also, the Tsar thought that the climate of Don land would be good for viniculture and sent some French wine-makers who brought new sorts of grape-vines and crops.

7. There are some places in Rostov on Don connected with the name of Peter I. During the war between Russia and Turkey he stopped at the mouth of the river Temernik to repair the fleet. They say that Peter I planted an oak on the high Temernik bank in commemoration of his visit to the Don. Even at the beginning of the 20th century it was seen from distant places on the territory of Panchenko’s paper-mill factory. Then the owner of the factory ordered to saw it and to make chairs out of it and put labels on them stating that the chair was made of the oak of Peter I. And Bogatyanovka on ‘Bogaty Kolodets’ is considered to be almost the first settlement on the steep Don bank where later Rostov was founded. The Tsar liked to stop there and drank the water of the spring.

Task 2

Gapped text

You are going to read the article “Small is beautiful”. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences **A-G** the one which best fits each gap (**8-13**). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

Small is beautiful!

If you could have a dream house, what would it be like? Small and cosy or more spacious? Let's take a look at two families who have chosen to 'go small'.

In a certain forest on a hillside in West Wales there's a house that looks remarkably like a Hobbit house from the *Lord of the Rings* films! Simon Dale and his wife, Jasmine wanted to find an alternative, cheaper way to live, one that would be closer to nature, so they decided to build their own house, mainly out of natural materials. This was the result!

Since his teens, Simon had wanted to build a home in the countryside and later, as a photographer and graphic designer, his job didn't tie him to any particular town or city. So Simon moved to West Wales where he was lucky enough to find a local landowner willing to provide some land in the forest in return for them taking care of it. This was Simon's chance!
8 _____

First, they built the foundations out of stone and mud. Then for the main structure, Simon was able to get hold of around thirty young oak trees that had been cut down as part of the 'thinning' process in the woodland management scheme. 9 _____ The roof, which went on next, was made of straw with a plastic lining.

Inside the house, Simon did his best to keep costs to a minimum. He and some friends made the furniture out of scrap wood or bought it second hand. The fridge was kept cool by an underground air flow and there was a wood-burning stove for heating. 10 _____ So four months later, when the house was ready at a total cost of only £3,000, Simon was pretty pleased!

On the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, USA, Hari and Karl's 'Tiny House' has inspired many people in a similar situation. Hari and Karl had had to downsize after they closed their restaurant business in Florida and they decided to build a tiny house that they could live in comfortably as a family. 11 _____ Amazingly, they were able to build it mostly out of secondhand materials and gifts from neighbours.

The restricted space inside doesn't feel cramped; in fact, it looks surprisingly roomy because of its clever design. 12 _____ A couple of outside sheds give extra space for things like a washing machine and a dryer. The only thing that Hari really misses, though, is a bath!

What do you think? Send me your comments.

Comments:

I couldn't live in a space that size if you paid me! I've got so much stuff: football gear, an electric guitar, my laptop — where would I put it all?

13 _____ An enormous mansion is my ideal: a mansion with a recording studio in it!

Gavin, 16, London

A. The only expensive things, really, were the solar panels on the roof to provide electricity.

B. For example, the built-in couch opens up to disclose a handy storage area, the bedrooms are out of sight up in the lofts and the hot water heater and fridge are neatly hidden away under the kitchen worktops.

C. When the house was finished, he found it very satisfying to live in a house he had designed and built himself.

D. Not only that but if you don't have room to spread out your things and move around, you can get claustrophobic.

E. It measures 8 x 21 feet (about 2.5 x 6.5 metres), but it also has two lofts in the upper area, which means that it is still big enough for a family of four to live in.

F. These were still flexible enough to make an interesting curved shape for the house.

G. He and his family would live temporarily in a caravan while he — with the valuable help of his father-in-law — would start digging.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

PART 2 USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

Fill in the gaps (14-38) with *a, an, the*, or *-*.

A writer's life

As 1____ writer, I seem to spend most of 2____ time working in my office at home, sitting alone in front of 3____ computer. In fact, 4____ only people I see regularly are 5____ members of my family when they get home from 6____ work or school. Otherwise, I don't have much contact with 7____ people, and I'm sorry that I haven't kept in 8____ touch with 9____ friends I made at college. I often get 10____ letters and 11____ phone calls from the people at 12____ publisher's, though, and I try to get out of 13____ house at least once 14____ day. From 15____ time 16____ to time I give 17____ lectures or teach courses at conferences in 18____ North America or abroad. But if I ever run out of 19____ ideas or I start suffering from 20____ loneliness, I'll give up 21____ writing books. Then maybe I start 22____ new career where I work with lots of 23____ people and I can have 24____ conversation whenever I feel like 25____ one!

Task 2

Open cloze

Read the text, and think of the word which best fits each gap (39-53). Use only one word for each gap.

Do you ever get fed 26 ____ with going to school? Would you be interested 27 ____ studying at home 28 ____ yourself? Shannon Kilgarill lives in the Australian outback, miles 29 ____ the nearest school. She and her brother have 30 ____ learning at home for years. Their special school, called School of the Air, 31 ____ introduced satellite technology. This enables the students to 32 ____ taught at home, hundreds of miles away from 33 ____ another. Although the technology is complicated, Shannon can easily use it by 34 ____ . Now she and her classmates have a virtual classroom where they can see each 35 ____ on screen.

School of the Air previously used radios to keep the fourteen pupils 36 ____ touch with their teachers. However, unlike the old radio signal, the new technology isn't affected 37 ____ bad weather. Shannon, who is very keen 38 ____ the new system, reckons the satellite is "pretty good". 39 ____ new technology gives Shannon the opportunity to see her teacher during a lesson. She believes it has made learning "a lot easier". The computer software would cost around \$7,000, but the families didn't pay for it 40 ____ .

Task 3

Lexical cloze

Read the text below and decide which answer **A, B, C** or **D** best fits each gap (**54-60**).

England and France are neighbours and have a famous 1000-year-old, love-hate **41**_____ . An early milestone was 1066 when William of Normandy conquered England. As any English football fan will **42** _____ you "It's their fault, they started it!" and ever since there has been conflict; both "teams" selecting their own highlights! The English generally choose the Battle of Agincourt (1415) and of course the **43**_____ of Napoleon (conveniently forgetting that several other nations were actually involved). A more recent low occurred when Churchill ordered the sinking of the French Fleet after France surrendered to Germany. **44**_____ many claim the UK's role in the liberation of France rather made up for this!

The English-French rivalry continues to the present time — in sport, language and culture. In any big sporting tournament (especially football or rugby) the French become "Frogs" - a nickname derived **45**_____ the (inexplicable to English taste) French inclusion of frogs, snails and other unmentionables in their cuisine.

In the last decades the French have even battled against the invasion of the English language — "Le weekend", "Le sandwich" and so forth. But it seems that the English language is a **46**_____ opponent. The rivalry recently flared up again most recently when London narrowly beat Paris in the bid to **47**_____ the 2012 Olympics. But in fairness, since William "kicked-off" in 1066 there have been plenty of French victories as well, and in reality the nations are the best of friends as much as "best" enemies and their rivalry is often quite witty and entertaining.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 41 A relationship | B rapport | C acquaintance | D connection |
| 42 A talk | B speak | C say | D tell |
| 43 A loss | B defeat | C failure | D collapse |
| 44 A Thus | B Although | C Therefore | D Consequently |
| 45 A of | B for | C from | D off |
| 46 A tough | B solid | C heavy | D hard |
| 47 A accommodate | B host | C settle | D contain |

