

LISTENING COMPREHENSION TASK

Time: 15 minutes

Task 1. You'll hear the text about The Hotel living. For each item (1-10) decide if the sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, choose A (True). If it is not correct, choose B (False). You will hear the script TWICE for this task.

1. The apartment in Hong Kong is the cheapest way of lodging.
A. True B. False
2. The Apex Horizon Hotel is the most unpopular hotel of Hong Kong.
A. True B. False
3. The room in the hotel is cheaper to buy than public housing.
A. True B. False
4. The Apex Horizon Hotel sells somewhere about 180 of its suites a day.
A. True B. False
5. That is the Hong Kong's elevated interest rate has attracted hordes of investors.
A. True B. False
6. The average cost of flat in China is over 10,000 \$ per square metre in central locations.
A. True B. False
7. Many Chinese people cannot afford to buy apartments.
A. True B. False
8. Makeshift homes and cage homes are the preferable lodging options for people of Hong Kong.
A. True B. False
9. Makeshift homes are the bungalows made from wires and carton, stacked on top of each other on the rooftops.
A. True B. False
10. If you are a Hong Kong citizen, you have to be creative in finding space to live.
A. True B. False

Task 2. You will hear a short text about ARMCHAIR TOURISM. Listen to the audio and write the word in the gap (items 11-20). Remember that you can write only one letter for each dash. You will hear the script TWICE for this task.

It's an **11** _____ symbol of love. The Taj Mahal in India is visited by millions each year. But for those who can't see it **12** _____, how about a **13** _____ tour? Google is working with the Indian **14** _____ to bring the **15** _____ to Street View, using a **16** _____ camera. The company's previous **17** _____ to map India's streets were **18** _____ due to security concerns.

But now it **19** _ _ _ _ _ the 360-year-old **20** _ _ _ _ _ is catching up with the 21st Century.

Task 3. You will hear the dialogue about PLANNING AN EXCURSION. Listen to the audio and for items 21-30 choose the correct statement: A, B or C. You will hear the script TWICE for this task.

21. What places does the tourist plan to visit?

- A. Yale and probably, Cambridge
- B. Oxford and probably, Stonehenge
- C. Westminster and probably, Oxford

22. When is the tourist planning to go on the excursion?

- A. in seven days if possible
- B. tomorrow if possible
- C. that evening if possible

23. The tourist was offered ...

- A. a cab trip to Cambridge
- B. a coach trip to Cambridge
- C. a car trip to Cambridge

24. The central base of the touring company is located in

- A. Viktoria
- B. Victorya
- C. Victoria

25. Is a coach tour of Cambridge followed by the guided commentary?

- A. Yes, but only in the morning part
- B. Yes, the whole day long
- C. Yes, but only in the evening part

26. during the Cambridge excursion, after lunch the tourist will have an opportunity...

- A. to explore the sites with the personal guide
- B. to explore the sites with the groupmates
- C. to explore the sites on his own

27. The visit to King's College Chapel is ...

- A. the group visit
- B. a personal visit
- C. only for married tourists

28. The King's College Chapel is famous for...

- A. its gospels
- B. its Choir
- C. its ceremonies

29. There's ... comfort stop on route to Stonehenge.

- A. no
- B. only one
- C. a possible

30. Is there a sort of visitors' center at Stonehenge.

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Not stated

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| TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET |
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ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2018 г МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

7 - 8 классы

LISTENING COMPREHENSION ANSWER SHEET

Participant's ID number

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| 21. | A | B | C |
| 22. | A | B | C |
| 23. | A | B | C |
| 24. | A | B | C |
| 25. | A | B | C |
| 26. | A | B | C |
| 27. | A | B | C |
| 28. | A | B | C |
| 29. | A | B | C |
| 30. | A | B | C |

READING COMPREHENSION

Time: 15 minutes.

Text 1
Planet or plastic?

A It's hard to get your head around the story of plastic. The facts and figures are so staggering as to seem almost fantastical. Can it really be true that half the plastic ever made was produced in the past 15 years? That a trillion plastic bags are used worldwide each year, with an average "working life" of just 15 minutes? And that estimates for how long plastic endures range from 450 years to forever?

B The answer, unfortunately, is yes—those grim facts, and more, are all true. Plastics, of course, are a great thing. They helped the Allies win World War II, eased travel into space, and revolutionized medicine ... In airbags, incubators, helmets, or simply by delivering clean drinking water to poor people in those now demonized disposable bottles, plastics save lives daily." And yet, people have created a plastic apocalypse. Developed nations off-load waste from our convenient lifestyle and foist the cleanup on some of the planet's most vulnerable people.

C If plastic had been invented when the Pilgrims sailed from Plymouth, England, to North America—and the Mayflower had been stocked with bottled water and plastic-wrapped snacks—their plastic trash would likely still be around, four centuries later. If the Pilgrims had been like many people today and simply tossed their empty bottles and wrappers over the side, Atlantic waves and sunlight would have worn all that plastic into tiny bits. And those bits might still be floating around the world's oceans today, sponging up toxins to add to the ones already in them, waiting to be eaten by some hapless fish or oyster, and ultimately perhaps by one of us.

D But plastic wasn't invented until the late XIXth century, and production really only took off around 1950, so we have a mere 9.2 billion tons of the stuff to deal with. Of that, more than 6.9 billion tons have become waste. And of that waste, a staggering 6.3 billion tons never made it to a recycling bin—a figure that stunned the scientists who crunched the numbers in 2017.

E No one knows how much unrecycled plastic waste ends up in the ocean, Earth's last sink. In 2015, Jenna Jambeck, a University of Georgia engineering professor, caught everyone's attention with a rough estimate: between 5.3 million and 14 million tons each year just from coastal regions. Most of it isn't thrown off ships, she and her colleagues say, but is dumped carelessly on land or in rivers, mostly in Asia. It's then blown or washed into the sea. Imagine five plastic grocery bags stuffed with plastic trash, Jambeck says, sitting on every foot of coastline around the world—that would correspond to about 8.8 million tons, her middle-of-

the-road estimate of what the ocean gets from us annually. It's unclear how long it will take for that plastic to completely biodegrade into its constituent molecules.

F Meanwhile, ocean plastic is estimated to kill millions of marine animals every year. Nearly 700 species, including endangered ones, are known to have been affected by it. Some are harmed visibly—strangled by abandoned fishing nets or discarded six-pack rings. Many more are probably harmed invisibly. Marine species of all sizes, from zooplankton to whales, now eat microplastics, the bits smaller than one-fifth of an inch across. On Hawaii's Big Island, on a beach that seemingly should have been pristine—no paved road leads to it—people walk ankle-deep through microplastics. They crunch like Rice Krispies under the feet.

G Some people see ocean plastic as a looming catastrophe, worth mentioning in the same breath as climate change. At a global summit in Nairobi last December, the head of the United Nations Environment Programme spoke of an "ocean Armageddon." And yet there's a key difference: Ocean plastic is not as complicated as climate change. There are no ocean trash deniers, at least so far. To do something about it, we don't have to remake our planet's entire energy system.

H "This isn't a problem where we don't know what the solution is," says Ted Siegler, a Vermont resource economist who has spent more than 25 years working with developing nations on garbage. "We know how to pick up garbage. Anyone can do it. We know how to dispose of it. We know how to recycle." It's a matter of building the necessary institutions and systems, he says—ideally before the ocean turns, irretrievably and for centuries to come, into a thin soup of plastic.

I Richard Thompson, a microbiologist from Britain, researched various plastic-related problems, both theoretically and practically. For example, he participated in the beach cleanup on the Isle of Man. While other volunteers zoomed in on the plastic bottles and bags and nets, Thompson focused on the small stuff, the tiny particles that lay underfoot, ignored, at the high tide line. At first he wasn't even sure they were plastic. He had to consult chemists to confirm it.

J Microplastics have been found everywhere in the ocean that people have looked, from sediments on the deepest seafloor to ice floating in the Arctic—which, as it melts over the next decade, could release more than a trillion bits of plastic into the water, according to one estimate. On some beaches on the Big Island of Hawaii, as much as 15 percent of the sand is actually grains of microplastic. At Kamilon Point the beach is piled with laundry baskets, bottles, and containers with labels in Chinese, Japanese, Korean, English, and occasionally, Russian. On Henderson Island, an uninhabited coral island in the South Pacific, researchers have found an astonishing volume of plastic from South America, Asia, New Zealand, Russia, and as far away as Scotland.

K Richard Thompson was surprised to find microplastics in the guts of more than one-third of fish which he once studied. The finding made international headlines. Thompson himself doesn't worry much about microplastics in his fish and chips—there's little evidence yet that they pass from the gut of a fish into the flesh we actually eat. He worries more about the things that none of us can see—the chemicals added to plastics to give them desirable properties, such as

malleability, and the even tinier nanoplastics that microplastics presumably degrade into. Those might pass into the tissues of fish and humans.

L “We do know the concentrations of chemicals at the time of manufacture in some cases are very high,” Thompson said. “We don’t know how much additive is left in the plastic by the time it becomes bite-size to a fish. “Nobody has found nanoparticles in the environment— they’re below the level of detection for analytical equipment. Thompson is far from an alarmist—but he’s also convinced that plastic trash in the ocean is far more than an aesthetic problem. “I don’t think we should be waiting for a key finding of whether or not fish are hazardous to eat,” he said. “We have enough evidence to act.”

I. For items 1-10 match the words from Text 1 to their definitions in the right column.

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|----|---------------|----|----------------|
| 1 | vulnerable | a) | coming up |
| 2 | staggering | b) | unfortunate |
| 3 | malleability | c) | forever |
| 4 | hazardous | d) | surprising |
| 5 | pristine | e) | thrown away |
| 6 | foist | f) | softness |
| 7 | hapless | g) | unprotected |
| 8 | looming | h) | unspoiled |
| 9 | irretrievably | i) | dangerous |
| 10 | discarded | j) | force upon smb |

II. For items 11-17 decide which paragraph of the text contains the following information?

11. People know what exactly to do to solve the problem of plastic in the ocean.
12. People from better-off countries give their plastic waste to people from poor countries to utilize it.
13. There was much plastic trash in a place where no people lived.
14. Some objects made of plastic are used for just a brief time.
15. The most part of plastic waste is never recycled.
16. Parts of plastic that fish had eaten aren’t that much dangerous for people.
17. The scientist needed help of other specialists to make clear a particular fact.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

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7 - 8 классы

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| READING COMPREHENSION ANSWER SHEET |
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Participant's ID number

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ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ МОСКОВСКОЙ
ОБЛАСТИ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2018 Г МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП 7 - 8 КЛАССЫ

Use of English

Time: 25 minutes.

I. For questions 1-10, fill each of the gaps in the sentences with an appropriate word from the list to complete the expressions.

*heavens fears travels authorities interests conditions waters
sands strengths odds*

1. The shoplifter was arrested and handed over to the _____ .
2. He told me everything about his hopes and _____ .
3. The _____ opened and we had to run for cover to avoid getting wet.
4. The oil rig was based in offshore _____ .
5. We shouldn't be expected to play in these _____ .
6. _____ without any water sources were a great problem for the travelers.
7. I hear she is off on her _____ again.
8. In the _____ of the neighbours, could you please leave quietly.
9. What would you say are your _____ and weaknesses?
10. The _____ are against the climb being successful.

II. Complete sentences 11 - 20 by using appropriate beginning or ending from A-J below.

11. It is my intention _____.
 12. I am delighted _____.
 13. _____ is a magnificent achievement.
 14. _____ can take some time.
 15. I think there may be difficulties _____.
 16. _____ is asking the impossible.
 17. It was wrong of him to tell the boss about _____.
 18. The most important thing is _____.
 19. For a long time I considered _____.
 20. I consider her _____.
- A) To tell you that you have won the first prize
B) Us taking an extra day's holiday
C) To be totally unsuitable for the job

- D) Getting to know people well
- E) Simply giving in my notice and moving on
- F) For you to learn everybody's name on the first day
- G) To have won the championship without having lost a single point
- H) To try to do your best
- I) Getting the new system to work properly
- J) To stand for President at the next election

III. For questions 21-27, think of ONE word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences. There is an example for you.

Example: The less _____ about this, the better.

That's easier _____ than done!

He is _____ to be one of the ten richest men in the world (*SAID*)

21. You know what they say: still _____ run deep.

My father says he _____ his vegetable garden twice a day in the summer.

The troubled _____ of the bay suggested it would be difficult to travel there.

22. I don't think the agreement will work in its present _____ .

The four countries _____ the United Kingdom.

What _____ of partnership are you discussing?

23. I think they are on the _____ of announcing their wedding.

It seems we've probably reached the _____ of no return.

My father always makes a _____ of the importance of good marks at school.

24. Her arrival has been like a _____ of fresh air.

He only dared to say it under his _____.

Her appearance completely took my _____ away.

25. I hope this crisis will _____ out the best in our team.

New books and their smells always _____ back memories of my childhood.

John couldn't _____ himself to looking into his angry teacher's eyes.

26. She was too weak to _____ the cruel reality after the war.

The football players have just lost the game, but they put on a brave _____ near the journalists.

It's important in many cultures not to lose _____ in front of your colleagues.

27. The _____ glass in the car was broken into pieces.

This concert is hardly _____ page news.

The _____ of this old building certainly needs renovation.

For questions 28-33, read the text below. Use the words given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap. One sentence has been done for you as an example.

Example: Traffic problems are very typical for every major city, and it's hard to find a workable solution (SOLVE) to them.

It is astonishing how many people set off to climb Mount Olympus in completely (28) _____ (SUIT) clothing. The weather conditions on the mountain are notoriously (29) _____ (PREDICT) but people are fooled into thinking that just because the bottom is sunny, the summit will be similarly warm and bright. Nothing could be further from the truth. Bear in mind the (30) _____ (WARN) about potential dangers, but don't be (31) _____ (COURAGE) from climbing this mountain. Consult the local climbing map about likely conditions before setting off. Such local knowledge can be absolutely invaluable and it would be absolutely (32) _____ (ADVISE) not to ignore it. And it is a steep climb, so it goes without saying that a reasonable level of (33) _____ (FIT) is essential.

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ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2018 г МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП 7 - 8 классы

Use of English Answer Sheet

Participant's ID number

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WRITING

Time: 35 minutes

A magazine has invited readers to send in reviews of a concert, show or play which disappointed them. Write a review, describing the concert, show or play and saying how it differed from your expectations of it and what had caused you to have those expectations.

Write your review, using the following words:

- budding
- hackneyed
- tedious
- gripping
- over-the-top

Do not forget to:

- 1 give the name/ title/ to your review. Try to be creative, but remember – the name must make sense;
- 2 follow the proper structure. Your review should have the introductory part, the main part, the conclusion;
- 3 organize the narration logically and clearly;
- 4 make your review colorful and persuasive;
- 5 use the words from the list above.

You should write about **180-200** words.

