

**Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку**

**2019/2020 учебный год**

**Муниципальный этап**

**7-8 классы**

**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. Thunderous exit    | E. Unfairly rewarded  |
| B. Hard to excuse     | F. Honoured in Russia |
| C. Of Great Influence | G. Shaped by teachers |
| D. Quiet exit         | H. Unusual pay        |

1. Sergei Rachmaninoff studied at the Saint Petersburg Conservatory before moving alone to Moscow to study piano under Nikolai Zverev and Alexander Siloti (who was his cousin and a former student of Franz Liszt). He also studied harmony under Anton Arensky and counterpoint under Sergei Taneyev. Rachmaninoff was found to be quite lazy, failing most of his classes, and it was the strict regime of the Zverev home that instilled discipline in the boy.
2. Josef Hoffman was a virtuoso pianist and composer of more than 100 pieces of music. He was the first recorded artist (in 1890 by Thomas Edison). These first examples were lost in the First World War but several others made in Russia during 1895-1896 were recently discovered and reissued on CD. Born in Kraków and later a US Citizen, Hoffman spent quite some time in Russia. In 1913 he was presented with a set of keys to St. Petersburg.

3. Ludwig Van Beethoven died during a thunderstorm on March 26, 1827. The moment he died there was a huge outbreak of thunder – a dramatic end to a life characterized by greatness and sadness, joy and pain. Most difficult for the great pianist and composer was the gradual loss of his hearing from the age 26 onwards. And yet, in his near silent world, he created some of the most spectacular and beautiful music ever written. It is so sad that many of these great works were never heard by the man who made them.
4. In 1912 Vladimir Horowitz entered the Kiev Conservatory, where he was taught by Vladimir Puchalsky, Sergei Tarnowsky, and Felix Blumenfeld. He performed Sergei Rachmaninoff's Piano Concert №3 in D minor at his graduation in 1919. His First solo recital was performed in Kharkov in 1920. Horowitz's fame grew, and he soon began to tour Russia where he was often paid with bread, butter and chocolate rather than money, due to the country's economic hardships caused by the Civil War.
5. Franz Liszt became extremely famous throughout Europe during the 19<sup>th</sup> century for his great skill as a performer. At the time some people argued that he was the most technically advanced pianist of his age; others said simply that he was the greatest pianist of all time. Besides he was an influential composer, an inspirational teacher and a pioneering conductor. He also helped and influenced other composers and performers, notably Richard Wagner, Hector Berlioz, Camille Saint-Saëns, Edvard Grieg and Alexander Borodin.
6. Walter Wilhelm Gieseking (1895-1956) was one of the most popular concert pianists of his age as well as being a composer and famous for his ability to learn new repertoire with an almost super human ability to memorise. His career was damaged unjustly, as many believe, because he gave concerts during the war in Nazi Germany. His defenders argue that he was German, lived in Germany and had no involvement in politics. Still – before his death in 1956 he was again playing to packed audiences.

7. Mozart died at 1 a.m. on December 5, 1791 at the age of 35. He was buried in a common grave, in accordance with contemporary Viennese custom, at the St. Marx cemetery outside the city on December 7. If, as later reports say, no mourners attended, that too is consistent with Viennese burial customs at the time. Later, in 1856 Jahn wrote that 5 musicians were present and that their tale of a storm and snow is false – the day was calm and mild. Within a year or two of his death, his name was known in every household of the old world.

## Task 2

### Gapped text

*You are going to read Natasha's reminiscence of her Russian pen pal's visit to London. Seven sentences have been removed from her story. 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.*

### Nastia and Natasha

It was Nastia's first visit to London and I felt almost as excited as she clearly was. We had been pen pals for two years since my Dad remotely **8**\_\_\_\_\_ the daughter of one of the managers in his Moscow office. I say "remotely" because **9**\_\_\_\_\_ that morning. Nastia's written English was excellent but speaking was a little more difficult.

"So today we go to see the Big Ben?" she asked cheerfully. "Yes Nastia, today we are going to see Big Ben" I said carefully pronouncing the corrections (as indeed she had asked me to do). But **10**\_\_\_\_\_ and we talked non-stop, her pronunciation and grammar seemed to improve miraculously.

"Why is he called "Big Ben?" Ben is short to Benjamin – right?"

"Why is it called Big Ben." I corrected. "If I remember correctly, "Big Ben" is the name of only the bell although people often give the whole clock tower this name.

There is the name "Ben" on the bell **11**\_\_\_\_\_ who Ben really was"

Later in the day Nastia began to teach me my first words in Russian and laughed happily at my terrible pronunciation. She is a really special person and I felt so lucky to be spending time with her. The rest of the day involved a visit to Westminster Abbey, a

boat trip on the Thames and tea at Claridges. The **12**\_\_\_\_\_ promising excursions, shopping and lots of fun.

That evening Nastia asked my Dad if he would allow me to visit her in Moscow one day. “Please Mr. Perkins. Natasha will be very welcome in our home. She even has a traditional Russian name and already knows many Russian words. Also we have many nice Bells in the Kremlin **13**\_\_\_\_\_.”

- A. week ahead lay before us
- B. actually as the day went on
- C. to introduce to her
- D. introduced me to
- E. we had not met each other
- F. we had met for the first time only
- G. but nobody is completely sure

### Use of English

Time – 20 minutes

#### Task 1.

*Read the text below and choose the correct word (A, B, C or D) for each gap.*

#### Free Air Travel

Most people know that **(14)**..... are many kinds of birds **(15)**..... fly long distances every spring and autumn. This activity is known **(16)**..... ‘migration’. Scientists know **(17)**..... about where the birds fly to, and why they do it, **(18)**..... there are still different **(19)** ..... about exactly how the birds **(20)**..... to find their way back to the same places every year.

Birds travel between the areas where they can depend **(21)**..... the best food supply in winter, and the places where their young are born. The number of birds making these journeys every year is **(22)**..... big that their routes are called ‘flyways’, and the distances travelled **(23)**..... be amazing: there is one bird, only

350mm (24)..... length, which in its lifetime probably travels almost a million kilometers.

- |                |            |             |          |
|----------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 14. A these    | B there    | C they      | D those  |
| 15. A where    | B what     | C which     | D who    |
| 16. A to       | B with     | C as        | D like   |
| 17. A plenty   | B some     | C lot       | D many   |
| 18. A because  | B although | C so        | D since  |
| 19. A meanings | B opinions | C decisions | D minds  |
| 20. A succeed  | B can      | C agree     | D manage |
| 21. A for      | B of       | C on        | D from   |
| 22. A such     | B so       | C very      | D more   |
| 23. A should   | B can      | C ought     | D could  |
| 24. A by       | B at       | C over      | D in     |

## Task 2

*Pick up the missing particles from the table below. You can use any of them more than once.*

on off down up with behind out back round away
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25. What a pity these beautiful trees had to be cut .....
26. I'm going on holiday tomorrow but I'll ring you when I get .....
27. When the tourists arrived, a guide was waiting to take them ..... the city.
28. I'm sorry I'm late. The bus broke .....
29. It's a very modest restaurant. There's no need to dress .....
30. If you don't know the meaning of the word, look it ..... in the dictionary.
31. I don't know how she copes ..... the tasks. They are so difficult!
32. Brian wanted to ask Rosemary ..... but he was too shy.
33. Charles was very generous and gave ..... a lot of the fruit and vegetables n his garden.
34. We shall have to clear this room ..... before our guests come.
35. The dog is running through the flowerbeds! Tie it .....
36. That bush takes too much space. Cut it .....
37. I'm afraid I can't answer today. I left my notes .....

### Task 3.

Complete the dialogue (38 – 43). Look at Tim's answers before you write Ben's questions. Write the questions on your answer sheet.

B: Hello, Tim.

T: Hello, Ben. That's my house there.

B: **38** ..... ?

T: My house is the one with the man outside.

B: **39**. ..... ?

T: The man outside the house is my grandad.

B: **40**. ..... ?

T: We bought the house two years ago.

B: **41**. ..... ?

T: Those men over there are my cousins.

B: **42**. ..... ?

T: No, they don't live with us.

B: **43**. ..... ?

T: No, my grandad doesn't live with us either.

### Writing

40 minutes

*There are many ways of spending summer holidays. Some people prefer to stay home, and others are extremely active. Write a letter to your friend in Britain telling him/her how you have spent your summer holidays this year.*

#### ***Follow the pattern:***

- salutation
- reasons for writing
- personal information
- other relevant information
- closing remarks
- saying goodbye

***You should write 90-100 words***