

**Муниципальный этап  
всероссийской олимпиады школьников  
по английскому языку**

**2019/20 учебный год**

**7–8 классы**

*Дорогой друг! Желаем успеха!*

**Part I. LISTENING**

**Time: 10 minutes (8 points)**

**Task 1. Listen to the telephone call and complete the form below:  
Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER for each  
answer.**

**PACKHAM'S SHIPPING AGENCY – customer quotation form**

*Example:*

*Country of destination: ..... KENYA*

**Name: Jacob 1 \_\_\_\_\_**

**Address to be collected from: 2 \_\_\_\_\_ College, Downlands Rd**

**Town: Bristol**

**Postcode: 3 \_\_\_\_\_**

**Size of container:**

**Length: 1.5m    Width: 4 \_\_\_\_\_    Height: 5 \_\_\_\_\_**

**Contents: clothes,    6 \_\_\_\_\_    7 \_\_\_\_\_**

**Total estimated value: 8 £ \_\_\_\_\_**

*Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!*

## **Part II. READING**

**Time: 25 minutes (17 points)**

**Task 1. Read the text about the eating habits of the British people. Match the beginning of the sentences (1 - 7) with the proper endings (A-G).**

### **Goodbye, fish and chips: national changing trends in British dining**

Tea, baked beans on toast and fish and chips have always been popular in Britain. But, things are changing, according to data published recently in the National Food Survey.

Everyone knows that the British love tea but they drink more than 50% less tea than in the 1970s. Britons are now drinking on average only eight cups of tea a week – they drank 23 cups in 1974. Tea is still the most popular hot drink in the UK but people now spend more money on coffee.

The data comes from 150,000 families who took part in the survey between 1974 and 2000, combined with information from 2000 to 2014. It shows a move towards healthier food in recent years – people have changed to low-calorie soft drinks, from whole to skimmed milk and they eat more fresh fruit. But, the amount of chips, pizza, crisps and ready meals they eat each week has increased a lot.

There has also been an enormous change from white to brown bread. The survey also shows the amount of bread people eat has fallen from 25 to 15 slices a week over the past forty years. The amount of baked beans people eat has reduced by 20%. But, there has been an increase in other types of convenience food, particularly Italian dishes. The amount of pasta they eat has almost tripled over the same period.

Fresh potatoes are also becoming less popular with a 67% decrease from 1974, when adults ate the around 188g every day. People eat more of **other vegetables** such as cucumbers and mushrooms. The amount of takeaway food they eat has almost doubled since 1974, from 80g per person per week to 150g.

It seems that British people are now more careful about what they eat – **the amount** of fruit has increased by 50% since 1974. Bananas have been the **most popular** fruit in the UK since 1996 – adults ate 221g per adult per week in 2014, much more than apples (131g) and oranges (48g). Half of all soft drinks British people drink are now low-calorie soft drinks.

The UK Environment Secretary, Elizabeth Truss, said: “Food is the heart of our society. People care more about where their food comes from than before, we can order quality food on the internet, fashionable restaurants give us the latest trends and exciting global cuisines are now as common as fish and chips.”

1. British people today eat ...	A. ... where their food comes from.
2. They are drinking ...	B ... more convenience foods than they did before.
3. They are eating ...	C ... in the amount of chips, pizza and crisps people eat each week.
4. For the past 20 years, ...	D... healthier food than in the past.
5. Shoppers today have more information about ...	E ... bananas have been the most popular fruit in the UK.
6. There has been a big increase	F ... much less tea than they did 40 years ago
7. Now people more prefer brown bread.	G. .... than they used to do.

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

**Task 2. Read the text about William Shakespeare. For sentences 8 – 17 choose A (true), B (false) or C (no information).**

Nearly 450 years after his birth, William Shakespeare is still generally considered to be **the greatest** writer in the English language. Yet little is known about the man himself and **some critics** actually doubt whether he wrote the plays at all.

Shakespeare was born on the 23rd April 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire, England, the son of a glove maker. He died on the same day in 1616, at the age of 52, in **the same** town. He was buried in the church where he had been baptized. Very few facts are **known of** Shakespeare's early life. In 1582, at the age of 18, he married Anne Hathaway, the **daughter of** a local landowner. She was 8 years older than him. In 1583 the couple had a daughter, Susan, in 1585 - twins: Hemnet, a son, who died **at age** 11 in August 1596, and a daughter Judith. But he soon left Stratford and his family to start his acting career. By 1610, Shakespeare had already written most of his 37 plays and his poetry. At the age of 46, he retired from London, where he had been living and working for many years.

He had a very large house in Stratford. In addition, he part-owned two theatres in London, where his plays were regularly performed.

However, this historical figure is still surrounded by mystery: details of **Shakespeare's early** life are thin; there is little information about his private life; for a literary genius, **his education** and also his life experiences seem surprisingly limited. Some critics thought that **his house** and wealth to be evidence that William Shakespeare was in fact a businessman, not **a playwright**. He certainly had an eye for business and investment, as well as being a **remarkable writer**.

**8. Shakespeare was born in spring.** A True B False C No Information

**9. Shakespeare died on his birthday.** A True B False C No Information

**10. He had five children.** A True B False C No Information

**11. His father was a professional actor.** A True B False C No Information

**12. He did not live with his wife and family for much of his working life.**

A True B False C No Information

13. He enjoyed his retirement in Stratford. A True B False C No Information

14. Shakespeare became poorer as he grew older.

A True B False C No Information

15. He wrote most of his plays when in retirement.

A True B False C No Information

16. He had a very good education. A True B False C No Information

17. Shakespeare was a good businessman. A True B False C No Information

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part III. Use of English Time: 25 minutes (15 points)

Task 1. Read the sentences, pay attention to the underlined parts. Find one mistake in **each sentence** and cross it as in the example:

*Example:*

Although there are approximately 120 intensive language institutes in the United States in 1970, there are more than three times as many now.

~~A are~~ B approximately C three times as many D in

1. Before he retired last April, Mr. Thomson is working as a foreign student advisor for thirty years at Community College.

A for thirty years B last April C is working D retired

2. The New York City subway system is the most longest underground railroad operating in the world.

A underground railroad B operating C subway system D the most longest

3. Because they had spent too many time considering the new contract, students lost the opportunity to lease the apartment.

A considering B lost the opportunity to lease C too many D because

4. Scientists who study animal behavior thinks that only human beings get

headaches.

A animal behavior B human beings C who D thinks

5. **During** the past decade, twenty million college graduates **spended** **more than** 50 billion dollars in **ten-year** student loans.

A spended B ten-year C During D more than

**Task 2. Match English, Russian and Nenets proverbs.**

English	Russian	Nenets
1. The early bird gets the worm.	a) Куда иголка, туда и нитка.	I. С хорошим человеком и без чума тепло.
2. Lies have short legs.	b) Воды в решете не унесешь.	II. Не оставляй на завтра сегодняшнее дело.
3. Meet by clothes, see off by mind.	c) Со злом придешь – сам испытасешь.	III. Доброе дело равняет человека со звездой.
4. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.	d) С милым и в шалапе рай.	IV. Сеткой воды не зачерпнешь.
5. As the old cock crows, so does the young.	e) Без труда не выловишь и рыбку из пруда.	V. Кто к нам с мечом придет – от меча и погибнет.
6. To sell snow to Eskimos, to sell sand to Arabs.	f) Делами славен человек	VI. Куда мышь бежит, туда и песок стремится.
7. A cat in gloves catches no mice. No sweet without sweat.	g) По одежке встречают.	VII. Слово, что лжет, далеко не уйдет.
8. Love makes a cottage a castle.	h) Не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня.	VIII. Песец сам в мешок не ползет.
9. Those who live by the sword get shot by those who don't.	i) Кто рано встает, тому Бог подает.	IX. Уходи на охоту рано – всегда с удачей будешь.
10. Man is known by his deeds.	j) На лжи далеко не уедешь.	X. О человеке складывается мнение по упряжке его оленей.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

**Part IV. Writing**  
**40 minutes (10 points)**

Every schoolchild enjoys their holidays. What most pleasant event did you experience during your last summer holidays? Write about this event: what and where it was, why you remember it and how you feel about it now. If your summer was very ordinary, use your imagination and write what event you would like to have and why!

**Write your story in 100–150 words.**