

***Дорогие ребята!***

*Поздравляем Вас с участием в муниципальном этапе всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку! Отвечая на вопросы и выполняя задания, не спешите, так как ответы не всегда очевидны и требуют применения не только знаний, но и общей эрудиции, логики и творческого подхода. Успеха Вам в работе!*

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes  
(10 points)**

**You will hear part of a radio programme about factors which determine success. For questions 1–10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.**

Many psychologists believe that EQ is 1)\_\_\_\_\_ IQ when calculating success.

The graduates who got high IQ scores at college weren't any more 2)\_\_\_\_\_ than those who got lower IQ scores.

One of the most significant factors for life success is 3)\_\_\_\_\_.

The children who didn't eat the sweet would receive 4)\_\_\_\_\_.

Approximately 5)\_\_\_\_\_ of the children couldn't resist temptation.

The children were retested when they were 6)\_\_\_\_\_.

On the IQ test, the group which had resisted temptation got 7)\_\_\_\_\_.

Another factor which determines success is 8)\_\_\_\_\_.

The 9)\_\_\_\_\_ of new salesmen is expensive.

Salesmen who are 10)\_\_\_\_\_ are more liable to leave during their first year.

## **TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!**

### **READING**

**Time: 20 minutes**  
**(10 points)**

#### **Task 1.**

**Match the statements 1–4 with the facts and opinions A–D based on the text below.**

1. The new theatre did not need more time or money to be built than had been predicted. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The new building does not live up to expectations. \_\_\_\_\_

3. The money to build the new theatre came from three different sources. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Performances are not about perfection but about sharing experiences. \_\_\_\_\_

1. an opinion expressed by the writer

2. an opinion expressed by the company or its representative

3. a statement of fact by the writer

4. a statement of fact by the company or its representative

The newly rebuilt Royal Shakespeare Theatre in Stratford-upon-Avon is on budget and on time, a message which has been repeated often by all the directors, theatre consultants, project managers and PRs showing people round the new building. But it is also deeply disappointing.

You see, there's more to theatre than the play. Drama starts at the front door, and should unfold every step towards your seat. The lobby, the stairs, the loos: they're all part of it. Shakespeare understood this: Elizabethan theatres were marvellous, fantastical, riotous places. Great theatre designers understood it and some modern companies understand it, and drama is present in whole buildings – loos, lobbies and all. There should be intrigue, seduction and surprise. Great theatre, great theatres, should transport you to another world the second you enter. And by another world, I don't mean something that feels like the local council sports centre.

Today, though, theatres can't just be theatres. They have, the consultants say, to be 'revenue generators', open, friendly, accessible and transparent.

But the Royal Shakespeare Company had a problem: money. They first wanted to demolish the entire building for an 'iconic' replacement by the fashionable Dutch architect Erick van Egeraat. In the end they decided to build a new theatre within the skin of the old: £112.8 million was raised, a third privately, two thirds from the Arts Council and the regional development agency. This seems like a lot of money. However, to rebuild completely a major national – no, world – theatre within the shell of an old one on a very tricky site, it's not much money at all. And it shows.

Theatre, says the RSC's artistic director, Michael Boyd, is about experiences 'shared in the same space in real time'. That's exactly what architecture should be, and what the Royal Shakespeare Theatre is not. 'The theatre experiences we most enjoy,' he adds, 'are the ones with loads of problems but bags of character.' I wonder if he is being ironic.

### **Task 2.**

**Read the article about space travel. For questions 5–10, choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

## **DISTANT SPACE TRAVEL BETTER AS FAMILY AFFAIR**

'Forget the kind of macho astronauts you are used to seeing in science fiction films and television programmes – space travel to faraway solar systems will probably be a family affair conducted by married couples, their kids and generations to come,' according to US anthropologist, John Moore.

'The family has the kind of natural organization and motivation to deal with the tensions which are likely to characterize space trips of 200 years or longer to settle remote planets,' says John Moore. 'We are less likely to go crazy in space and more likely to accomplish our missions if we send crews into space that are organized along family lines. With clear lines of authority between parent and child as well as older and younger siblings, families provide a division of labour that can accomplish any kind of work,' says Moore. More importantly, they offer the rewards of getting married and having children.

18 'Whenever colonization is done on Earth, it is always by people looking for a better life. All of the colonizations that I know about have been done by families, especially young couples.' In the past, astronauts had to be specially trained and physically very fit to survive in very small space capsules, but spacecraft size is no longer the constraint it was, making it possible to take ordinary people such as midwives, electricians and cleaners. For a space crew that is going to colonize space and reproduce for many generations, these kinds of people will be just as important as space technologies.

Starting with a population of childless married couples also works best on board a spaceship because it will give the initial crew a few years to adjust to their new surroundings, without the distraction and responsibility of taking care of children. People may be horrified at the idea that children will be living and dying in space, with their only images of Earth coming from pictures and videos. But, says John Moore, parents have always made choices affecting the course of their children's lives. 'We change jobs, we move to another town, we go abroad to find work. If we educate our space kids properly, I think one day they might say, "Gosh, I'm sure glad I'm on this spaceship and not back on dirty old Earth."

According to Moore, a starting population of 150 to 180 would best sustain itself at the same rate over six to eight generations.

Every person would have the opportunity to be married – with a choice of at least ten possible spouses within three years of their age – and to be a parent. Ideally, the group should share social and cultural values. ‘Having some people accustomed to monogamy and others to plural marriages would create some confusion when it becomes time for the sons and daughters of the first generation to marry,’ says Moore. ‘Designing morals for people on such a fantastic voyage is problematic because people on Earth would have little influence once the crew was on its own. If the space crew decided on a system of slavery for some and privilege for others, these is little the planners on Earth would be able to do to prevent it.’

Thinking about these issues is not as far-fetched as you might think. Experts predict that such a space mission will take place within the next hundred years.

5. What makes families especially suited to long-distance space travel?
  - A They are good at organizing.
  - B They are naturally better than other groups of people.
  - C They will be able to cope with the stress of space travel.
  - D They can settle down better in new situations.
6. Why will more ordinary people be able to go on space flights in the future?
  - A Space travellers will be specially trained.
  - B There will be a greater need for people with useful skills.
  - C It will be easier for space travellers to keep fit.
  - D Modern spacecraft will be much bigger than spacecraft in the past.
7. The writer’s use of the word ‘colonize’ in line 18 suggests that he think one of the aims of future space travel will be to
  - A find new places where humans can settle.
  - B explore planets a very long way from Earth.
  - C abandon the Earth as a place for humans to live.
  - D establish a completely new way of living.
8. Why is it better for the first crews of space flights to be childless couples?
  - A Childless couples are more responsible than couples with children.
  - B Childless couples work harder than couples with children.
  - C Crews need to get used to their environment before having children.
  - D Couples with children would always put their children first.
9. Why is it difficult to design morals for space travellers?
  - A People on Earth will be unable to affect the behaviour of space travellers.
  - B No one knows what is the correct way for space travellers to behave.
  - C Space travellers may have different ideas and values.
  - D Travellers may be confused by their experience in space.
10. The article suggests that long-distance space travel
  - A is a theoretical possibility.
  - B will probably start within the next century.
  - C could be a disaster.

D will be a popular type of family holiday.

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET!**

**USE OF ENGLISH**

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

**Task 1.**

**For questions 1–10, think of one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.**

1. It's hard to \_\_\_\_\_ how old Craig is – he behaves as if he's middle-aged but looks quite young.  
Lucy has been under a lot of stress recently and it's beginning to \_\_\_\_\_ on her health.  
At the beginning of the lesson I often ask the children in my class to \_\_\_\_\_ me a story.
2. Our teacher always used to \_\_\_\_\_ us a lot of homework.  
The judge's decision \_\_\_\_\_ a precedent for similar cases.  
I hoped I've managed to \_\_\_\_\_ your mind at rest.
3. I can't see the \_\_\_\_\_ of going so far for such a short time.  
There was a \_\_\_\_\_ of excitement in the theatre as the curtain rose.  
You are in no \_\_\_\_\_ obliged to do what she has asked you to do.
4. If you move along a little there'll be enough \_\_\_\_\_ at the table for us all.  
Your work is getting better but there is still \_\_\_\_\_ for improvement.  
There's a fitting \_\_\_\_\_ over there if you want to try anything on.
5. I don't really \_\_\_\_\_ whether I go to the party tonight or not.  
When Grandma first comes home after her operation she's going to need a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Katie always looks as if she hasn't got a \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
6. These flowers grow best in \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight.  
If we turn left here, we'll be taking the most \_\_\_\_\_ route to the station.  
Some people find James rather rude but I like her \_\_\_\_\_ manner.
7. Take care you don't \_\_\_\_\_ – your shoe laces are undone.  
We had a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ to my grandparents' at the weekend.  
You'll love the show – the dancers look amazing as they \_\_\_\_\_ across the floor in their beautiful dresses.
8. The tour will \_\_\_\_\_ about six hours in all.

- The students had to \_\_\_\_\_ notes while the lecturer was speaking.  
I think it's time to \_\_\_\_\_ a break now, don't you?
9. It's hard to spend so much time studying now but it'll pay off in the long \_\_\_\_\_  
Poor Melissa has had a \_\_\_\_\_ of bad luck recently.  
I think the new manager is likely to \_\_\_\_\_ the company in a very different way.
10. In \_\_\_\_\_ of work, Peter is settling down very well in Melbourne.  
Sam told Larry in no uncertain \_\_\_\_\_ what he thought of his work.  
Under the \_\_\_\_\_ of our contract we are not allowed to have any pets in our flat.
11. The eruption had covered the town with a \_\_\_\_\_ layer of dust.  
The flats are very small, which makes them \_\_\_\_\_ for one person but not for a family.  
The weather forecast said it would be \_\_\_\_\_ for most of the day.
12. The police caught Fred speeding and have decided to \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
Is that a bull in the field? – I hope it won't \_\_\_\_\_ us.  
You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your laptop this morning.
13. Look at Henry in that tree; I hope the branch will \_\_\_\_\_ his weight.  
Let's \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting to discuss the proposal in more detail.  
If there's a scratch on the car this evening I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you responsible.

## Task 2.

For questions 14–23, 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 unusual park

Parks in large cities are usually thought of as refuges, as islands of green in seas of concrete. Yet the High Line Park in the (14) \_\_\_\_\_ of Chelsea in New York looks on first (15) \_\_\_\_\_ like something that urban parks were created to get away from. It's an (16) \_\_\_\_\_ steel structure supporting an (17) \_\_\_\_\_ rail line that once brought freight cars right into the city's factories. Now the structure has been turned into an (18) \_\_\_\_\_ and inviting public park. Walking on the High Line is (19) \_\_\_\_\_ any other experience in the city. You can sit surrounded by (20) \_\_\_\_\_ tended plants taking (21) \_\_\_\_\_ from the views, or you can walk the line as it slices between old buildings and past (22) \_\_\_\_\_ new ones. I

NEIGHBOUR  
SEE

ATTRACT  
ELEVATE

INNOVATE

LIKE  
CARE  
ENJOY

have walked the High Line dozens of time, and the  
(23) \_\_\_\_\_ thing is that vantage **REMARK**  
point, different from that of any ordinary street, or park, never  
ceases to surprise and delight.

### Task 3.

**For Questions 24–35 read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.**

#### Somewhere over the rainbow

Why are we all fascinated by rainbows? They are beautiful to look at – but they are also attractive because (24) \_\_\_\_\_ the old story that (25) \_\_\_\_\_ is a pot of gold buried at the end of every one. Of course, no one has yet managed to find this gold – (26) \_\_\_\_\_ even reach the end of a rainbow! So (27) \_\_\_\_\_ can't you achieve this apparently easy task? First, weather conditions (28) \_\_\_\_\_ to be absolutely right for you to see a rainbow at all. On top of that, you must be looking at the sky at exactly the right angle in (29) \_\_\_\_\_ to see the rainbow clearly. But the problems don't end there. When you move towards the place (30) \_\_\_\_\_ the rainbow seems to end, you find that you never actually get any nearer – and this is due to the (31) \_\_\_\_\_ that a rainbow doesn't actually have an end. In reality, any rainbow is actually (32) \_\_\_\_\_ circle, but you can't see the whole thing from the ground. You could possibly see (33) \_\_\_\_\_ from a plane – but only (34) \_\_\_\_\_ you happened to be sitting in a window seat – and that certainly wouldn't help you find the pot of gold that is supposed to (35) \_\_\_\_\_ buried there!

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET!**

**WRITING**

**Time: 60 minutes  
(40 points)**

Comment on the following quotation.

*Movies will make you famous; television will make you rich; but theatre will make you good.*

*Terrence Mann*

Write **200-250 words**.

**Remember to**

- make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples to illustrate your reasons, using your personal experience, literature or background knowledge;
- make a conclusion.

**TRANSFER YOUR WRITING TO THE ANSWER SHEET!**