

**ПАКЕТ МАТЕРИАЛОВ,  
РЕКОМЕНДУЕМЫХ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ  
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ЭТАПА  
ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЫ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**9 - 11 классы**

**2019 г.**

**Вариант № 1**

## **РЕГЛАМЕНТ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ЭТАПА ОЛИМПИАДЫ**

### **Этап 1. Listening Comprehension**

Число заданий - 15.

Максимальный балл - **15.**

Время - 15 мин.

### **Этап 2. Reading Comprehension**

Число заданий - 15.

Максимальный балл - **15.**

Время - 30 мин.

### **Этап 3. Use of English**

Число заданий - 30.

Максимальный балл - **30.**

Время - 25 мин.

### **Этап 4. Writing**

Максимальный балл – **10.**

Время - 40 мин.

**Максимальный балл - 70.**

**Совокупное время для проведения письменных этапов - 110 минут.**

Participant' s ID number

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## Listening

*Time: 15 min.*

**Task 1.** *In this record you are going to hear a student presenting a report on eating fish. For Questions 1 - 6, decide whether the statement is **TRUE (T)**, **FALSE (F)** or information was **NOT STATED (NS)**. The recording will be played **twice**.*

1. Eating fish might be bad for the heart and increase the risk of heart diseases.
2. Eating fish is good for the growth of the brain.
3. Some fish may contain a poisonous mercury in dangerous amounts.
4. The Fisheries Scholarship, funding this project, did not affect the results of the study.
5. Comprehensive information is available about the pros and cons of eating fish in the bulletin published by the Fisheries Scholarship fund.
6. The student concludes that it is better for one's health to avoid eating fish.

1	2	3	4	5	6
T / F / NS					

**Task 2.** *For Questions 7 - 15, complete the following tasks. You will hear the record **twice**:*

For **Questions 7 – 8** choose the correct letter A, B or C.

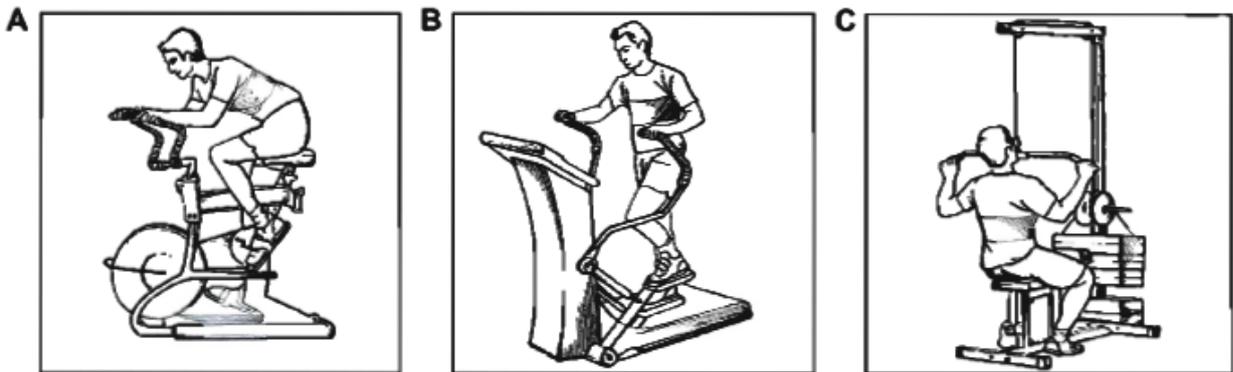
7. Health club membership in Europe ... .
  - A has reached 36 million.
  - B has declined in recent years.
  - C has followed a similar trend to America.
8. If people today ate the same amount as their parents did, ... .
  - A they would gain weight.
  - B they would have more energy.
  - C they would feel healthier.

For **Question 9** choose **TWO** letters from A-E.

9. According to the speaker which **TWO** factors have contributed to the change in our fitness levels?
- A availability of better food
  - B different working conditions
  - C labour-saving devices
  - D changes in healthcare
  - E diets which do not work

For **Question 10** choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

10. Which of the following machines has been gaining popularity over recent years, replacing others?



For **Questions 11 – 15** match the exercise methods and the statements applying to them

11. The impact on the body is more than twice your own body weight.
12. The impact on the body is almost the same as your own body weight.
13. It has the same impact on the body as walking does.
14. It is the best method for losing weight at speeds over 14 kph.
15. It has the highest impact on the joints.

- A using an elliptical trainer
- B running on the road
- C using a treadmill

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

Participant' s ID number

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## Reading

*Time: 30 min.*

**Task 1.** You are going to read an extract from an article describing the threats for cacao growing.

### ENDANGERED CHOCOLATE

- A** The cacao tree, once native to the equatorial American Forest, has some exotic traits. Slender and shrubby, the cacao has adapted to life close to the leaf-littered forest floor. Its large leaves droop down, away from the sun. Cacao doesn't flower, as most plants do, at the tips of its outer and uppermost branches. Instead, its sweet white buds hang from the trunk and along a few fat branches which form where leaves drop off. These tiny flowers transform into pulp-filled pods – almost the size of rugby balls – with the bitter-tasting, magical seeds.
- B** Somehow, more than 2,000 years ago, ancient humans in Mesoamerica discovered the secret of these beans. If you scoop them from the pod with their pulp, let them ferment and dry in the sun, then roast them over a gentle fire, something extraordinary happens: they become chocolatey. And if you then grind and press the beans, which are half cocoa butter or more, you will obtain a rich, crumbly, chestnut brown paste – chocolate at its most pure and simple.
- C** The Maya and Aztecs revered this chocolate, which they frothed up with water and spices to make bracing concoctions. It was edible treasure, offered up to their gods, used as money and hoarded like gold. Long after Spanish explorers introduced the beverage to Europe in the sixteenth century, chocolate retained an aura of aristocratic luxury. In 1753, the Swedish botanist Carolus Linnaeus gave the cacao tree genus the name *Theobroma*, which means 'food of the gods'.
- D** In the last 200 years the bean has been thoroughly democratized – transformed from an elite drink into ubiquitous candy bars, cocoa powders and confections. Today chocolate is becoming more popular worldwide, with new markets opening up in Eastern Europe and Asia. This is both good news and bad because, although farmers are producing record numbers of cacao bean, this is not enough, some researchers worry, to keep pace with global demand.
- E** Philippe Petithuguenin, head of the cacao program at the Centre for International Cooperation in Development-Oriented Agricultural Research (CIRAD) in France, recently addressed a seminar in the Dominican Republic. He displayed a map of the world revealing a narrow band within 18° north and south of the equator, where cacao grows. In the four centuries since the Spanish first

happened upon cacao, it has been planted all around this hot humid tropical belt – from South America and the Caribbean to West Africa, east Asia, and New Guinea and Vanuatu in the Pacific.

- F** Today 70% of all chocolate beans come from West Africa and Central Africa. In many parts, growers practise so-called pioneer farming. They strip patches of forest of all but the tallest canopy trees and then they put in cacao, using temporary plantings of banana to shade the cacao while it's young. With luck, groves like this may produce annual yields of 50 to 60 pods per tree for 25 to 30 years. But eventually pests, pathogens and soil exhaustion take their toll and yields diminish. Then the growers move on and clear a new forest patch – unless farmers of other crops get there first. “You cannot keep cutting tropical forest, because the forest itself is endangered.” said Petithuguenin. “World demand for chocolate increases by 3% a year on average. With a lack of land for new plantings in tropical forests, how do you meet that?”
- G** Many farmers have a more imminent worry: outrunning disease. Cacao, especially when grown in plantations, is at the mercy of many afflictions, mostly rotting diseases caused by various species of fungi, which cover the pods in fungus or kill the trees. These fungi and other diseases spoil more than a quarter of the world's yearly harvest and can devastate entire cacao-growing regions.
- H** One such disease, witches broom, devastated the cacao plantations in the Bahia region of Brazil. Brazil was the third largest producer of cacao beans but in the 1980's the yields fell by 75%. According to Petithuguenin, “if a truly devastating disease like witches broom reached West Africa (the world's largest producer), it could be catastrophic.” If another producer had the misfortune to falter now, the ripples would be felt the world over. In the United States, for example, imported cacao is the linchpin of an \$8.6 billion domestic chocolate industry that in turn supports the nation's dairy and nut industries: 20% of all dairy products in the US go into confectionery.
- I** Today research is being carried out to try to address this problem by establishing disease resistant plants. However, even the best plants are useless if there isn't anywhere to grow them. Typically, farmers who grow cacao get a pittance for their beans compared with the profits reaped by the rest of the chocolate business. Most are at the mercy of local middlemen who buy the beans then sell them for a much higher price to the chocolate manufacturers. If the situation is to improve for farmers, these people need to be removed from the process. But the economics of cacao is rapidly changing because of the diminishing supply of beans. Some companies have realised that they need to work more closely with the farmers to ensure that sustainable farming practices are used. They need to replant areas and create a buffer for the forest, to have ground cover, shrubs and small trees as well as the canopy trees. Then the soil will be more robust and more productive. They also need to empower the farmers by guaranteeing them a

higher price for their beans so that they will be encouraged to grow cacao and can maintain their way of life.

For **Questions 1-3** choose the correct letter, *A, B, C or D*.

1. The flowers of the cacao plant appear
  - A. at the end of its top branches.
  - B. along all of its branches.
  - C. mainly on its trunk.
  - D. close to its leaves.
  
2. In Africa, banana trees are planted with the cacao plants in order to
  - A. replace the largest trees.
  - B. protect the new plants.
  - C. provide an extra crop.
  - D. help improve soil quality.
  
3. In paragraph H, what is the writer referring to when he says ‘the ripples would be felt the world over’?
  - A. the impact that a collapse in chocolate production could have on other industries
  - B. the possibility of disease spreading to other crops
  - C. the effects of the economy on world chocolate growers
  - D. the link between Brazilian growers and African growers

For **Questions 4-9** decide which paragraph *A-I* contains the following information. Write the correct letter *A-I* next to **Questions 4-9** below.

*The text has nine paragraphs labelled A-I.*

4. a list of the cacao growing areas
5. an example of how disease has affected one cacao growing region
6. details of an ancient chocolate drink
7. a brief summary of how the chocolate industry has changed in modern times
8. the typical lifespan and crop size of a cacao plantation
9. a reference to the scientific identification of the cacao plant

**Task 2.** *You are going to read the text about backpacks. Read the information below and answer Questions 10 – 15.*

TRUE (T)	if the statement agrees with the opinions of the writer
FALSE (F)	if the statement contradicts the opinions of the writer
NOT STATED (NS)	if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

## **BUYING A BACKPACK**

Most walkers will know the value of a good backpack. Choosing one is a different matter, as any trip to an outdoor shop will reveal. To help, gear expert Peter Hawkins examines the ins and outs of a backpack.

A quick glance through my outdoor trade directory reveals 49 companies that sell or make rucksacks. If they all produce ten backpacks then we have a frightening number for the humble beginner to choose from. So before you set foot in an outdoor shop consider what you want your rucksack for.

The first and most vital consideration is your anticipated load. If your walks are short summer evening strolls then a small sack would be fine, but if your walks are day-long and year-round then your sack will need to be bigger. Mine typically contains a flask, packed lunch, waterproofs, clothing I've peeled off during the day, first aid kit and an emergency shelter. In winter, I add a sleeping bag and a torch. I need a sack with a reasonable capacity.

My current backpack is a Craghopper AD30 (30 litres) which is just big enough. Admittedly, I do often lead walking parties in remote places so perhaps my added responsibilities cause me to carry more. Compare my list with yours to see if you need as much carrying space.

The second consideration is weight. Choose a light sack, but make sure it can take the weight of what you are carrying and it supports the load comfortably on your back.

The next thing to consider is the rucksack's features. Today you can get quite technically advanced backpacks boasting excellent features: advanced fabrics, a variety of side and lid pockets, loops for walking poles, internal frames, adjustable straps, hip belts and clever ventilation systems to keep your back cool.

You also need to look inside. It may seem obvious, but you should choose a backpack that allows you easy access. Some have narrow necks that make removing bulky items difficult. It's also important to choose a backpack that fits the length of your back. Being six

feet I need a long, thin rucksack rather than a short, wider one. If I use the latter, I have a hip belt round my stomach!

Last, and probably least, we have the look of the sack to consider. Obviously, you can't see it when it's on your back, but why buy something that won't look good on you? After all, there's no shortage of colours or designs to choose from.

10. Few companies make backpacks.
11. When choosing a backpack, people should think about their needs.
12. The Craghopper AD30 is more comfortable than other brands.
13. Manufacturers still need to solve the problem of backpacks causing your back to get hot.
14. A person's physical shape and size is an important consideration when choosing a backpack.
15. The style of a backpack is less important than other considerations.

10	11	12	13	14	15

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

# Use of English

Time: 25 min.

## Task 1. Multiple Choice

For Questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:      0      A does      B do      C have      D had

### DREAMS

Everyone can dream. Indeed, everyone (0) ... dream. Those who (1) ... that they never dream at all actually dream (2) ... as frequently as the rest of us, (3) ... they may not remember anything about it. Even those of us who are perfectly (4) ... of dreaming night (5) ... night very seldom remember those dreams in (6) ... detail but merely retain an untidy mixture of seemingly unrelated impressions. Dreams are not simply visual – we dream with all our (7) ... so that we appear to experience sound, touch, smell, and taste.

One of the world's oldest (8) ... written documents is the Egyptian *Book of Dreams*. This volume is about five thousand years old, so you can (9) ... that dreams were believed to have a special significance even then. Many ancient civilisations believed that you (10) ... never wake a sleeping person as, during sleep, the soul had left the body and might not be able to return (11) ... time if the sleeper were suddenly (12) ... .

From ancient times to the present (13) ... people have been (14) ... attempts to interpret dreams and to explain their significance. There are many books available on the subject of dream interpretation, although unfortunately there are almost as many meanings for a particular dream (15) ... there are books.

- |     |               |               |                |              |
|-----|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1.  | A. demand     | B. promise    | C. agree       | D. claim     |
| 2.  | A. also       | B. just       | C. only        | D. quite     |
| 3.  | A. though     | B. besides    | C. however     | D. despite   |
| 4.  | A. familiar   | B. accustomed | C. aware       | D. used      |
| 5.  | A. after      | B. on         | C. through     | D. over      |
| 6.  | A. great      | B. high       | C. strong      | D. deep      |
| 7.  | A. feelings   | B. emotions   | C. impressions | D. senses    |
| 8.  | A. considered | B. known      | C. regarded    | D. estimated |
| 9.  | A. see        | B. feel       | C. ensure      | D. think     |
| 10. | A. would      | B. ought      | C. should      | D. need      |
| 11. | A. by         | B. in         | C. with        | D. for       |
| 12. | A. awoke      | B. awoken     | C. awake       | D. awaken    |
| 13. | A. minute     | B. hour       | C. moment      | D. day       |
| 14. | A. doing      | B. putting    | C. making      | D. taking    |
| 15. | A. as         | B. like       | C. so          | D. such      |

## Task 2. Cloze-test

For Questions 16-25, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:      0      is

### THE EXPORT OF ICE

Ice from the Rocky Mountains in the United States (0) ... being exported to countries on the other (16) ... of the world. From Seattle to Tokyo (17) ... seem a long way to send ice, but the idea is certainly not new. (18) ... early as 1833, Frederick Tudor, (19) ... as the 'Ice King', sent a shipload of ice from America to India. About half (20) ... ice melted during the long journey, but Tudor would have made a profit even (21) ... he had lost three quarters of his cargo.

Most people think of ice as rather short-lived but, when it was cut from frozen lakes in huge blocks and stored in the depths of a sailing ship, (22) ... life was considerably extended. In Britain in the 1840s, there was already a local commercial ice trade, but the import of ice, first from America and then from Norway, (23) ... about a revolution in the food business. It was Gatti (24) ... introduced the penny ice-cream in the 1850s. (25) ... then, ice-cream had been a luxury, but the penny ice, served in Gatti's cafes, became a Victorian fashion and brought hundreds of Italian ice-cream sellers to the streets of the capital.

## Task 3. Filling in the gaps

For Questions 26-30, read the sentences below and think of the word which is suitable for all three gaps. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0)

- The builders have still not sent us their ... .
- The education ... is controversial but is expected to be approved by a majority.
- What was most noticeable about the bird I saw was its bright orange ... .

b i l l

(26)

- Gossip is a(n) ... of village life that town-dwellers may find hard to get used to.
- Do not miss the special ... on the British pop scene in next week's edition of the magazine.
- Terry considers her nose to be her prettiest ... .

f \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

(27)

- The case against Kay was dismissed because of the lack of ... evidence.
- We exchanged some ... words but in the end were reconciliated.
- It was an extremely ... winter with temperatures remaining below zero for weeks on end.

h \_ \_ \_

(28)

- I usually have a ... meal at about 8 o'clock in the evening.
- Jones was lucky to get off with such a ... sentence.
- Borrow this magazine if you want some ... reading for the journey

l \_ \_ \_ \_

(29)

- My country house needs a considerable amount of money to ... .
- It is advisable to try to ... a steady speed at all times.
- Both defendants ... that they were nowhere near the scene of the crime

m \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

(30)

- Our new house will be ready for ... in just over a fortnight.
- The ... of the university by protesting students lasted for three weeks.
- Gardening is a relaxing as well as therapeutic ... for those who suffer from stress

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**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**





**PARTICIPANT'S ID NUMBER**

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**ANSWER SHEET**

<b>LISTENING</b>		<b>READING</b>		<b>USE OF ENGLISH</b>	
<b>№</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>№</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>№</b>	<b>Answer</b>
<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	
<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	
<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>3</b>	
<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>4</b>	
<b>5</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>5</b>	
<b>6</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>6</b>	
<b>7</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>7</b>	
<b>8</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>8</b>	
<b>9</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>9</b>	
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<b>11</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>11</b>	
<b>12</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>12</b>	
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