

LISTENING

AUDIOSCRIPT

**Listen to the speakers talking about important people in their lives and choose “True” or “False” for the statements given below.**

*A (Girl):*

She lives next door and she’s always been really important in my life. When we were little and my mum was working she used to look after us. She’d tell us stories about her childhood. It was like listening to fairy stories, life was so different when she was a child. In her kitchen she used to keep a special dish with sweets for us, and she was always baking cakes and pies. Now she doesn’t bake so much. She’s started eating more healthily in her old age, salads and vegetables and things. It’s funny how she’s changed. She also goes to this special gym class for old people, it’s amazing. I don’t see her so often now, but she’s always the same person however much her lifestyle changes.

*B (Boy):*

He’s four years older than me and that seemed like a huge amount when we were children. When we were at the same school we’d never talk to each other during school hours. But now we’re older it’s a lot better, although I’ll always be the little one, and that’s annoying sometimes. He’s taken me to rock concerts that I wouldn’t have gone to otherwise and when he was at uni I went to stay with him sometimes. That was really cool. It was great to see what real student life was like when I was still at school. Now that he’s working he’s really busy, but we still hang out sometimes. We go to football matches together because we both support our home team. It’s always good to see him.

*C (Girl):*

We’ve known each other since we were five and we’ve always got on really well. Well, apart from that time when we fell out because we both liked the same boy. But he went off with Heather Jenkins, so we made friends again quite quickly! We both like the same kind of music and going dancing at the weekend, and when we were younger we went out on our bikes together. At school we’re good at different things. I’m good at languages and Laura’s good at maths. That’s good though – it means that we can help each other with our homework. Next year I’m probably going to study in London and she’s going to Manchester, but I’m sure our relationship won’t change.

*D (Boy):*

His family moved in just a few houses down from us when I was about ten, and I still remember how excited I felt when I found out there was another boy on the street. I'd been the only boy, you see. The others were all girls. We were good friends from the beginning because we were into the same things: computers and football, mostly. But we had quite a few of the same hobbies for a while. I remember making lots of models of aeroplanes one year. Another year we took up fishing. We had all the equipment and everything and we'd spend ages down by the river. I never go fishing now. His family moved away a couple of years ago. We're still friends on Facebook but we don't really have much contact.

*E (Girl):*

I can remember all the details of when we met. I was wearing a red dress and I'd just had my hair cut. I can even remember what music was playing the first time I saw him. I knew he was special from the beginning, and I was right. We've been together ever since. Well, it's only been eighteen months, and some people say that isn't very long, but it seems like ages to me. We've got such similar personalities and so much in common. I'm sure we'll stay together forever.

**Participant's ID number**

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**LISTENING  
TIME: 15 MIN.**

**Listen to the speakers talking about important people in their lives.**

**Choose True or False for the statements given below.**

1.	Her next-door neighbour also worked with her mum.	True	False
2.	Her next-door neighbour has a healthier lifestyle now.	True	False
3.	He didn't see his brother after he went to university.	True	False
4.	He supports the same football team as his brother.	True	False
5.	She and her friend argued about a boy.	True	False
6.	She is going to go to the same university as her friend.	True	False
7.	He didn't have much in common with his friend when they were young.	True	False
8.	He still sees his friend regularly.	True	False
9.	She didn't like the look of her boyfriend at first.	True	False
10.	She thinks their relationship will last for a long time.	True	False

**You now have 20 seconds to complete your task.  
This is the end of the listening task.**

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

**Participant's ID number**

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**READING**  
**TIME: 30 MIN.**

**For items 11-17, read the text and choose the best answer for the questions below.**

### **Why The English Love Drinking Tea**

Ever since the 18th century, tea time has been an integral part of English life. People from other countries have a set idea of what English tea time means: smart dresses, delicate finger foods, and hot tea all served on the best china.

This is not a passion that England shares with most of the rest of the world, where coffee is almost universally more popular than tea. In fact, the per capita consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is 12.85kg per year, which is almost three times as much as in Morocco which comes in second place at 4.34kg per year. This per capita consumption is even higher if you looked at England (one of 4 countries in the United Kingdom) on its own. Perhaps surprisingly, in Japan the popularity of tea has been suffering a slight decline since the start of the new millennium.

During the early 1700s the British East India Company began growing tea in the newly conquered Indian territories on an industrial scale using cheap labour and conquered land. The massive scale of tea production in India, the majority of which was sent straight to England, sent the price of tea plummeting. Suddenly, what was once a rare treat for the wealthy became an affordable product which ordinary British people could enjoy on a regular basis. Not only that, but sugar was just starting to become more affordable for ordinary people as well. As a result of this, tea became a powerful symbol of the benefits of Empire for the ordinary English citizen.

It is one thing to understand why the English first started drinking so much tea, but that doesn't really explain why we continue to do so some 300 years later. My own personal opinion is that one of the biggest reasons behind our continuing love affair with tea is because we find tea comforting. Its familiarity is like a cosy comfort blanket to us, and the long tradition of tea drinking provides a calming ritual with which to punctuate the day.

At times of stress, grief or hardship it is not uncommon for the first response of an English person to be 'making a nice cup of tea'. The sheer familiarity of the ritual serves to centre you, diminishing the pressing concerns of the moment by making them seem small in comparison to such a long and often repeated tradition.

Being an Englishman, I prefer drinking tea with milk. Debate continues whether to put milk in the cup before or after pouring tea. Originally milk was

always added before tea to prevent hot tea from cracking the fine bone china cups. Tea experts agree with this tradition but also state that tea needs to be left in the water on its own for the flavour and colour to develop and a splash of milk should be added later.

Tea itself seems to have calming properties, and it most certainly has a range of proven and suspected health benefits. Although many English people actually drink more tea than is strictly good for them, it cannot be denied that in moderate quantities (4 cups per day is usually said to be ideal) tea drinking has a remarkable range of health benefits. Studies have shown that drinking three to four cups of tea per day reduces your risk of having a heart attack, as well as protecting you from a range of degenerative heart conditions. Although the link has not yet been fully proven, several studies have suggested that tea drinking may help to prevent a range of different kinds of cancer, including lung cancer.

**11. Tea consumption ...**

- a) is three times as much in Morocco as in China.
- b) differs from country to country within the UK.
- c) is the same as coffee in many countries of the world.
- d) is increasing rapidly in Japan.

**12. All over the world people think that tea ceremony in England is ...**

- a) similar to tea ceremony in China.
- b) connected with the cult of food.
- c) is conducted in a formal style.
- d) the same as it was in the 18th century.

**13. Which statement DOES NOT refer to the content of paragraph 3?**

- a) Tea companies grew a lot of tea in colonies.
- b) Prices for tea were high before the 18th century.
- c) England exported tea to many countries.
- d) Sugar became less expensive.

**14. The author believes that the English love tea because ...**

- a) tea is the best drink to start the day.
- b) tea has a soothing effect on people.
- c) people in England warm up with tea.
- d) tea is a good way to begin relationship.

**15. The reason for drinking a cup of tea when suffering is that it ...**

- a) makes the situation less stressful.
- b) gives you time to forget about the problem.
- c) doesn't take much time or effort to make.
- d) it allows your body muscles to relax.

**16. People used to pour milk in a cup before tea ...**

- a) to change the taste of tea.

- b) not to spoil the flavour of tea.
- c) to achieve the best colour of tea.
- d) not to break expensive cups.

17. According to the text, people who like tea ...

- a) over time may develop lung cancer.
- b) should drink as much tea as they like.
- c) should not drink over 4 cups a day.
- d) have a good chance to live a healthy life.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET
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## Participant's ID number

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## USE OF ENGLISH

TIME: 15 MIN.

I. For questions 18–32, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B or C) best fits each space.

## CHARLES DICKENS'S CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

Charles Dickens was one of (18) \_\_\_\_\_ greatest 19<sup>th</sup> century English novelists. At the time of (19) \_\_\_\_\_ death in 1870, he was a wealthy man, in contrast (20) \_\_\_\_\_ the poverty of his early days. His parents (21) \_\_\_\_\_ their best to look after him but were always in difficulties with money. Eventually, his father owed (22) \_\_\_\_\_ a large amount of money that he was sent to prison (23) \_\_\_\_\_ three months.

Two days after his twelfth birthday, Dickens was taken (24) \_\_\_\_\_ from school by his parents and made (25) \_\_\_\_\_ in a factory in London to increase the family income. Factories could be dangerous places (26) \_\_\_\_\_ those days and some employers were cruel. Charles was not only extremely unhappy, but also ashamed of working there, and he could never (27) \_\_\_\_\_ that period of his life.

Years later, in his novel 'David Copperfield', Dickens described his own childhood experiences. David Copperfield was one of his most famous characters and he too suffered (28) \_\_\_\_\_ a child worker.

Dickens's novels showed how shocking working and living conditions were. Working in the factory affected him so deeply that he found it much too painful (29) \_\_\_\_\_ about in later life. His family knew (30) \_\_\_\_\_ at all about the unhappiness of his childhood while Dickens was still (31) \_\_\_\_\_. Shortly after his death, however, a biography was published in which Dickens's terrible childhood experiences in the factory were revealed (32) \_\_\_\_\_ the first time.

18 a) the b) a c) –

19 a) – b) his c) a

20 a) of b) for c) to

21 a) did b) made c) do

22 a) such b) so c) too





**XXI Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2020 / 2021**

**муниципальный этап**

**7 – 8-е классы**

**Participant's ID number**

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**WRITING  
TIME: 30 MIN.**

An International Magazine chooses the PERSON OF THE YEAR and has asked you to present two prominent people living in Russia today. They may come from any professional sphere (politics, science, medicine, etc). Your letter should make it clear why they can be considered for this nomination.

Write 120-140 words.

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