

Ставропольский край
Всероссийская олимпиада школьников
Муниципальный этап (7-8 классы)
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
2020/21 учебный год

LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes

Listen to the teacher giving students advice for exams. For items 1-10, choose the best option (A, B or C). You will hear the text twice.

1. The teacher wants the students to ...
 - A. take notes after she has finished speaking.
 - B. take notes while she is speaking.
 - C. forget about taking notes.

2. The teacher suggests eating ...
 - A. sugary snacks.
 - B. only apples.
 - C. fruit and cereals.

3. The teacher suggests finding a study place with a lot of ...
 - A. light.
 - B. space.
 - C. books.

4. If students feel stressed they should ...
 - A. go to bed.
 - B. go out for a walk.
 - C. drink some water.

5. Students are advised to ...
 - A. select the important things to learn.
 - B. read through everything once.
 - C. make notes about every topic.

6. The teacher understands that repeating things can be ...
 - A. difficult.
 - B. uninteresting.
 - C. tiring.

7. Students can do past exam papers ...
A. in the library only.
B. at home if they take photocopies.
C. in the after-school study group.
8. The teacher recommends a break of five minutes every ...
A. hour.
B. two hours.
C. thirty minutes.
9. It's important to ...
A. eat regularly.
B. sleep when you feel tired.
C. keep hydrated.
10. The teacher is sure that the students will ...
A. pass their exams.
B. fail their exams.
C. do their best.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

READING

Time: 15minutes

Task 1. Look at this guide for tourists visiting California. For statements 1–6, choose from the places given (A–F).

1. 'I love ferry rides. They're so much fun. I also like visiting places with an interesting and unusual history.'
2. 'I'd love to have my photo taken with all my favorite film stars!'
3. 'I really want to go on some exciting rides. I've just taken up surfing too so I'd like to learn more about that.'
4. 'I'm a keen photographer so I want to go to the place with the best views.'
5. 'When I'm on holiday, two things are most important for me: great shopping and great food.'
6. 'I'm a music lover and my dream is to record a song.'

A. San Francisco

Fisherman's Wharf is a historic marketplace on the seafront with trendy restaurants, shops and street performers. Visit Ghirardelli Square, home to the amazing Ghirardelli Ice Cream and Chocolate Shop, and Pier 39, a lively marketplace with shops, restaurants and music. From here you can take a cruise round the Bay.

B. Golden Gate Bridge

Connecting San Francisco and Marin County, this is the largest suspension bridge in the world and one of the most famous Californian landmarks. As you cross the 4200-ft bridge below the famous orange towers, you'll enjoy awesome views of the entire Bay Area

C. Alcatraz Island

Once a high-security prison, Alcatraz Island is one of the Bay Area's most interesting tourist attractions. Take the ferry from Pier 41 and visit the dark cell blocks that were home to America's most wanted criminals.

D. Santa Cruz

Go to the Santa Cruz Surfing Museum, which is in a lighthouse, and see classic boards including one eaten by a shark — the surfer survived! Next stop, the Santa Cruz Beach Boardwalk for a ride on the Giant Dipper rollercoaster.

E. Hollywood

You can stand in the footprints of Johnny Depp at Grauman's Chinese Theatre and then meet his strangely accurate wax model, along with Hugh Jackman, Lance Armstrong, and Brad and Angelina, all at Madame Tussauds Hollywood. Discover how films are made at the working movie studio at Universal Studios Hollywood, where there are also exciting park rides and shows.

F. Los Angeles

Have you ever wanted to record yourself? Now you can at the fascinating Grammy Museum. You can also learn how to dance like Michael Jackson, and find out about the links between blues and rap.

Task 2. For items 7-15, read the texts about three South American leaders and choose the best answer for the questions below.

Juan Domingo Peron

Juan Domingo Peron was an Argentine military officer and politician. After serving in several government positions, including those of Minister of Labor and Vice President of the Republic, he was three times elected as President of Argentina, serving from June 1946 to September 1955, when he was overthrown by a coup d'état, and from October 1973 to July 1974.

During his first presidential term (1946-1952), Peron was supported by his second wife, Eva Duarte ("Evita"), and the two were immensely popular among many Argentines. Eva died in 1952, and Peron was elected to a second term, serving from 1952 until 1955. During the following period of two military dictatorships, interrupted by one civilian government, the Peronist party was outlawed and Peron was exiled. When the left-wing Peronist Hector Campora was elected President in 1973, Peron returned to Argentina and was soon after elected President for a third time. His third wife, Maria Estela Martinez, known as Isabel Peron, was elected as Vice President on his ticket and succeeded him as President upon his death in 1974.

Juan and Evita Peron are still considered icons by the Peronists. The Peron's' followers praised their efforts to eliminate poverty and to dignify labor, while their detractors considered them demagogues and dictators. The Peron's gave their name to the political movement known as Peronism, which in present-day Argentina is represented mainly by the Justicialist Party.

Salvador Allende

Salvador Allende was a Chilean physician and politician, known as the first Marxist to become president of a Latin American country through open elections.

Allende's involvement in Chilean political life spanned a period of nearly forty years. As a member of the Socialist Party, he was a senator, deputy and cabinet minister. He unsuccessfully ran for the presidency in the 1952, 1958, and 1964 elections. In 1970, he won the presidency in a close three-way race, formally elected by Congress as no candidate had gained a majority.

As president, Allende adopted a policy of nationalization of industries and collectivization; due to these and other factors, increasingly strained relations between him and the legislative and judicial branches of the Chilean government (who did not share his enthusiasm for socialization of Chile) eventually culminated in a declaration of a "constitutional breakdown" by the parliament. On 11 September 1973 the military moved to oust Allende in a coup d'état. As troops surrounded La Moneda Palace, Allende gave his last speech vowing not to resign. He was killed later that day.

Following Allende's deposition, army General Augusto Pinochet declined to return authority to the civilian government; and Chile became ruled by a military junta that was in power from 1973 to 1990, ending almost 48 years of Chilean democratic rule. The military junta that took over became known for persecuting dissidents extensively.

Simon Bolivar

Simon Bolivar was a Venezuelan military and political leader. Bolivar played a key role in Latin America's successful struggle for independence from the Spanish Empire, and is today considered one of the most influential politicians in the history of the Americas.

Following the triumph over the Spanish monarchy, Bolivar participated in the foundation of the first union of independent nations in Hispanic-America, a republic, now known as Gran Colombia, of which he was president from 1819 to 1830. Despite ordering widespread atrocities in his Decree of War to the Death, Bolivar is regarded as a hero, visionary, revolutionary, and liberator in Hispanic-America.

During his lifetime, he led Venezuela, Colombia (including Panama at the time), Ecuador, Peru (together with Don José de San Martín), and Bolivia to independence. Admirers claim that he helped lay the foundations for democracy in much of Latin America.

On 17 December 1830, at the age of forty-seven, Simon Bolivar died after a painful battle with tuberculosis in Santa Marta, Gran Colombia (now Colombia). On his deathbed, Bolivar asked his assistant, General Daniel F. O'Leary to burn the remaining, extensive archive of his writings, letters, and speeches. O'Leary disobeyed the order and his writings survived, providing historians with a wealth of information about Bolivar's liberal philosophy and thought, as well as details of his personal life, such as his long love affair with Manuela Saenz.

7. Which South American leader attempted to prevent people reading his thoughts?

A. Allende

B. Bolivar

C. Peron

8. Which South American leader led a country that doesn't exist anymore?

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|------------|------------|----------|
| A. Allende | B. Bolivar | C. Peron |
|------------|------------|----------|
9. Which South American leader was repeatedly leader of his country?
- | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|
| A. Allende | B. Bolivar | C. Peron |
|------------|------------|----------|
10. Which South American leader had political views that put him in conflict with the country's parliament?
- | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|
| A. Allende | B. Bolivar | C. Peron |
|------------|------------|----------|
11. Which South American leader failed in repeated attempts to gain power?
- | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|
| A. Allende | B. Bolivar | C. Peron |
|------------|------------|----------|
12. Which South American leader was forced to leave the country?
- | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|
| A. Allende | B. Bolivar | C. Peron |
|------------|------------|----------|
13. Which South American leader was killed by unnatural causes?
- | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|
| A. Allende | B. Bolivar | C. Peron |
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14. Which South American leader fought against a colonial power?
- | | | |
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| A. Allende | B. Bolivar | C. Peron |
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15. Which South American leader had a very popular wife?
- | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|
| A. Allende | B. Bolivar | C. Peron |
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TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 20minutes

Task 1. For items 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Ded Moroz: The Russian Santa

Like all (1.)in Eastern Europe, Russia has its own version of Santa Claus (2.)with the country's Christmas and New Year's traditions. He differs slightly from the jovial, round-bellied, red-suited gentleman appearing in Hollywood films and on Christmas (3.)in the U.S. The Russian Santa Claus is known as Ded Moroz, which translates to "Grandfather Frost," but most English speakers simply call him "Father Frost."

While Ded Moroz is the local(4.)of Santa Claus, he is unmistakably Russian in appearance and attitude, typically appearing in a long coat in red, icy blue, silver, or gold—lined or trimmed with white fur.

Lacking the conical-style cap worn by the Western Santa, Ded Moroz instead sports a rounded Russian cap generously trimmed with fur, and his clothing is sometimes richly decorated with (5.). Carrying a staff and sporting a long, white beard, Ded Moroz.....(6.)his feet from the cold by wearing traditional felt boots called valenki which are

popular in Russia, or leather boots. Usually shown as a tall and slender older man, Ded Moroz cuts an elegant figure on Christmas cards wishing the receiver a happy New Year.

Ded Moroz delivers (7.) on New Year's Eve rather than on Christmas Eve due to the shifting of this tradition to the more secular holiday during Soviet times. Incidentally, the holiday tree is for the New Year, rather than Christmas, though it might appear early enough to mark both occasions, particularly due to the fact that Russia's Christmas is celebrated after the first of the year, according to the Orthodox Church..... (8.).

Task 2. For items 9-20, read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Moscow's Russian Winter Festival

The Russian Winter Festival in Moscow is a(n) (9.) attraction, running from mid-December to mid-January, with over-the-top ice (10.), entertainment, and events. This festival pays (11.) to Russian Christmas, Russian New Year, and *Svyatki* (Russian Christmastide) celebrations and traditions customarily observed during winter.

While there are other Winter Festivals across Russia, the popularity and size (thanks to the city's resources), make the Moscow version of the Russian Winter Festival one of the biggest and best to (12.).

You'll also find Russians traveling to Moscow from (13.) the country to enjoy the celebration, so joining in the (14.) if you are in town during this time is a great way to enjoy the Russian winter and get a good understanding of Russian (15.).

The Festival is a major cultural festival celebrated on an annual basis with more enthusiasm and (16.) events each year. Events at Izmailovo Park and the more central Revolution Square feature performances of traditional Russian song and dance, games, crafts, food, and more.

The Christmas Village at Revolution Square is an excellent place to shop for Russian Christmas gifts including traditional folk (17.) like nesting dolls, wooden toys, and painted lacquer boxes. It's a great place to find unique Christmas ornaments and traditional winter-weather (18.) like shawls and *valenki*, traditional felt boots.

At Gorky Park, you can go ice skating or watch people play hockey—there's also the (19.) of cross-country skiing if there has been recent snowfall.

Winter in Russia can be dark but the Moscow winter festival lights up the city and creates an exciting, happy time in the middle of a cold season with short days. Who says the Russian winter has to be bleak? Certainly, if you attend Moscow's Russian Winter Festival, your image of Russia in the winter will be forever changed for the..... (20.).

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|-----|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 9. | A. year | B. annual | C. occasional | D. monthly |
| 10. | A. sculptures | B. pictures | C. icons | D. still life |
| 11. | A. homage | B. reward | C. compensation | D. money |
| 12. | A. go | B. come | C. visit | D. attend |
| 13. | A. through | B. above | C. across | D. to |
| 14. | A. play | B. fun | C. game | D. joke |
| 15. | A. culture | B. history | C. cuisine | D. policy |
| 16. | A. famous | B. noisy | C. splendid | D. grander |
| 17. | A. masterpieces | B. things | C. crafts | D. objects |
| 18. | A. wear | B. put on | C. dress | D. take off |

19. A. choose B. option C. chance D. variety
20. A. more better B. more good C. better D. gooder

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

WRITING

Time: 15 minutes

You have a pen friend living in another country and he/she is curious to know about the major news items in your country.

Briefly describe ONE news story that has been on TV, on the radio, or in the newspapers in your country, and explain why people are interested in it. Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.