

**Материалы для проведения муниципального этапа  
Всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку  
(2020 – 2021 учебный год)**

**Комплект заданий для учащихся 9-11 классов**

**PART 1  
LISTENING  
Time: 17 minutes**

**Task 1**

**You will hear an interview with Colin Browne, a representative of the Youth Hostel Association, or YHA. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear the recording twice.**

**1. According to Colin, the quality of YHA accommodation**

- A is better than most people say it is.
- B should generally be improved.
- C has risen over the years.

**2. Colin says that the YHA decides what changes to make by**

- A asking for the views of customers.
- B looking at other organisations.
- C trying out different ideas.

**3. Colin says that in the early years of the YHA,**

- A parents generally had lower incomes.
- B the typical visitors were interested in the countryside.
- C it was more common for young people to travel without parents.

**4. What does Colin say about YHA regulations?**

- A They used to be stricter.
- B Most of them have not changed.
- C He disagrees with some of them.

**5. Colin says that the majority of people who write to him**

- A have old-fashioned ideas about the YHA.
- B support the changes that have been made to hostels.
- C are experienced travellers.

**6. According to Colin, a YHA building may be closed down if**

- A visitors complain about it.
- B a lot of money is needed to repair it.
- C nobody can be found to run it.

**7. Colin fears that in the future there may be**

- A** too many hostels.
- B** less demand for hostels.
- C** more hostels needed in certain areas.

**Task 2**

**You will hear part of a recorded guided tour which is given to people visiting a wildlife park. For questions 8-17, complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase. You will hear the recording twice.**

Burton Safari Park is one of the **(8)**..... Wildlife parks in Europe.

If you have a problem, stay in your car and call for help using the **(9)**..... and horn.

As the animals have specially planned **(10)**..... , visitors shouldn't feed them.

The name 'white rhino' comes from the shape of the animal's **(11)**.....

Some of the rhinos have lived at Burton for as long as **(12)**..... years.

The rhinos are able to recognize Anne because their sense of **(13)**..... is extremely good.

An important job for the keepers is checking that the rhinos' **(14)** ..... are not damaged.

One of the park's male rhinos is described as getting rather **(15)**..... occasionally.

The rhinos sometimes use part of a car as a place to **(16)**..... themselves.

The rhinos in the park eat a combination of **(17)**.....**and**..... mixed together.

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

**PART 2**  
**READING**

**Time: 40 minutes**

**Task 1.**

You are going to read an article about a method for finding your way called ‘natural navigation’. For questions 18-25, choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.

**Natural Navigation**

*Max Davidson learns how to find his way using only stars, sun, trees and wind.*

“Take the Circle, District or Piccadilly Line to South Kensington, then walk up Exhibition Road. It will take you between 10 and 15 minutes. The Royal Geographical Society is on the junction between Exhibition Road and Kensington Gore.” The instructions are so idiot-proof that at 9 am precisely all seven of us are in our places, like expectant schoolchildren.

A man in a check suit, with a neatly trimmed beard, enters and introduces himself. “Tristan Gooley. Welcome.” He flashes a shy smile. “Just to put this all into context, I think I can safely say that you are the only people in the world studying this particular topic today.” It is quite an intro. There are a few oohs and ahs from the audience. Tristan Gooley, navigator extraordinary, has his audience in the palm of his hand. We are here because we are curious about how to get from A to B. And if you are curious about how to get from A to B, who better to ask than Tristan Gooley? He is the only man alive who has both flown and sailed solo across the Atlantic. You can’t argue with that sort of CV.

“Natural navigation”, his new baby, is exactly what that phrase suggests: route-finding that depends on interpreting natural signs – the sun, the stars, the direction of the wind, the alignment of the trees – rather than using maps, compasses or the ubiquitous satnav. “Of course, 99.9 per cent of the time, you will have other ways of finding wherever it is you want to get to. But if you don’t ...” Gooley pauses theatrically, “there is a lot to be said for understanding the science of navigation and direction-finding. If people become too dependent on technology, they can lose connection with nature, which is a pity.”

The natural navigator’s best friend, inevitably, is the sun. We all know that it rises in the east, sets in the west and, at its zenith, is due south. But if it is, say, three in the afternoon and you are lost in the desert, how do you get your bearing? The answer, says Gooley, is to find a stick. By noting the different places where its shadow falls over a short period of time, you will quickly locate the east-west axis. “The sun influences things even if you can’t see it,” he explains. You might not be in the desert, but walking along a forest track in Britain. One side of the track is darker in colour than the other. “Ah-ha!” thinks the natural navigator. “It is darker because it is damper, which means it is getting less sun, because it is shaded by the trees, which means that south is that way.” You can now stride confidently southwards – or in whichever direction you wish to head – without fiddling with a map.

As the day wears on, the detective work forces us to look at the world in new and unexpected ways. Just when we think we are **getting the hang of it**, Gooley sets us a particularly difficult task. A photograph of a house comes up on the screen. An orange sun is peeping over the horizon behind the house. There is a tree in the foreground. “Just study the picture for a few minutes,” Gooley says, “and tell me in which direction the photographer is pointing the camera.” Tricky. Very tricky. Is the sun rising or setting? Is the tree growing straight up or leaning to the right? Is that a star twinkling over the chimney? Are we in the northern or southern hemisphere? “South-east,” I say firmly, having analysed

the data in minute detail. “Not quite.” “Am I close?” “Not really. The answer is north-west.” Ah well. Only 180 degrees out.

Still, if I am bottom of the class, I have caught the natural navigation bug. What a fascinating science, both mysterious and universal. It is hardly what you would call a practical skill: there are too many man-made aids to navigation at our disposal. But it connects us, thrillingly, to the world around us – and to those long-dead ancestors who circled the globe with nothing but stars to guide them. It reminds us what it means to be human.

**18. What is the writer’s main point in the first paragraph?**

A that the Royal Geographical Society was easy for all of them to find

B that the route to the Royal Geographical Society might sound complicated

C that all of them wanted to arrive at the Royal Geographical Society on time

D that they did not need instructions to find the Royal Geographical Society

**19. What does the writer say about Tristan Gooley in the second paragraph?**

A He was different from what he had expected.

B He began in an impressive way.

C He had always wanted to meet him.

D He seldom gave talks to the public.

**20. What does Tristan Gooley say about “natural navigation”?**

A It can be more accurate than using technology.

B It is quite a complicated skill to master.

C It should be only be used in emergency situations.

D It is not required most of the time.

**21. According to Gooley, the use of a stick which he explains**

A only works in a desert.

B involves more than one piece of information.

C works best at particular times of the day.

D may surprise some people.

**22. The example of walking along a forest track illustrates**

A the fact that the sun may not be important to finding your way.

B the difference between the desert and other locations.

C the advantage of learning natural navigation.

D the relationship between natural navigation and other skills.

**23. What does “it” in the phrase “getting the hang of it” refer to?**

A something unexpected

B the day

C a particular problem

D natural navigation

**24. What does the writer say about the task involving a photograph?**

A It was not as simple as it first appeared.

B He needed more information in order to do it successfully.

C He became more confused the longer he spent on it.

D He was not surprised to hear that his answer was wrong.

**25. The writer’s attitude towards natural navigation is that**

A it would take a long time to be good at it.

B it is a valuable skill in the modern world.

C it is only likely to appeal to a certain kind of person.

D it is exciting but not very useful.

## Task 2

You are going to read a magazine article about a fashion show organized by a clothes company. For questions 26-40, choose from the sections of the article (A-F). The sections may be chosen more than once.

### In which section of the article are the following mentioned?

negative comments about clothes shown at a show	26
people who decide not to attend a show	27
when Burberry makes its clothes in large quantities	28
information about the show that Burberry is unwilling to give	29
the building where sales of the clothes from the show are made to shops	30
the need to be different from other clothes companies	31
what people attending the show bring with them	32
what the audience does as soon as the show finishes	33
where Burberry sells its products to the public	34
a comparison between how long it takes to plan the show and how long the show lasts	35
people wanting to speak to someone involved in the show	36
where various categories of people watch the show from	37
a false impression that people may have of fashion events like this one	38
how quickly reactions to the show appear	39
the effect of a single show on certain people's futures	40

### How fashion shows work

*Sales can depend on just 18 minutes under the spotlight. James Hall reports*

**A.** It is Burberry's catwalk show during Milan Fashion Week. The tent, pitched in a courtyard in an exquisite building on Milan's Corso Venezia, gradually fills with 1000 fashion editors and representatives from the world's smartest department stores, all clutching invites as thick as slices of bread. At the end of the catwalk, hundreds of photographers jostle for the best position.

The room is packed. The lights dim and the show gets underway. The models strut their stuff to pastoral music. The theme is gardening. The show, which has taken more than six months to plan at the cost of tens of thousands of pounds, is over in 18 minutes. The lights rise and the crowd dashes to the next event.

**B.** Welcome to the sausage factory of high fashion. Burberry's show is one of about

100 that take place during Milan Fashion Week. To the outside world, fashion weeks like Milan's appear to be little more than a love-in for the luxury goods sector. However, beneath the glitzy exterior, there is serious business going on. Fashion editors can make or break a brand with a favourable or cruel review. Designers' entire careers can hang on one collection. But, most crucially, retail executives will place orders worth hundreds of millions of pounds based on what they see.

**C.** So how does the business of Fashion Week work? What are the mechanics of the event? And how immediate are the benefits if the show is deemed a hit? For Burberry, Milan Fashion Week is the zenith of the year. Although Burberry is known in the UK as a retailer, over 40 per cent of its annual sales come from selling its clothes through other people's shops around the world. Its four annual shows in Milan are its main chance to show retailers what it has to offer. Creating a buzz in the fashion press is equally important as these same collections will be on sale at Burberry's own shops. Burberry has just minutes to do this in each show.

**D.** Christopher Bailey, Burberry's creative director, starts picking out fabrics for the clothes months before the show. The ranges are only mass-produced once the orders come in after Fashion Week, so getting the looks right for the catwalk is absolutely key. Mr Bailey explains that Milan is his chance to set out Burberry's stall for the rest of the year. Standing out from the crowd is the name of the game. 'When you are up against some of the biggest names in fashion on the same night, you have to make an impression,' he says.

**E.** Burberry starts to fit out the venue about two weeks before the show. Lighting, seating, sound system, décor, backstage area, they are all planned in minute detail and designed by Mr Bailey to echo the show's theme. Store windows around the world are also co-ordinated to mirror the themes. The company does not disclose the event's budget, but it is clearly huge. The seating arrangement has a strict hierarchy. There are blocks of seats for different groups: a block for the most important fashion editors (around and opposite the company's management), a block for retail buyers from Europe, a block for emerging markets and so on. An early indicator of a show's success is who turns up – or pointedly fails to.

**F.** Fortunately, Burberry's show is exceptionally well-attended. Although the 18 minutes of the show are crucial, the 24 hours following the event are arguably more important. This is when the hard sell occurs and the money is effectively banked. As soon as Mr Bailey takes his bow at the end of the show, dozens of fashion journalists and TV crews rush backstage to grab a word with him. Clips, quotes and reviews are online and on newswires within minutes. At 9 am the morning after the show, Burberry opens its showroom above its store in Milan. This is the most important part

of the entire process as it is when department store buyers place their orders. The clothes from the night before are on rails and film and music from the show plays on a loop. A trickle of buyers soon becomes a torrent. Just five hours later, Mr Bailey returns to London to start the entire process again.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

### PART 3

#### Use of English

Time: 25 minutes

#### Task 1

For Questions 41-52, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

#### Proactive job hunting

Once upon a time, people left school or university, joined a company and stayed with it until they retired. The concept of a job for life is now long (41) ....., and nowadays many employees find it hard to stay loyal to their companies for even a relatively short (42) ..... of time. According to a recent survey, this is particularly (43) ..... in London, where more than half of those asked said that they constantly (44) ..... one eye on other job opportunities, (45) ..... they are fairly happy in their existing jobs. A high number of London workers say that they are always on the (46) ....., although they are content and motivated in their current position.

Job seekers find that the Internet (47) ..... them with a quick and easy way to find out what's available, and 53 per cent said that they had applied for a job or (48) ..... with an employment agency in the past 12 months. This proactive (49) ..... means that people can look for a perfect job match with the (50) ..... of effort. But while this is good for job hunters, the growing lack of company loyalty could (51) ..... up being a big problem for employers. Perhaps surprisingly, the (52) ..... factor attracting job seekers was not more money, but challenging and interesting work.

- |    |           |              |             |            |
|----|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 41 | A gone    | B over       | C done      | D finished |
| 42 | A stage   | B point      | C section   | D period   |
| 43 | A right   | B true       | C actual    | D real     |
| 44 | A hold    | B put        | C keep      | D place    |
| 45 | A just as | B as well    | C so that   | D even if  |
| 46 | A lookout | B search     | C watch     | D pursuit  |
| 47 | A serves  | B delivers   | C provides  | D fulfils  |
| 48 | A engaged | B registered | C appointed | D recorded |
| 49 | A manner  | B approach   | C style     | D custom   |
| 50 | A least   | B smallest   | C lowest    | D minimum  |



- 51    A come                      B end                      C lead                      D run  
 52    A biggest                      B widest                      C largest                      D highest

**Task 2**

For questions 53-64, 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).

**Puzzles can increase intelligence**

Brain training puzzles really can boost intelligence, a study shows (0) **for** the first time. While previous studies have suggested that number puzzles can improve memory and crosswords can expand vocabulary, scientists (53) ..... now proved that mental exercise really does (54)..... us more quick-witted. A Swiss-American team reports in a leading scientific journal how computer-based mental exercises were used (55) ..... to improve overall problem-solving ability.

(56) ..... team gave 35 volunteers a series of mental exercises designed to improve their memory. A control group of 35 subjects did not take these tests. Members of the first group were shown a different type (57) ..... square every three seconds and asked if a certain square matched (58) ..... shown earlier. Participants also heard a series of spoken letters and had to decide (59) ..... each was the same as one presented two or three steps earlier in the sequence. If they did well, the task became harder and if they did badly, (60) ..... became easier. They repeated the exercises for between eight (61) ..... nineteen days. Their problem-solving ability was then compared with the group who (62) ..... not done the exercises.

The results of the studies, published in *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, showed that the group who took part (63) ..... the brain training exercises had a significantly better problem-solving ability than the other group. Moreover, the more the participants trained, the more problems (64) ..... could solve.

**Task 3**

For questions 65-70, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and six words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

**Example: 0** You must write all your personal details on this form.

**fill**

You must..... with all your personal details.

Answer

0 *fill in this form*

65. I won't be satisfied until I have the letter in my possession.



**ONLY**

I will ..... the letter is in my possession.

66. Please tell me as soon as he arrives.

**KNOW**

Please ..... as he arrives.

67. "You're going to be famous one day," he said to the girl

**WAS**

He ..... going to be famous one day.

68. There were more spectators than ever before.

**SO**

There ..... spectators before.

69. Do you mind if I borrow your bike tomorrow?

**ME**

Would ..... your bike tomorrow.

70. We can go out for a walk tomorrow if it doesn't rain all day.

**RAINS**

We can go out for a walk tomorrow ..... all day.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

**WRITING**

**TIME: 40 MINUTES**

**Your teacher has asked you to write a story for the school magazine. The story must begin with the following words:**

*When Jackie eventually looked up she couldn't believe who she saw standing in front of her.*

1. Use in your story the following words at least once (underline the word from the list in your story): *bizarre; intimidating; frail; relish; overwhelmed.*
2. Title your story.
3. Include description of feelings and emotions.
4. Include direct and indirect speech.
5. Make an unexpected ending.

**Write your story.**

**Use 200-250 words.**

**Transfer your review to the answer sheet.**