

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

9 - 11 классы

2020 г.

Вариант № 1

РЕГЛАМЕНТ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ЭТАПА ОЛИМПИАДЫ

Этап 1. Listening Comprehension

Число заданий - 10.

Максимальный балл - **10**.

Время - 10 мин.

Этап 2. Reading Comprehension

Число заданий - 15.

Максимальный балл - **15**.

Время - 30 мин.

Этап 3. Use of English

Число заданий - 20.

Максимальный балл - **20**.

Время - 20 мин.

Этап 4. Writing

Максимальный балл – **10**.

Время - 40 мин.

Максимальный балл - 55.

Совокупное время для проведения письменных этапов - 100 минут.

Participant's ID number

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Listening

Time: 10 min.

Task 1. *In this record you are going to hear Tina and Nick discussing home schooling. For Questions 1 - 5, decide whether the statement is **TRUE (T)**, **FALSE (F)** or information was **NOT STATED (NS)**. The recording will be played **twice**.*

1. Tina believes that her time at school was good for her.
2. Nick had been bullied at school.
3. On the whole, Nick appreciates the idea of home schooling.
4. In Nick's opinion, the main disadvantages of home schooling are its lower quality and less versatile social environment.
5. Tina is sure that there are too many students at schools now.

1	2	3	4	5
T / F / NS	T / F / NS	T / F / NS	T / F / NS	T / F / NS

Task 2. *For Questions 6 - 10, choose the correct letter A, B, C or D. Simon Brown is talking to his friend Anna about his car. You will hear the record **twice**:*

6. What does Simon think of his purchasing a new car?
 - A. He is happy about it.
 - B. He regrets buying it.
 - C. He is upset as the car is worse than he expected.
 - D. He is hopeful about its using.
7. The car Simon bought is ...
 - A. ... second-hand.
 - B. ... retro-style.
 - C. ... economical.
 - D. ... brand-new.

8. Which statement is false?
- A. Simon cannot sell his car.
 - B. He took out a loan to buy it.
 - C. Driving a car is quite cheap.
 - D. The purchase was not properly planned.
9. Anna recommends Simon to ...
- A. ... ask father for help.
 - B. ... sell the car.
 - C. ... find a part-time job.
 - D. ... buy cheaper petrol.
10. Simon could have been better off if he ...
- A. ... had turned out shares.
 - B. ... had sold shares.
 - C. ... had exchanged shares.
 - D. ... had bought shares.

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 genetically modified plants.*

THE GM CONTROVERSY - IS IT WORTH IT?

- A Four genetically modified foods are currently being tested in the UK in the hope that they will be resistant to the most common herbicides. The aim is to create a crop which can be sprayed to kill everything around it, allowing more room and an easier harvest. Yet the project has been under heavy pressure, as it promotes the use of broad spectrum herbicides which have already been linked with the decline in farmland wildlife, a result of its highly efficient removal of weeds and a consequent decrease in food supplies for invertebrates and birds.
- B In order to pacify the environmentalists, the experiment into herbicidal side effects will be run on four fields, all divided into two – one half growing the GM crop and the other half growing a non-GM variety – with numbers of insects, wild flowers and birds being compared in each half of the field. However, the GM crop will be grown for only one year and each trial field will be monitored for only a further two years.
- C However, farmland ecology is poorly understood and the wildlife in these fields will never have been studied before. Soil type is an important factor in determining what lives in the field, yet it may vary from one part of the field to another. Modern fields are often two or three older fields joined together, each of which may have a different history, soil structure and wildlife. Insect numbers vary naturally from one year to the next, so effects would have to be large, otherwise they would not be detected. Earthworms, fungi and bacteria are vital to the health of the soil, yet their numbers are not being monitored.
- D Naturally, those who are opposed to the experiment claim that the effects of GM crops and their herbicides are likely to be subtle. It took many years for the devastating effects of DDT on birds to be realised and over 50 years for scientists to discover the damage caused to the ozone layer by CFCs, previously thought to be inert. Three years of limited studies is simply not long enough to say that GM crops are 'safe'. DNA from GM crops may spread into the wider environment through the transfer of genetic material to soil microbes. DNA from GM sugar beet persists for up to two years in the soil. In laboratory experiments DNA from GM plants was taken up by both fungi and bacteria. Agricultural soils are often very mobile, so it is likely that soil contaminated by GM crops will spread to other fields. In addition, sugar beet seeds can remain in the ground, dormant but fertile, for at least 10 years, giving rise to GM sugar beet plants long after monitoring of the fields has stopped.

- E GM contamination will affect livelihoods of other farmers, especially organic farmers, who will be unable to sell contaminated crops. Honey contaminated with GM pollen from last year's crop trials has already been found. Beekeepers provide a vital service to fruit growers but will be forced to move their hives from areas near GM crop trials if they wish to avoid GM contamination, and this will affect land values.
- F But perhaps the most persuasive reason to abandon GM food is that nature is already evolving beyond our advances in the field. GM insect-resistant crops are starting to become less effective, as the insect pests they were designed to resist rapidly develop tolerance. Similarly, weeds will develop herbicide tolerance as they are exposed to more of the same few herbicides, and as nature adapts to the new environment, another weakness of GM foods is exposed - it cannot change. By being manipulated and modified, GM crops have lost their ability to adapt as natural crops would, and are unable to cope with the environmental changes the planet is experiencing.

For **Questions 1-6** decide which paragraph A-F contains the following information. Write the correct number in the table below. There are extra headings you will not need.

List of headings	
Paragraph A	1. Looking at the long term
Paragraph B	2. Weaknesses of the test
Paragraph C	3. Conditions of the test farming
Paragraph D	4. Subsidiary effects
Paragraph E	5. Controversial experiments
Paragraph G	6. GM food adaptability
	7. The flexibility of nature
	8. The science of genetic modification

1	2	3	4	5	6
Paragraph A	Paragraph B	Paragraph C	Paragraph D	Paragraph E	Paragraph F

Task 2. You are going to read the text about the time measurement development. Read the information below and answer **Questions 7 – 15**.

A VERY BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME

These days, time is everything. We worry about being late, we rush to get things done or to be somewhere and our daily schedules are often planned down to the minute. Of course, none of this would have been possible without the humble clock and the internationally accepted division of time into regular units. First, societies were using the stars in order to keep track of agricultural cycles. Then came the sundial, an Egyptian invention in which the shadow cast by the sun was used to measure the time not of the seasons but of the day.

The first manufactured clock, believed to have come from Persia, was a system which recreated the movements of the stars. All the celestial bodies which had been used to tell the time of year were plotted onto an intricate system in which the planets rotated around each other. Not being dependent on either sunlight or a clear night, this was one of the earliest systems to divide a complete day.

Although ingenious for its time, this method suffered from incorrect astrological assumptions of the period, in which it was believed that the Earth was the centre of the universe.

The Greeks were next to develop a more accurate clock using water to power a mechanism that counted out the divisions of the day. The simplest water clock consisted of a large urn that had a small hole located near the base, and a graduated stick attached to a floating base. The hole would be plugged while the urn was being filled with water, and then the stick would be inserted into the urn. The stick would float perpendicular to the surface of the water, and when the hole at the base of the urn was unplugged, the passage of time was measured as the stick descended farther into the urn.

One thousand years later the Europeans invented spring-powered clocks in the late fourteenth century. Unreliable and inaccurate, the early models of these clocks were useful in that they gave direction to new advances.

In 1656 Christiaan Huygens, a Dutch scientist, made the first pendulum clock, which had an error of less than one minute a day, the first time such accuracy had been achieved. His later refinements reduced his clock's error to less than 10 seconds a day. Some years later, Huygens introduced a balance wheel and spring assembly which resulted in the wristwatch. Still found in some of today's wristwatches, this improvement allowed portable seventeenth-century watches to keep time to 10 minutes a day.

While clock making and musical chime clocks became increasingly popular, it was the invention of the cuckoo clock, designed and made by Franz Anton Ketterer, which really caught people's imagination. Many of the original cuckoo clocks are still kept today because of the artwork. Using the traditional circular pendulum design, the clock could run accurately for up to a week. The most innovative feature of these cuckoo clocks, as the name implies, is that a small carved cuckoo came out of the clock to chime the hour.

Refinements to this original pendulum concept meant that by 1721 the pendulum clock remained accurate to within one second per day. Over the next century, further refinements reduced this to a hundredth of a second a day. In the 1920s, a new era of clock making began which is still popular today – the quartz clock. When under pressure, quartz generates an electric field of relatively constant frequency, and it was discovered that this electric signal was sufficient to power a clock. Quartz crystal clocks were better because they had fewer moving parts to disturb their regular frequency. Even so, they still rely on a mechanical vibration and this depends on the size of the crystal, and as no two crystals can be exactly alike, there is a degree of difference in every quartz watch.

Comparing performance to price, it is understandable that quartz clocks still dominate the market. Yet they are no longer the most accurate. Scientists had long realised that each chemical element emits electromagnetic radiation at its own specific frequencies. These resonances are inherently stable, thus forming the basis for a reliable system of time measurement, and no moving parts are needed. Yet the atomic clocks are hardly affordable.

7. According to the text, the quartz clocks ...
 - a. ... are the most common method of time keeping.
 - b. ... exploit the chemical processes.

- c. ... will soon be substituted with the atomic clocks.
 - d. ... started their development in the 19th century.
8. The cuckoo clock is described in the text as ...
- a. ... unpopular nowadays.
 - b. ... an Italian invention.
 - c. ... expensive and unreliable.
 - d. ... highly ornamental.
9. The earliest known method of measuring time during the day is ...
- a. ... a water clock.
 - b. ... a sundial.
 - c. ... star tracking.
 - d. none of the above.
10. ... was inaccurate because of the misconception of the age.
- a. A wristwatch ...
 - b. A water clock ...
 - c. A Persian clock ...
 - d. none of the above.
11. ... was the first to replace the mechanism with the pendulum.
- a. A chime clock ...
 - b. A cuckoo clock ...
 - c. A wristwatch ...
 - d. None of the above.
12. ... had only a 10-second margin of error per day.
- a. A pendulum ...
 - b. A balance wheel ...
 - c. A spring assembly ...
 - d. A quartz crystal ...
13. The atomic clock possesses the following characteristics.
- a. It is the most accurate.
 - b. It is expensive.
 - c. It has no moving parts.
 - d. All above mentioned.
14. ... relied on basic scientific principles.
- a. A wrist watch ...
 - b. A water clock ...
 - c. A Persian clock ...
 - d. None of the above
15. Which is true about quartz crystal clocks?
- a. The size and the number of crystals are of no importance.
 - b. The quartz crystal powers the clock.
 - c. The quartz crystal clocks have no moving parts.
 - d. The quartz crystal clocks are hardly affordable.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 20 min.

Task 1. Cloze-test

For Questions 1-6, 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 their

SPORTS TOURISM

Hundreds of thousands of fans travel worldwide to watch (0) ... favourite sport – an international match, a tennis championship, a Formula One Grand Prix.

In recent years (1) ... has been a huge increase in sports tourism. (2) ... longer are people content to sit in an armchair to watch their teams or sporting stars on television. They want to be (3) ... the action is, so they pack their bags and head straight for the airport. In (4) ... to the usual sporting events, the Olympic Games are held (5) ... four years. The Olympics may only (6) ... a couple of weeks, but they affect the host city for several years before and after.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

Task 2. Multiple Choice

For Questions 7-10, 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 popped B did C entered D set out

COFFEE CULTURE

The other day I wanted a cup of coffee, so I (0) ... into the bank. I sat in a soft armchair and watched the world (7)

The (8) ... for 'real coffee' in Britain, like that for mobile phones, seems never-ending. However, the suspicion is that the attraction for many British people (9) ... not so much in the coffee as in the 'coffee culture' that surrounds it.

In London, the first cafe opened in 1652. Men would gather there, often at (10) ... times during the day, to exchange news and gossip, discuss issues of the day and do business.

In London today there are more than 2000 cafes and the number is growing.

7	A fly past	B go by	C pass on	D walk along
8	A demand	B development	C claim	D supply
9	A leans	B rests	C occupies	D lies
10	A regular	B right	C correct	D perfect

Task 3. Filling in the gaps

For Questions 11-15, read the sentences below and complete them with the derivatives of the words on the right. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) ARTISTIC

(0) Andrea does lovely paintings, photographs and drawings. She's very _____.	ART
(11) We spent a very _____ weekend by the sea. Even now, thinking of it, I can't help feeling angry.	AGREE
(12) I think it's very _____ of the parents to expect children to behave well if they do not care for their upbringing.	REASON
(13) Look at Chinese, Russian or Arabic. I think English is a _____ easy language to learn.	COMPARE
(14) The lives of people in every country in the world are being affected by economic and cultural _____.	GLOBAL
(15) He won silver in the high jump at the Olympic Games but was _____ after a drugs test.	QUALITY

Task 4. Filling in the gaps

For Questions 16-20, read the sentences below and complete them using the phrasal verbs. The elements of the phrasal verbs are given in the table below. Combine them to suit the meaning in brackets, use the appropriate grammar form. There is an example at the beginning (0).

(0) We complained about the service in the hotel, and the manager promised to the problem. (<i>to deal with</i>)	look into
(16) She was doing over 70mph in a 30mph area, but she smiled sweetly at the policeman and he ... her (<i>didn't charge her</i>)	
(17) When he after the accident, he couldn't recognize any of us. It was really worrying. (<i>regained consciousness</i>)	
(18) I'm not very fussy, but I simply can't that wallpaper any longer. One of us will have to go. (<i>tolerate, bear</i>)	
(19) Let's these figures again, shall we? They just don't seem to add up. (<i>examine</i>)	
(20) Don't buy a cheap bike. They in weeks. (<i>get broken easily</i>)	

come	apart
fall	into
go	off
let	over
look	round
put	up with

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

