

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2020-2021 УЧ.ГОД.
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9-11 КЛАССЫ**

Transfer all your answers to the answer sheet!

LISTENING

15 minutes

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

1. The first house that was built around 1624 was destroyed ...
 - A. after the flood
 - B. by fire
 - C. by the earthquake
2. The name Arlington House was changed into Buckingham House in ...
 - A. 1703
 - B. 1713
 - C. 1730
3. The East Front was lastly redesigned in 1913 by ...
 - A. Queen Victoria
 - B. King George the Fifth
 - C. King George the Fourth
4. Which part of the Palace was destroyed due to World War II bombing?
 - A. a backdrop
 - B. the palace gates
 - C. the palace's chapel
5. The building became royal property in ...
 - A. 1761
 - B. 1820
 - C. 1834
6. The first royal resident of the House was ...
 - A. Queen Victoria
 - B. King William
 - C. Queen Charlotte

7. Which part of the Palace is on the corner of Hyde Park?
 - A. the East Front
 - B. Prince Albert Memorial
 - C. the Marble Arch
8. The British Royal family started to live in Buckingham Palace continuously since ...
 - A. 1837
 - B. 1901
 - C. 1940
9. How often are the garden parties held?
 - A. once a year
 - B. twice a year
 - C. three times a year
10. The members of the public are allowed to visit the state rooms only in ...
 - A. August and September
 - B. September and October
 - C. October and November

**DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS
TO THE ANSWER SHEET!**

READING

45 minutes

Task 1 *For questions 1-10 read the text below and decide if the statements under the text are true or false.*

Holiday Diary

What do you know about Madagascar? Have you ever been there? Would you like to?

Madagascar

We're quite adventurous so your standard beach holiday doesn't really cut it for us so after umming and ahing for a few months we finally settled on a trip to Madagascar. We had set our sights on exploring the dense undergrowth of Madagascar's jungles and maybe catching a glimpse of some of its famed wildlife.

We flew into the capital Antananarivo, no sooner had we stepped off the plane than we were hit by a wave of intense heat, Madagascar has a really humid climate so the sweat was pouring down our faces in no time at all. Antananarivo is bustling with life with a mindboggling network of haphazard back streets in which you can lose yourself in the blink of an eye. Apart from the hotel we'd booked online we'd decided to play it by ear for the rest of the trip so we set about looking for a guide to take us into the lush vegetation of the surrounding rainforests. Unfortunately there was a mix-up with our luggage that set us back 2 hours but eventually we picked up our suitcases and set off on our mission.

As a city, Antananarivo isn't much to write home about, it's pretty grimy and run-down and our taxi ride into the city centre was pretty fraught. When we finally arrived at our hotel it looked a sorry sight, not what we'd been led to believe in the brochure. However, we're not really big on creature comforts so we didn't mind. Luckily, the hotel organised guided-tours of the rainforest and there was one leaving the very next day.

We were up at the crack of dawn the next day to board the rickety old minibus that was going to take us out into the middle of nowhere to begin our adventure. The bus journey was a little bit hairy as the road was little more than a track with potholes everywhere. We gradually wound our way up through the mountainous landscape which surrounds the city until we reached the summit of one of the foothills where we stopped for a picnic. The views of the rainforest stretching out in front of us were a real sight to behold, never before have I seen such an awe-inspiring sight...

1. The author likes beach holidays T/F
2. In some time after the landing they were sweating because of the unbearable dry heat T/F
3. Antananarivo is a difficult city to navigate around T/F
4. They had the whole trip planned out beforehand T/F
5. Their luggage was lost in the wrong place T/F
6. They liked Antananarivo T/F
7. The hotel was different to the description in the brochure T/F
8. They don't mind roughing it T/F
9. The journey to the rainforest was relaxing T/F
10. They were impressed by the views from the foothill T/F

Task 2 For questions 11-20 read the text again and then match the words and phrases in column 1 with their meaning in column 2. There is one extra definition.

| 1 | 2 |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 11. doesn't cut it | A. decide how to deal with a situation as it develops, rather than acting according to plans made earlier |
| 12. play it by ear | B. causing you to feel great respect or admiration |
| 13. catch a glimpse | C. frightening or dangerous, especially in a way that is exciting |
| 14. in the blink of an eye | D. something will not do, is not suitable |
| 15. set back | E. a mistake that causes confusion |
| 16. be big on | F. look for a long time with the eyes wide open, especially when surprised |
| 17. hairy | G. delay an event, process, or person |
| 18. rickety | H. see something only for a moment |
| 19. mix-up | I. in bad condition and therefore weak and likely to break |
| 20. awe-inspiring | J. like something very much |
| | K. extremely quickly |

Task 3 For questions 20-25 read the text below about doing business in different cultures and then choose the right answer **A, B, C or D**

Today's business is often conducted across international borders, and while the majority of the global business community might share the use of English as a common language, the nuances and expectations of business communication might differ greatly from culture to culture. A lack of understanding of the cultural norms and practices of our business acquaintances can result in unfair judgements, misunderstandings and breakdowns

in communication. Here are three basic areas of differences in the business etiquette around the world that could help stand you in good stead when you next find yourself working with someone from a different culture.

Addressing someone

When discussing this topic in a training course, a German trainee and a British trainee got into a hot debate about whether it was appropriate for someone with a doctorate to use the corresponding title on their business card. The British trainee maintained that anyone who wasn't a medical doctor expecting to be addressed as 'Dr' was disgustingly pompous and full of themselves. The German trainee, however, argued that the hard work and years of education put into earning that PhD should give them full rights to expect to be addressed as 'Dr'.

This stark difference in opinion over something that could be conceived as minor and thus easily overlooked goes to show that we often attach meaning to even the most mundane practices. When things that we are used to are done differently, it could spark the strongest reactions in us. While many Continental Europeans and Latin Americans prefer to be addressed with a title, for example Mr or Ms and their surname when meeting someone in a business context for the first time, Americans, and increasingly the British, now tend to prefer using their first names. The best thing to do is to listen and observe how your conversation partner addresses you and, if you are still unsure, do not be afraid to ask them how they would like to be addressed.

Smiling

A famous Russian proverb states that 'a smile without reason is a sign of idiocy' and a so-called 'smile of respect' is seen as insincere and often regarded with suspicion in Russia. Yet in countries like the United States, Australia and Britain, smiling is often interpreted as a sign of openness, friendship and respect, and is frequently used to break the ice.

In a piece of research done on smiles across cultures, the researchers found that smiling individuals were considered more intelligent than non-smiling people in countries such as Germany, Switzerland, China and Malaysia. However, in countries like Russia, Japan, South Korea and Iran, pictures of smiling faces were rated as less intelligent than the non-smiling ones. Meanwhile, in countries like India, Argentina and the Maldives, smiling was associated with dishonesty.

Eye contact

An American or British person might be looking their client in the eye to show that they are paying full attention to what is being said, but if that client is from Japan or Korea, they might find the direct eye contact awkward or even disrespectful. In parts of South America and Africa, prolonged eye contact could also be seen as challenging authority. In the Middle East, eye contact across genders is considered inappropriate, although eye contact within a gender could signify honesty and truthfulness.

Having an increased awareness of the possible differences in expectations and behaviour can help us avoid cases of miscommunication, but it is vital that we also remember that cultural stereotypes can be detrimental to building good business relationships. Although national cultures could play a part in shaping the way we behave and think, we are also largely influenced by the region we come from, the communities we associate with, our age and gender, our corporate culture and our individual experiences of the world. The knowledge of the potential differences should therefore be something we keep at the back of our minds, rather than something that we use to pigeonhole the individuals of an entire nation.

21. *The British trainee felt that people who want to be addressed as 'Dr' must be ...*

- a. hard-working.
- b. conceited and self-important.
- c. doing a medical degree.
- d. from Germany.

22. *If you are not sure how to address someone, you should ...*

- a. use the title you see on their business card.
- b. make your decision based on cultural stereotypes about their country.
- c. address them the way you'd like to be addressed.
- d. ask them what they would like you to call them.

23. *There might be a misunderstanding if an American smiles at a Russian business associate because the Russian might think that the American is ...*

- a. being fake.
- b. challenging their authority.
- c. trying to break the ice.
- d. disrespectful.

24. *The Japanese, South Koreans and Iranians might interpret a smiling face as being ...*

- a. friendlier.
- b. less open.
- c. not as intelligent.
- d. dishonest.

25. *Americans and British people sometimes use eye contact to show that they ...*

- a. like the speaker.
- b. are really listening to what is being said.
- c. are honest and truthful.
- d. are attending to every need of the speaker.

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USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 20 minutes

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.

A Hospitable Language

English is a hospitable language. Like the many people who (1)... come into the United States, many alien words have (2)... permitted to enter the language and become “naturalized” citizens of English. One of the happy facts about lexical migration is (3)... a word can go abroad to enrich another language while still maintaining its original meaning and usefulness at home. Also, it can be borrowed directly or through a third language. Most of the “immigrant” words in English came directly from their original source; some came (4)... way of another language; for a few, it is not clear just what the origin or mode of entry was.

The major sources of early borrowed words in English were Latin, French, and some Scandinavian. Modern English, (5)... , has taken words from much (6)... diverse sources, with many borrowings from Greek (*democracy, theory, school*), Italian (*piano, motto, umbrella*), Spanish (*mosquito, junta*), Portuguese (*banana, molasses*), Arabic (*zero, algebra sugar*), Persian (*tulip, orange, caravan*), various Indian languages (*pajama, veranda*), Malay (*amuck,*

batik), Russian (*steppe, babushka*), Turkish (*kiosk, caftan*), and African Languages (*gnu, zebra*), among others.

In (7)... to the many borrowed words in English generally, several dozen words immigrated specifically into American English, along with the cultural items they represent. (8)... item and word thus became part of the American language and culture. Many of these represent customs, foods, or artifacts brought to the United States by immigrating peoples.

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

Models-to-be

In a competition for aspiring models, four thousand girls between the ages of 16 and 24 were auditioned by a (9)... of three judges from top model agency Premier Model Management. Twenty-two were asked to return for a more (10)... vetting process. This involved catwalk training, being (11)... without make-up and a personal interview. A further workshop week followed, involving make-overs, hair-styling and more catwalk training, after which the girls were finally whittled down to five.

The finals will now (12)... three months of intensive training. Cameras will (13)... them around constantly, capturing the daily (14)... of castings, shoots and lessons from industry professionals. Also in (15)... for them are exhausting workouts at the gym, plus appointments with hairdressers, nutritionists, beauticians and specialist skin clinics. Despite its (16)... image, the modeling world is (17)... and the finalists will certainly be (18)... through their paces. But though their lives may be all keep fit and carrot juice, the prize at the end is glittering – a year’s modeling (19)... with Premier Model Management, an overseas photo shoot for the (20)... of *Cosmopolitan* magazine, and the chance to model on the catwalk at London Fashion Week.

| | | | | |
|-----|------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 9. | A council | B panel | C meeting | D range |
| 10. | A solid | B exact | C rigorous | D stable |
| 11. | A assessed | B charged | C investigated | D noted |
| 12. | A overcome | B outlast | C undergo | D uphold |
| 13. | A pursue | B take | C hunt | D follow |
| 14. | A grind | B attempt | C duty | D labour |
| 15. | A stock | B store | C view | D supply |
| 16. | A shining | B gorgeous | C glamorous | D picturesque |
| 17. | A firm | B stiff | C tough | D sticky |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| 18. | A put | B shown | C pushed | D thrown |
| 19. | A promotion | B contract | C treaty | D settlement |
| 20. | A lid | B jacket | C cover | D sleeve |

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WRITING

40 minutes

Information is now available to everybody who wants to get it just by turning the TV or the radio on or opening a right web-page, but you can never know whether what you are reading is true. For example, some people think the newspapers are simply fearmongering – spreading fear and panic to attract more readers. The problem of media’s manipulation of information became so big that the term “fake news” was named the most frequently used in 2017.

What is the effect of fake news on society? Do you agree that fake news have a negative impact on our society and individual mind?

Write a 180-200 word essay expressing your opinion. Use specific examples and ideas (at least two) to support your opinion.

NB: Pay attention that you should write a discursive essay and not an argumentative (for/against) essay!