

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку

Муниципальный тур (2019-2020 учебный год)

9-11 класс

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Олимпиадная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих 71 задание.

Раздел 1 (Аудирование) включает 5 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трёх предложенных. За каждый правильный ответ за задания 1-5 выставляется три балла. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 1: 15. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 – 10 минут.

Раздел 2 (Чтение) включает 30 заданий, из которых 10 заданий на подстановку пропущенных предложений в тексте и 15 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных. За каждый правильный ответ за задания 6-30 выставляется один балл. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 1: 25. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 – 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (Грамматика и лексика) включает 40 заданий, из которых 15 заданий с кратким ответом на словообразование и образование временных форм глаголов, 15 заданий на подстановку пропущенного слова в соответствии с логико-структурными связями текста и 10 заданий на проверку уровня социолингвистической и социокультурной компетентности. За каждый правильный ответ в заданиях 31-60 выставляется один балл, за каждый правильный ответ в заданиях 61-70 выставляется два балла. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 2: 50. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 2 – 40 минут.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Раздел 3 (Письмо) состоит из одного задания и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание статьи по указанной тематике). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы – 40 минут. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 3: 10. Черновые пометки делаются прямо на листе с заданиями (они не оцениваются), и только полный вариант ответа заносится в Бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Общее время проведения олимпиады – 120 минут (2 часа). Максимальный общий балл за выполнение работы – 100.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

Listening
Time: 10 minutes

You are going to hear part of a radio programme about the lives of famous inventors. Read questions 1-5, and match each question to the person A-C that it refers to. You'll hear the recording twice.

- A Alexander Graham Bell
- B Maria Mitchell
- C Jan Szczepanik

- 0. Who came from a big family? **B**
- 1. Who received an award from a king? _____
- 2. Whose scientific interests were not grounded in family traditions? _____
- 3. Whose achievements were appreciated outside his/her country? _____
- 4. Whose research was concentrated on one field of science? _____
- 5. Who had planned a different career? _____

Reading
Time: 30 minutes

Part 1

Read the article about the man who designed the recycling symbol. Ten sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–K the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence.

How the recycling symbol was created
*Gary Anderson designed a symbol which we
see everywhere nowadays.*

I studied engineering at the University of Southern California at a time when there was a lot of emphasis in the United States on training young people to be engineers. (0 | **K**) I just couldn't get a grasp on electronics and architecture seemed more concrete to me.

It was around that time that I saw a poster advertising a design competition being run by the Container Corporation of America. (6 | _____) One of my college requirements had been a graphic design course so I thought I'd give it a go. It didn't take me long to come up with my design: only a day or two. (7 | _____) But I

already had arrows and angles in my mind because on my course I'd done a presentation on recycling waste water. (8 | ___)

The problem with the design I'd done earlier was that it seemed flat, two-dimensional. So when I sat down to enter the competition, I thought back to a field trip in elementary school to a newspaper office where we'd been shown how paper was fed over rollers as it was printed. (9 | ___) The three arrows in it look like strips of folded-over paper. I drew them in pencil, and then traced over everything in black ink. These days, with computer graphics packages, it's rare that designs are quite so plain.

I think I found out I'd won the competition in a letter. (10 | ___) Well, yes of course – but not that excited. (11 | ___) So it just seemed like, of course I would win! There was a monetary prize, though for the life of me I can't remember how much it was... about \$2,000?

When I finished my studies, I decided to go into urban planning and I moved to Los Angeles. It seems funny, but I really played down the fact that I'd won this competition. I was afraid it would make me look as though I was interested in graphics, rather than urban planning. (12 | ___) I remember seeing it once on a leaflet which had been produced on recycled paper, but then it disappeared.

A while after graduating, I flew to Amsterdam for a holiday. I'll never forget: when I walked off the plane, I saw my symbol. (13 | ___) And it was bigger than a beach ball! (14 | ___) I was really taken aback. That was quite a long time ago though. Since then, I've got more qualifications and worked for quite a few different firms, some more environmentally aware than others.

I feel much prouder of the recycling symbol now than I used to, probably because it's so widely seen. Maybe this design has been more important to me than I'd thought. (15 | ___) There's more to me than the recycling symbol.

A Still, I'd hate to think that my life's work is defined by it.

B I used what I'd seen to create the image.

C I'm no expert on recycling but I can certainly see its value.

D I hadn't thought about it for years and there it was right in my face.

E I realise that seems ridiculous for something that's been so successful.

F Also, nothing much happened to the symbol for a while.

G I guess at that point in my life I had an exaggerated sense of my own importance.

H I'd come up with a graphic that described this process very simply.

I Was I excited?

J It was on a big recycling bin.

K That said, I eventually switched to architecture.

L The idea was to create a symbol to represent recycled paper.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Part 2

You are going to read a magazine article about various people who did courses later in life. For Questions 16-30, choose from the people (A-D). There is an example at the beginning (0). Of which of the people A-D are the following true?

A Fiona

B Deborah

C Joyce

D Sonya

- (0). She recommends the course she took. C
16. She felt relaxed when doing a course.
17. She felt obliged to do a course.
18. Her training made it hard for her to do some of the work on a course.
19. Her colleagues' attitude towards her has changed.
20. She feels confident about the future.
21. She was put off education earlier in life.
22. The way classes were organised suited her.
23. Her plans became more ambitious while doing a course.
24. She wasted her time when she was at college before.
25. She realised she had thought of a strong commercial idea.
26. Her teacher provided practical advice.
27. She found her experience of life useful when doing a course.
28. She enjoyed the company of the others taking a course.
29. She has learnt not to be nervous in certain circumstances.
30. A success encouraged her to study other subjects.

Fiona, a freelance journalist, has just finished a four-year part-time degree in English Literature. Fiona, 33, who hadn't been in further education since finishing a journalism course at London Printing College 11 years ago, says: 'I got more out of doing it later in life than straight after school. When I did my journalism course, we sat in the canteen chatting half the time, but when you're older you realise that the only person you're cheating is yourself if you do that. And when you're older you can bring so much more to your analysis because you've done more. It was

quite strange having to write an essay after many years, particularly after being a journalist where you have to say things as briefly as possible. But it was interesting having access to such knowledgeable tutors.'

Deborah left school without any qualifications and ended up ten years later with a degree. Obtaining the degree gave her an enormous desire to learn more. Since then, Deborah has enrolled on courses ranging from pottery to African cinema to salsa dancing. She says: 'I never liked school. They didn't teach me to enjoy learning and I'm sure this experience can destroy many people's desire to learn more later in life. There's so much in life to learn as you get older, it becomes a real pleasure. There are no pressures – you don't have to prove anything. You are there because you want to be. There is also something special about spending time with people who share a common passion. You don't know their names or anything about them, but all the barriers are broken down because everyone has the same objective.'

Joyce joined the Start Your Own Business course a few months ago and she is now preparing to start an international business in furniture design. Joyce, who is in her early thirties, says: 'I had a flood of ideas that came to me in bed one night and I had to get up to draw them while they were still fresh in my mind.' The course was taught by businesswoman, Diane Shelley. She says: 'Joyce was full of ideas and is now about to start her own multimillion-pound business.' 'The course helps you identify so many things,' says Joyce, 'the ideas developed until they were almost out of control; by the end my idea had become an international business. Diane didn't just teach theory; she also shared her own experience with us. That helped me a lot, because years ago I would have been frightened to see bank managers and accountants as I didn't understand the financial aspects. Diane made me realise that you employ these people to do the work. Now I'm not scared of borrowing money because I know the business will be successful.'

Sonya did a three-day intensive desk-top publishing course in May. Sonya, 24, who works as a publicity assistant at a bank, says: 'I needed some skills to make me better at my job. Writing reports is an essential part of my job and so the presentation of my work is important.' The course, held at the London College of Printing, covers both practice and theory. Sonya says: 'It was quite demanding, they really get you thinking. Because there were only six or seven in the group, we got more attention and it was easier to ask questions. Now my reports appear more professional and I can produce them quicker. A lot of people have said "Your work's improved," and it has made me get on better with people in the office because I'm in a privileged position, having knowledge others don't have.'

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

For questions 31-45 read the text about the reverse graffiti below and use the words to the right of the text to form a word or a grammar structure that fits in the same numbered space in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

REVERSE GRAFFITI

When is cleaning walls a crime? When you're doing it to create art, **(0) obviously**. A number of street artists around the world have started **(31)**_____ themselves through a practice known as reverse graffiti. **(32)** _____ by the 'clean me' messages that you see written on the back of some trucks, they find dirty surfaces and inscribe them with images or messages using cleaning brushes or pressure hoses. Either way, it's the same principle: the image **(33)** _____ by cleaning away the dirt.

Each artist has their own individual style but all artists share a common aim: to draw attention to the **(34)**____ in our cities. The UK's Paul Curtis, better known as Moose, operates around Leeds and London and **(35)**_____ by a number of companies to make reverse graffiti advertisements.

(0) OBVIOUS

(31) EXPRESS

(32) INSPIRE

(33) MAKE

(34) POLLUTE

(35) COMMISSION

Brazilian artist, Alexandre Orion, turned one of São Paulo's transport tunnels into an (36) _____ mural in 2006 by scraping away the dirt. Made up of a series of white skulls, the mural reminds drivers of the effect their pollution is having on the planet. 'Every (37) _____ sits in the comfort of their car, but they don't give any (38) _____ to the price their comfort has for the environment and consequently for themselves,' says Orion.

The anti-pollution message of the reverse graffiti artists confuses city authorities since the main (39) _____ against graffiti is that it spoils the appearance of both types of property: public and private. This was what Leeds City Council said about Moose's work: 'Leeds residents want to live in clean and (40) _____ neighbourhoods. We view this kind of advertising as environmental damage and will take strong action against any (41) _____ carrying out such campaigns.' It seems that no action was taken against the advertisers – no fines nor any other punishment – but Moose himself (42) _____ to 'clean up his act'. How was he supposed to do this: by making all property he (43) _____ dirty again?

(36) AMAZE

(37) MOTOR

(38) CONSIDER

(39) ARGUE

(40) ATTRACT

(41) ADVERTISE

(42) ORDER

(43) CLEAN

As for the Brazilian (44) _____ work, the authorities were annoyed but could find nothing to charge him with. They had no other option but to clean the tunnel – but only the parts Alexandre had already cleaned. The artist merely continued his campaign on the other side. The city officials then decided to take drastic (45) _____. They not only cleaned the whole tunnel but also every tunnel in São Paulo.

(44) ARTIST

(45) ACT

Task 2

Read the text about the Russian microbiologist. Fill each space (46-60) with ONLY ONE suitable word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Zinaida Ermol'eva

(1898–1974)

The Russian microbiologist, "bacteriochemist," and cholera expert of the Soviet era who is (0) known as "the Mother of Soviet Antibiotics", Zinaida Vissarionovna Ermol'eva was (46)_____ on October 24, 1898, in Frolovo in the family of Don Cossacks.

One of the few women to rise to the top of the Soviet scientific pyramid, Zinaida Ermol'eva began her career in 1921 after the (47)_____ from the medical faculty of Donskoy University during the infancy of the Soviet state. As a researcher working at the Northern Caucasus Bacteriological Institute, she coped (48) _____ frustrating shortages of laboratory equipment and funds to create near miracles of public-health reform. Her work was brought to the (49)_____ of her superiors, and in 1925 she began working as a researcher at the A.N. Bakh Biochemical Institute of the People's Commissariat for Public Health of the USSR. By the late 1930s, she had also become a leading researcher in the All-Union Institute of Experimental Medicine of the USSR, where she concentrated (50)_____ discovering, and preparing for clinical use, new therapies for infectious diseases. She became (51)_____ noted expert on cholera and, as early as 1931, was able to create a new treatment for infectious diseases, lysozyme.

During the Great Patriotic War, Ermol'eva's two decades of intensive research in (52)_____ area of infectious diseases was harnessed to the immediate strategic needs of the Soviet Union fighting for its existence against the Nazi foe. She was assigned to the city of Stalingrad during its heroic battle (53)_____ Hitler's Sixth Army. As an authority on human intestinal infections, she directed the efforts to provide germ-free water—from the Volga river—for the city's Soviet defenders. Her efforts helped to maintain the health of the soldiers who eventually destroyed a previously undefeated Nazi juggernaut. Ermol'eva's ampules of bacteriophage, which helped restore to health Red Army soldiers (54) _____ had become infected with cholera, were flown into besieged Stalingrad along with cases of cartridges and hand grenades. Soviet military leaders regarded the medical supplies approved by Ermol'eva to be (55) _____ important a weapon for achieving victory as the guns, tanks and rocket launchers that were also delivered to the Stalingrad and other fronts.

Ermol'eva felt immense pressure during the Great Patriotic War to quickly develop new and more effective treatments for the septic wounds. She (56)_____ heard about the work of Alexander Fleming in Great Britain, whose discovery of penicillin had saved lives in what had been before considered hopeless cases of advanced infection. Using the traditional method (57) _____ trial and error, Ermol'eva and her assistant Tamara Balezina analyzed many hundreds of mold cultures, working to find one that was effective against infectious bacteria. She hoped to quickly find and isolate a culture that would be effective in ordinary medical practice.

Their spirits flagging, Ermol'eva and Balezina one day found themselves in a dank air-raid shelter and noticed some mold growing in a crack of the shelter's wall. They took a sample to their laboratory and almost miraculously discovered that this variety of mold exhibited the effect that they had so long hoped for. This tiny piece of mold became the source of the first sample of Soviet-produced penicillin. Her success in her work made it possible for the Soviet military to be less dependent on an unreliable flow of medical supplies from its Western Allies. As a result, thousands of lives of Soviet fighting men and women were saved after they had been wounded in (58) _____.

After World War II, Ermol'eva's fame continued to increase, and (59)_____ 1947 to 1954 she worked at the Institute of Antibiotics of the USSR Ministry of Public Health. In 1947, she obtained the first samples of Soviet-produced streptomycin. She developed a reputation for immense energy and superb organization, prompting one of her colleagues, N.F. Gamaleya, to note: "What distinguishes her as a researcher is her readiness to tackle the problems which are most urgent at the moment ... and her ability to supply speedy and productive answers to questions posed by life."

In 1943, she received the State Prize of the USSR and over the years received (60) _____ other awards including two Orders of Lenin as well as numerous medals and commendations. She served for many years as chair of the USSR Ministry of Health Committee on Antibiotics. Her other assignments included that of editor-in-chief of the journal *Antibiotiki* and Soviet representative to the World Health Organization. Many of her students and co-workers could be found applying their knowledge in universities, research institutes and hospitals throughout the Soviet Union.

Task 3

For questions 61-80 match the names of some popular British or American authors (column 1) with the facts about (column 2). The first example is done for you.

0. William Shakespeare

0. D

The first one is done as an example (0).

	Authors		Facts
0	William Shakespeare	A	an American novelist, journalist, and social activist. A pioneer of commercial fiction and American magazines, he was one of the first American authors to become an international celebrity and earn a large fortune from writing. He was also an innovator in the genre that would later become known as science fiction
61	James Fenimore Cooper	B	an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and is regarded by many as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era
62	Charles Dickens	C	an English playwright, novelist, and short story writer. He was among the most popular writers of his era and reputedly the highest-paid author during the 1930s
63	Francis Scott Fitzgerald	D	an English playwright, poet, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon" (or simply "the Bard")
64	J.R.R. Tolkien	E	an American novelist, short story writer and poet best known as the author of the

			novel <i>Little Women</i> (1868) and its sequels <i>Little Men</i> (1871) and <i>Jo's Boys</i> (1886)
65	Ernest Hemingway	F	an English novelist known primarily for her six major novels, which interpret, critique and comment upon the British landed gentry at the end of the 18th century. Her plots often explore the dependence of women on marriage in the pursuit of favourable social standing and economic security
66	Jack London	G	an American novelist and journalist of the naturalist school. His novels often featured main characters who succeeded at their objectives despite a lack of a firm moral code, and literary situations that more closely resemble studies of nature than tales of choice and agency
67	W. Somerset Maugham	H	an American writer of the first half of the 19th century. His historical romances depicting frontier and Native American life from the 17th to the 19th centuries created a unique form of American literature
68	Louisa May Alcott	I	an American journalist, novelist, short-story writer, and sportsman. His economical and understated style—which he termed the iceberg theory — had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his adventurous lifestyle and his public image brought him admiration from later generations
69	Theodore Dreiser	J	an American novelist, essayist, screenwriter, and short-story writer, although he was best known for his novels depicting the flamboyance and excess of the Jazz Age —a term which he coined
70	Jane Austen	K	an English writer, poet, philologist, and academic. He was the author of the high fantasy works

0	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D										

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Writing

Time: 40 minutes

You have just seen the following advertisement in a youth magazine. Read it carefully, then write an article for the tourist guide.

We are looking for articles on the following topic:

Local Festivals in Russia

What local festival celebration in a Russian region is worth visiting both for tourists from this country and from abroad?

The best articles will be published in the tourist guide.

Include information about when and where the festival is celebrated in the place where you live, the traditions associated with the festival, the reason why it is popular with local residents, and say who you would recommend to visit the celebration.

**You should write about 150 - 200 words.
Write your answer on your answer sheet.**