

**Муниципальный этап всероссийской олимпиады школьников
по английскому языку
2021-2022 учебный год
7-8 классы**

Listening

A. Match the speakers 1A-5E with the person a-e they are talking about

- a. childhood friend
- b. brother
- c. best friend
- d. next-door neighbor
- e. boyfriend

1A	2B	3C	4D	5A

B. Circle True or False for these statements

- 6. A – Her next-door neighbour also worked with her mum. **True False**
- 7. A – Her next-door neighbour has a healthier lifestyle now. **True False**
- 8. B – He didn't see his brother after he went to university. **True False**
- 9. B – He supports the same football team as his brother. **True False**
- 10. C – She and her friend argued about a boy. **True False**
- 11. C – She is going to go to the same university as her friend. **True False**
- 12. D – He didn't have much in common with his friend when they were young. **True False**
- 13. E – She didn't like the look of her boyfriend at first. **True False**

Reading

Circle the correct answer to these questions.

The history of graffiti

The first drawings on walls appeared in caves thousands of years ago. Later the Ancient Romans and Greeks wrote their names and protest poems on buildings. Modern graffiti seems to have appeared in Philadelphia in the early 1960s, and by the late sixties it had reached New York. The new art form really took off in the 1970s, when people began writing their names, or 'tags', on

buildings all over the city. In the mid seventies it was sometimes hard to see out of a subway car window, because the trains were completely covered in spray paintings known as 'masterpieces'.

In the early days, the 'taggers' were part of street gangs who were concerned with marking their territory. They worked in groups called 'crews', and called what they did 'writing' – the term 'graffiti' was first used by *The New York Times* and the novelist Norman Mailer. Art galleries in New York began buying graffiti in the early seventies. But at the same time that it began to be regarded as an art form, John Lindsay, the then mayor of New York, declared the first war on graffiti. By the 1980s it became much harder to write on subway trains without being caught, and instead many of the more established graffiti artists began using roofs of buildings or canvases.

The debate over whether graffiti is art or vandalism is still going on. Peter Vallone, a New York city councillor, thinks that graffiti done with permission can be art, but if it is on someone else's property it becomes a crime. 'I have a message for the graffiti vandals out there,' he said recently. 'Your freedom of expression ends where my property begins.' On the other hand, Felix, a member of the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City, says that artists are reclaiming cities for the public from advertisers, and that graffiti represents freedom and makes cities more vibrant.

For decades graffiti has been a springboard to international fame for a few. Jean-Michel Basquiat began spraying on the street in the 1970s before becoming a respected artist in the '80s. The Frenchman Blek le Rat and the British artist Banksy have achieved international fame by producing complex works with stencils, often making political or humorous points. Works by Banksy have been sold for over £100,000. Graffiti is now sometimes big business.

14. Why was the seventies an important decade in the history of graffiti?

- a. That was when modern graffiti first appeared.
- b. That was when modern graffiti first became really popular.
- c. That was when graffiti first reached New York.

15. What is a 'masterpiece' in graffiti?

- a. A really high-quality piece of graffiti.
- b. A work of graffiti showing the artist's name.
- c. A full piece of graffiti, like those seen on subway trains.

16. What was the main motivation for the first taggers?

- a. Showing which streets belonged to which gangs.
- b. Creating a strong visual identity for their 'crew'.
- c. Sending coded messages to other gangs.

17. Who coined the phrase 'graffiti'?

- a. New York gangs who had a lot of Italian immigrant members.
- b. A newspaper and an author.
- c. The man who was the mayor of New York in the late seventies.

18. How did things change after the first war on graffiti?

- a. It was considered a more serious crime.
- b. Graffiti artists had to find different places to paint.
- c. New York looked a lot cleaner.

19. What does New York city councillor Peter Vallone say about graffiti?

- a. Graffiti can be good for cities as long as it is tasteful and conveys positive messages.
- b. Graffiti can be beautiful if it is done by a skilled artist.
- c. Graffiti is a crime if the artist does not have permission.

20. What do the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City say about graffiti?

- a. Involving young people in graffiti stops them getting involved with serious crime.
- b. Graffiti helps the public to own the streets and take control away from advertisers.
- c. Graffiti actually increases the value of property by making the area more attractive.

21. What is the author's final point?

- a. Graffiti has now become mainstream and can make artists a lot of money.
- b. Graffiti is not a good way to become a respected artist.
- c. Some of the most popular graffiti artists end up being exploited by the art world.

Read the texts and answer the questions. Be careful, some have more than one answer. Write A, B, C or D.

A) Air travel is a fast way of travelling both for domestic and international journeys. Some airline companies operate scheduled flights, when take-off and landing are at major airports in major cities. Because departure and arrival times are regular and guaranteed tickets can be expensive. Alternatively, there are cheap charter flights when a travel company buys all the seats on a plane and sells at a discounted price. Charter airlines and low-cost scheduled airlines often operate from more accessible local airports and fly direct to holiday resorts, particularly in peak season. You usually need to buy tickets in advance. It is also possible to buy round the world tickets where you stop off at different global destinations. There is a limit to how much luggage

passengers can carry and it takes time to check-in for flights due to security checks. Nowadays many people try to avoid taking too many flights because they are not good for the environment.

B) Sea travel can be a clean alternative to air travel. Ferries operate from one mainland destination to another, or between islands, departing and arriving at major ports. You can often take your car on ferries and there are no limits on the luggage you can carry. Journeys are long compared to flights and they can be quite expensive, especially if you sleep in a cabin overnight. You can buy tickets directly from the ferry companies or through tour operators, usually in advance. You can also take a luxury cruise, but they are generally quite expensive, all-inclusive packages.

C) Rail travel also has a low environmental impact and is a very flexible and convenient mode of transport because you can buy tickets in advance or just turn up at the station. Price varies a lot according to distance and destinations. Luggage allowance is limited on trains, but on long distance trips you can book a bed to sleep in, called a berth. There are also young person's rail passes for travelling around Europe and many countries have cheap or subsidised rail travel.

D) Road travel can be by car or by coach, but neither is very environmentally friendly. Car travel is very convenient because you can choose your own departure and arrival points and times, and take as much luggage as your vehicle can carry. The cost is generally low apart from fuel and any tolls, but travel time can be long. Alternatively, you can arrive at your destination and hire a car on arrival, but these can be expensive. Coaches, like trains, follow timetables and you need to buy tickets in advance to be sure of a seat. Journeys can be slow and arrival times are unpredictable because of traffic. However, they are cheap and convenient, with stops at both major and minor destinations.

Which type of transport:

- 22) can be quite expensive if you travel overnight?
- 23) has a low environmental impact?
- 24) has a luxury version with all-inclusive packages?
- 25) has limits on passenger luggage?
- 26) has long security checks?
- 27) has unpredictable arrival times?
- 28) is convenient because you can choose your own route?
- 29) is not environmentally friendly?
- 30) operates between mainlands or islands?
- 31) has guaranteed departure and arrival times?

Use of English

For questions 32-39, read the text below and try to think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: (0) may / might

The early history of the onion

Although the onion (0)..... not be everyone's favourite vegetable, it certainly has many uses and a very long history. It can be fried, boiled, grilled, baked or eaten raw, it adds flavour (32)..... many kinds of food, and it's an essential ingredient of dishes ranging (33)..... expensive restaurant meals to the simplest burger or hot dog.

The Chinese grew onions 5,000 years ago, and there is some evidence that the Egyptians (34)..... done so 500 years before then. In ancient times some people believed that the structure of the onion, (35)..... is formed by circles within circles, represented the idea of living forever. That is probably (36)..... it appears in so many wall painting of the time. In India 2,500 years ago, the onion was considered a medicine that was good (37)..... the stomach, heart and eyes, while in Ancient Greece athletes (38)..... sometimes eat onion to built up their strength before they (39)..... part in a race or other competition.

Work out nine types of sportsmen from the anagrams.

- 40) THETALE _____
- 41) CLSCITY _____
- 42) DRIVE _____
- 43) TOOLBARELF _____
- 44) FORLEG _____
- 45) ANTSGYM _____
- 46) DRIER _____
- 47) RISKE _____
- 48) FRUSER _____

Writing

You have a new pen friend called Alison. This is the end of Alison's last email to you:

Write back soon and tell me all about your school! I'd love to hear about your favourite subject and extra-curricular activities too.

Best wishes,

Fred

Write a reply email to Alison.

Remember the rules of email writing.

(100-120 words)

From:
To: alison@email.me
Subject: