Центр олимпиад Санкт-Петербурга

LISTENIING (6 points)

Time: 10 minutes

You will hear a guide talking about the *history of Chartwell, Winston Churchill's family* house. For questions 1-6, choose the best answer A, B or C. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 50 seconds to look at the questions.

- 1 What do we learn about Churchill's home at the beginning of the guide's speech?
 - A. Churchill's personality had an impact on his new house.
 - B. Churchill was heir to a big family house.
 - C. Churchill used his large inheritance to purchase the house.
- 2 From what the speaker says about Churchill's hobby, we learn that
 - A. Churchill decorated the house with his paintings.
 - B. the views he was inspired by were not limited to Chartwell only.
 - C. Churchill bought a lot of landscapes by French painters.
- 3 Speaking about Chartwell and its visitors, the guide says that
 - A. guests could not stay in Chartwell for the night.
 - B. the dining room was limited to a certain number of people.
 - C. there was a separate room for showing films.
- 4 What does the speaker say about Churchill's secretaries?
 - A. They worked only in the presence of Churchill.
 - B. Churchill was not in the habit of correcting their work.
 - C. They had a strong influence on the number of books he wrote.

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5 Which statement about Chartwell after World War II is NOT true?

- A. The National Trust helped Churchill make improvements to Chartwell.
- B. Chartwell was changed in accordance with Churchill's health needs.
- C. Chartwell was given to a new owner upon a special condition.

6 From what the speaker says about Chartwell's territory we learn that

- A. changing the landscape of Chartwell didn't take long.
- B. the design of Chartwell's territory was influenced by Churchill's background.
- C. Churchill liked watching the workers feed the fish in the pond.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

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READING (17 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

You are going to read an article. Seven sentences have been removed from it. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

The fashion industry is the second largest pollutant in the world, but there are ways to reduce the impact your wardrobe has on the climate. "For years I was obsessed with buying clothes," says Snezhina Pikova. "I would buy 10 pairs of very cheap jeans just for the sake of having more diversity in my wardrobe for a low price, even though I ended up wearing only two or three of them." When it comes to resisting the attraction of fashion, Pikova faces a tougher challenge than most. As a copywriter for a company in the fashion industry, she's surrounded by people keen on fashion. 1 _____ But conversations about the climate crisis made Pikova, who lives in Sofia, Bulgaria, consider the impact that the industry and her own shopping habits were having.

The fashion industry accounts for about 10% of global carbon emissions and nearly 20% of wastewater. Clothing in general has complex supply chains, which makes it difficult to account for all of the pollution caused by producing a pair of trousers or a new coat. 2 _____ While most goods suffer from similar issues, what makes the fashion industry particularly problematic is the fast pace of change it not only undergoes, but also encourages. With each passing season, consumers are pushed into buying the latest items to keep up with trends.

It's hard to visualise everything that goes into producing garments, but let's take denim as an example. The UN estimates that a single pair of jeans requires a kilogram of cotton, and producing this kilo requires about 7,500–10,000 litres of water. It's not cotton, but the synthetic polymer, polyester, that is the most common fabric used in clothing. Globally, 65% of the clothing that we wear is polymer-based. 3 _____ Part of the problem stems from its convenience – polyester is easy to clean and durable in addition to being lightweight and inexpensive. But a shirt made from polyester has double the negative impact on the environment compared to one made from cotton.

4 _____ Growing organic cotton may be better for the farmworkers who would otherwise be exposed to extremely high levels of pesticides, but the problem of using too much water remains.

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A great deal of innovation is going into inventing lower-impact fabrics. Biocouture, or fashion made from more eco-friendly materials, is increasingly big business. 5 _____ Others are searching for materials that biodegrade more easily once thrown away.

A simple way to reduce our footprint from shopping is to only purchase what we really want and intend to keep. According to the World Bank, 40% of clothing purchased in many countries is never used. Pikova has tried to move away from fast-fashion culture herself by learning to appreciate what she already has rather than reach for what she could have. 6 _____ To help, Pikova resists going to places where she feels pressure to buy. She also periodically swaps clothes with her friends, which not only allows them to refresh their own wardrobes but also helps them feel closer to each other. 7 ____ "People are so careful with their clothes, like to not have any scratches on them or holes or whatever. But then when you think about it, that's part of the clothes. You remember that one time when you went to a festival, where you ripped your shirt or something like that, and it's a nice memory," says Pikova.

We can all make a difference by being more thoughtful as consumers.

- A. Still, it's important to recognise the efforts that some brands, including fashion industry leaders, are making to better address environmental issues such as pollution and water shortages.
- B. But detaching herself from a fashion-obsessed mindset hasn't been easy.
- C. And she has also learned to accept small imperfections on her clothes, rather than seeing these as an excuse to buy more.
- D. From waterproof jackets to delicate scarves, it's extremely hard to get away from the stuff.
- E. Some companies are looking to use waste from vegetables, fruit, and other natural materials to create their textiles.
- F. However, natural materials aren't necessarily sustainable either, especially if they require huge volumes of water, dye, and transportation.
- G. Then there is how the clothing is transported and disposed of when the consumer no longer wants it anymore.
- H. And, until now, it's been easy for her to go along with the tide.

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Task 2

For questions 8-17, choose from the list A-L the description which best fits a famous person from British history. There are two extra letters which you do not need to use.

8 Queen Elizabeth II
9 Admiral Nelson
10 Duke of Wellington
11 William the Conqueror
12 Sir Christopher Wren
13 Queen Victoria
14 Princess Diana
15 Margaret Thatcher
16 Emperor Hadrian
17 Winston Churchill

- A. This person was the longest-serving British prime minister of the 20th century. "The Iron Lady" was tough and decisive. The country was set on a rightward economic course taxes and inflation were lowered and government spending was cut greatly.
- B. At the Yalta Conference in early 1945, this person worked with his partners to make important decisions regarding the future progress of the war and the postwar world. The "Big Three" agreed to establish a new global organisation the United Nations. This person won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953.
- C. In 1594 this person joined a group of fellow English Catholics, led by Robert Catesby, in a plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament in order to kill King James I and his Government. The person was responsible for lighting the fuse to the barrels of gunpowder which they had hidden under the building.
- D. This person was a patroness of a number of charities, working with the homeless, youth, drug addicts and the elderly. She was renowned for her style and was closely associated with the fashion world. Her tragic death occurred in Paris, France, following a car accident.

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- E. This person presided over a time of industrial expansion, educational advances, the abolition of slavery, and workers' welfare. Britain became the most powerful country in the world with the largest empire that had ever existed, ruling a quarter of the world's population. Factories and machines were built and new towns grew, changing the landscape and the way people lived and worked.
- F. This person is known for many building projects, including a famous wall across Britain to keep out the barbarians. This spectacular UNESCO World Heritage Site stretches for 73 miles all across Northern England. It's the largest Roman archaeological feature in Britain and it bears the name of its designer.
- G. This person's defeat of King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings marked the beginning of a new era in British history. He was crowned the first Norman king of England, and the Anglo-Saxon phase of English history came to an end. French became the language of the king's court and gradually blended with the Anglo-Saxon language to give birth to modern English.
- H. This person is considered to have been one of the greatest British generals in history. Most famous for his victory over Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815, he was also Home Secretary, Foreign Secretary, Leader of the House of Lords three times, and Prime Minister twice. In addition to the many honours that he received, rubber boots used in rainy weather are named after him.
- I. This person was famous for his participation in the Napoleonic Wars, most notably in the Battle of Trafalgar, where he lost his life. He is honoured by the Column, a London landmark, which stands in Trafalgar Square.
- J. Known as the "The Lady with the Lamp", this person was the remarkable founder of modern nursing. Born into a wealthy family, she went against what was expected of her and dedicated her life to a profession that was seen at the time as less than respectable. During the Crimean War, she improved the unsanitary conditions of the military hospital in which she worked. After the war, she set up the first nursing school in the world.
- K. In 1945 this person joined the women's Auxiliary Territorial Service and trained as a truck driver and mechanic. She has visited more than 115 countries, but she doesn't even own a passport. Since all British passports are officially issued in her name, she technically doesn't need one. She invented a new breed of dog when her favourite corgi mated with her sister's dachshund, creating the "dorgi".
- L. This person was an English scientist and mathematician and one of Britain's most distinguished architects, best known for designing many London churches, including St Paul's

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Cathedral. He lived in interesting times, seeing the English Civil War, the Restoration, and the Great Fire of London. He was the face of London's rebuilding after the fire, and many of his structures in the city remain standing.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

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USE OF ENGLISH (33 points)

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

Read the text. For questions 1-8 use the word given in capitals to form a word which fits in the gap. There is an example at the beginning.

To mark British Science Week, the Queen took part in a	
virtual event with a focus on space	0) EXPLORE
0 <u>EXPLORATION</u> . The online discussion between scientists, 1 and schoolchildren demonstrated a new way to	1) EDUCATE
promote studying science during the pandemic.	
The presenter, Dr Aderin-Pocock, said that astronaut	
Gagarin was quite an 2 for her getting into space science.	2) INSPIRE
She said to the monarch, "I believe, ma'am, that you met him. What	
was he like?"	
"Russian," the Queen said. "He didn't speak English. But he	
was 3," she added.	3) FASCINATE
Dr Aderin-Pocock continued, "Yes, yes. I feel great respect	
for the 4 of such people."	4) BRAVE
"Yes, he was 5," the Queen said.	5) COURAGE
Her Majesty also spoke to Professor Smith about the	o) Coolvice
discovery of pieces of a meteorite in Gloucestershire. The Professor	
described how the pieces are 6 being curated by the	6) CURRENT
Natural History Museum.	
Before the call ended, children from Thomas Jones School	
demonstrated their 'rocket mice' experiment to Her Majesty, sharing	
what they had learned with 7 The Queen remarked,	7) CONFIDENT
"You are definitely future scientists. I'll look forward to meeting	
you at my palace in 20 years' time and I hope you'll surprise me	
again."	
For Dr Aderin-Pocock it was such an honour to speak to the	
Queen. It is one thing to visit Buckingham Palace but quite another	
to have a Zoom call with Her Majesty. She said, "It's	
8 !"	8) BELIEVE

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Task 2

Complete each sentence containing an idiom or a proverb with ONE word. The pictures on the right will help you. There is an example at the beginning.

Example:	
(0) The brothers look so much alike that no one canapart.	them
Example: 0 t e l l	
Write only the missing word on the answer sheet.	
9. All my problems seem to come at the same time: I've broken my phone, got an F on my test and lost my keys. It's true what they say: it never rains but it	
10. We became friends so quickly. We often have the same ideas and understand each other perfectly. We've always been on the same	y
11. He studied extremely hard at first, but, after a couple of years, he	
ran out of and lost interest in his studies.	
12. John's message is so confusing. I can't make head nor	
of it! Have a look at it, will you? Maybe you'll be able to understand.	
13. It's difficult to keep of all the new discoveries	
in information technology.	
14. I'd love to come, but I'm completely under at school at the moment.	

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15. Living in France and working in Switzerland gives them the best	
of both: Swiss salaries and a French lifestyle.	
16. The boy was caught cheating in an examination and had to face the	
Task 3 Think of one word only which can be used appropriately in an example at the beginning.	all three sentences. There is
Example: (0) It's late now. Go to bed. Tomorrow you'll need a clear successfully. He has been the of the family business since it was for I believe we should back now, before it gets too dark a	ounded.
Example: O H E A D	
17. People with symmetrical are considered to be most be Everyone difficulties in life, but overcoming them ma	ikes you stronger.
A triangular pyramid has a triangular base and four if	you count the bottom.
18. Can you tell me what your remarks? L'm deenly sorry. I didn't to hurt your feelings	
I'm deeply sorry. I didn't to hurt your feelings. Don't be! Leave the waitress a large tip.	
19. You can always rely on me. I'll you up even if you fail Julia was lying flat on her on the sofa. I took some faulty goods to the shop.	

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20. An eagle can in the air for almost a minute before diving onto its prey.
They used to out with each other when they were kids, but then they drifted apart.
I remember trying to skateboard for the first time. This felt a little awkward at first, but I
eventually got the of it.
21. Let's make a You wash the bike, and I'll let you ride it. Ok?
I've never had to with such complaints before.
Unfortunately, I don't know a great about economics.
22. They took a leisurely walk along the river
The idea to create a blood in 1987 has saved many lives.
I'm afraid that you won't be able to send the package. Post offices are closed today because it's a holiday.
23. I'd like to talk with him, but what's the? He never listens to me or does what I say.
Do you see this on the map?
She makes a of always wearing fashionable clothes.
24. Do you me asking you a couple of personal questions?
your manners! Don't speak with your mouth full.
Have a nice trip! Bear in that there are few petrol stations in the more remote areas.
Task 4
For questions 25-33, read the text below and write one word that best fits each gap. There
is an example at the beginning.
0What are the world's favourite words? It's a great question, but no one can answer it.
Everyone has an opinion. 25 we turn to great authors for inspiration, J.R.R. Tolkien and
Edgar Allen Poe both named cellar door as the most beautiful word combination in English, while
Joseph Conrad was obsessed 26 impenetrable.
We can tell an author's favourite pet words quite easily by the frequency with 27
they use them. However, finding the public's most popular words presents a different challenge.

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The kind of people who write in to the BBC and Merriam-Webster tend to be 'vocabularians', or, in
other words, people who make 28 new words or who are hardcore dictionary devotees.
Babbel Language School is a place 29 different linguistic competitions take place
every year. Recently people were invited to make a short video about their favourite foreign word.
Looking at entries into the "My Favourite Word" competition, linguists have found some
interesting trends and patterns. Many words were seemingly chosen because they're fun or lexically
appealing: papagei ("parrot" in German), porridge, ludicrous, twinkle, flip-flop, pompon (French for
"pompom") and ananas ("pineapple" in various languages). This trend should come 30
no surprise: when you learn a foreign language you often appreciate its specific features more 31
a native speaker would. There 32 also a great many videos to do with love
and happiness: English words included happy, heart, together, and peace. Naturally, a cat video
was made for the word cute.
However, we 33 take into account that such a competition held among native
speakers who choose their favourite word in their own language would give very different results.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

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WRITING (10 points)

Time: 40 minutes

A study commissioned by the Generation Z Centre found that teenagers spend too much time in front of screens. The Centre specialists find the trend worrisome and are looking for the ways to encourage teenagers to reduce their screen time.

Write a proposal for the Centre in which you make at least two specific suggestions as to how to engage teenagers in different activities. Your proposal should also explain why you think your suggestions will improve the situation.

Write your proposal in 160-220 words in an appropriate style.

Remember the rules of writing a proposal (a title, subtitles, an introduction, a main body and a conclusion).

Transfer your proposal to the answer sheet