

Межрегиональная предметная олимпиада КФУ
Профиль «Иностранный язык (английский язык)»
Заключительный этап
2022-2023 учебный год
11 класс

PART 1. READING COMPREHENSION

Maximum: 21 points. 1 point for each correct answer

Task 1. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate word from the box. Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| THE THREE PILLARS | CUSTOMS DUTIES | DIRECTIVES |
| NATIONAL | CITIZENSHIP | QUOTAS |
| TREATIES | TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION | SOVEREIGNTY |
| ACCESSION | OBLIGATION | MEMBER STATES |
| SINGLE ETERNAL MARKET | COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF | PROVISIONS |
| MEASURES | NON-MEMBER STATES | ECONOMIC INTEGRATION |
| FRONTIERS | HUMAN RIGHTS | SUPREMACY |

The European Union (EU) was created in 1992 by the (1), generally called the Maastricht Treaty. The EU consists of three different Communities: the ECSC (European Coal and Steel Community), the European Community (the EC, formerly known as the European Economic Community Treaty, or the EEC treaty - also known as the Treaty of Rome), and EURATOM (European Atomic Energy Community Treaty). The EU has what are referred to as (2) ‘.....’:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | THE EUROPEAN UNION | |
| COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY | ECSC EC EURATOM | JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS POLICY |

Put simply, the original aim of the Community was (3): to create a common market, later defined as a (4), in which there could be free movement of goods, persons, services and capital. This was to be achieved by the creation of a free trade area, where (5) agreed to remove all (6) (import taxes) and (7) (restrictions on the amount of goods imported across Member States' (8), or borders) between themselves, and a customs union, in which all members agreed to impose on goods coming into the area from (9) a common level of duty (the (10)

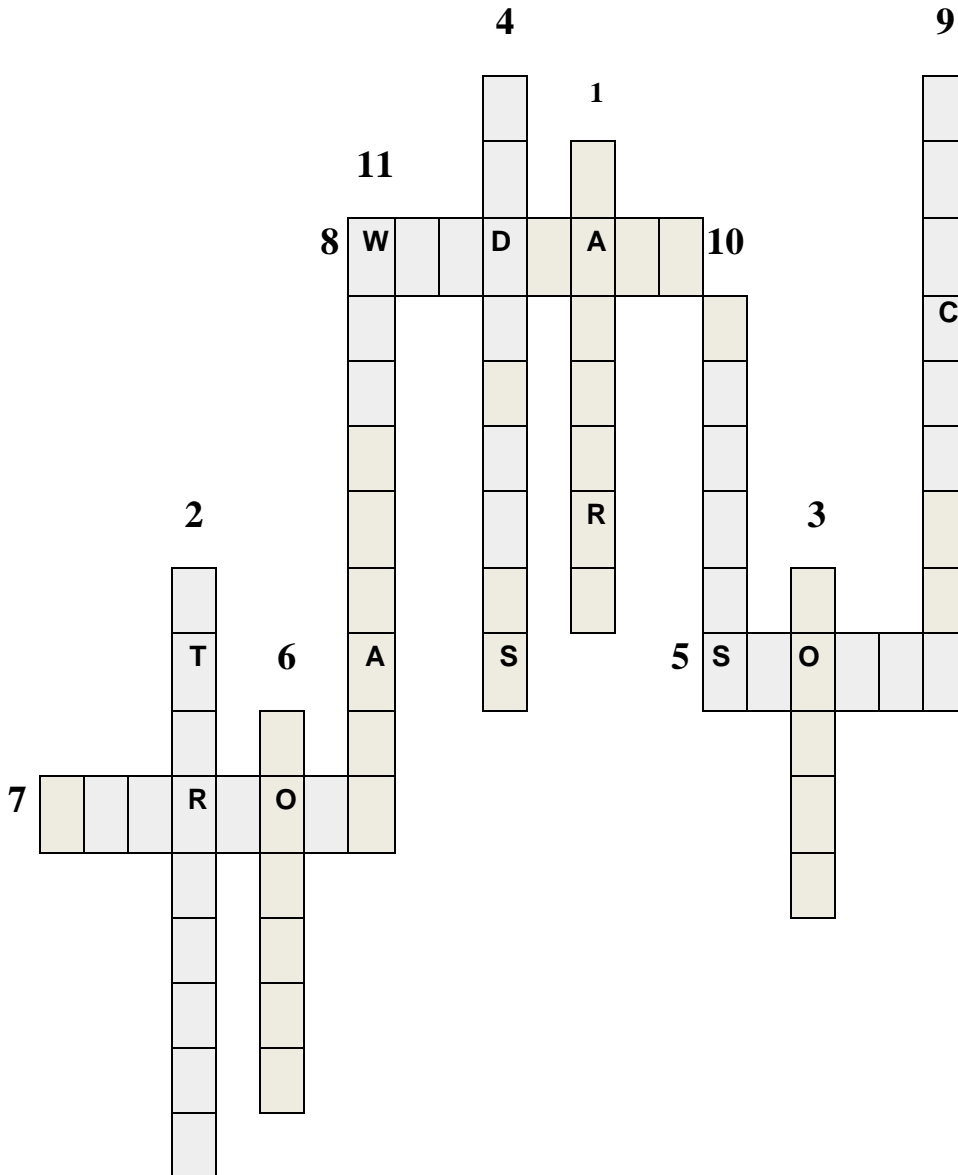
The three sources of EU law are the (11) (EC, TEU, etc.), secondary legislation enacted by the EC (such as regulations and (12)), and general principles, including fundamental (13), subsidiarity, and (14) of the EU for every (15) of a Member State.

The EC Treaty is directly applicable in every Member State. (16) (membership of) the Community limits the power of national governments and affects national (17) - the power to govern. Community law has (18) over, that is, overrides, national law. This supremacy was established in the case of *Costa v ENEL* (Case 6/64) ECR 545. The Single European Act 1986 made (19) (legal conditions) creating an (20) on the Community to take the necessary (21) to achieve the Internal Market.

PART 2.USE OF ENGLISH

Maximum: 44 points.1 point for each correct answer

Task 1. Read the clues and complete the UK WILDLIFE CROSSWORD. Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet, for example, LYNX.



- 1) These animals are one of the UK's most recognized and popular mammals and are living symbols of the British countryside. They are short and stout. They tend to live in groups in underground setts that can extend well over 50 metres long. Its sense of smell is a particularly important sense as it plays a vital role in communication.
- 2) The majority of these birds are resident birds, however some are migratory. They have glossy black feathers with iridescent markings that shine blue and green in the

sunlight. They are one of the most common garden birds and are sociable, they are likely to be seen in a group seeking for food.

- 3) It was a common sight across Britain before disappearing 8000 years ago. Humans hunted them for meat and skins, their huge antlers were used as tools such as pick axes. They feed on vegetation.
- 4) They belong to the family of beetles. In the UK there are 46 species. They have lots of colour forms, from orange ones to black ones with red spots.
- 5) They have a long thin body with a tail that ends in a bushy black tip. They are fast and furious. The species is small, typically just 30-40 cm. They are not afraid to take on prey more than five times its size. Their favourite prey is rabbits. In Ireland they are called weasels.
- 6) They are often considered British winter icons and they are national birds. Their songs are heard all year round. Their territorial behaviour is triggered by their red breast.
- 7) The UK is home to two species of this bird: the tree one and the house one. They have stout bodies, rounded wings and broad heads with deep, conical bills adapted for seed-eating.
- 8) They used to be found throughout mainland Britain but due to being hunted to extinction, now they are the UK's rarest native mammals. Their fur is grey/brown in colour with creamy underparts and dark stripes. Like all felines they are obligate carnivores.
- 9) Both sexes are predominantly grey in colour, yet can be distinguished by the colour of their caps. They are avid eaters of mistletoe berries. This favoured food has led to the spread of mistletoe throughout the UK. It is understood that these birds often see off other birds at the feeder with their aggressive manner.
- 10) These birds are famous for being the imposing, all-black bird that guards the Tower of London. They also live in dense woodland, cliffs and coastal areas and farmland. Despite their size they are remarkably agile. Their call is a very deep croaking.
- 11) These animals are the ancestors of the domestic pig. They possess sharp tusks which will grow progressively from two years of age. They were once native to Great Britain but then they disappeared. Now they have re-emerged.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the eponymous terms. The explanations who or what the words are named are given. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. 1 point for each correct answer

12. Her clothes were shabby and her knit had been darned at the elbows. (noun, sing; This thing was invented by James Thomas Brudenell. The English cavalry officer spent his inherited wealth on making his regiment the best dressed in

the service. The garment was first worn during the Crimean war as a protection against cold winters).

13. The magician the audience with his tricks. (verb, Past; the word comes from the last name of 18 century German physician, who believed that all people and objects are pulled together by a strong magnetic force).
14. The host's colour commentary tends to be bit very much to the point. (adj, the word is derived from a region of ancient Greece, the capital of which was the city Sparta. The inhabitants of Sparta were famous for their warfare but also for the economy of their speech.)
15. I have to order so many things. I've run out of shampoo, soap and (noun, a brand name for a variety of paper-based products such as facial tissue, paper towels and diapers).
16. The Fashion Exhibition had some Victorian on display. (noun, pl., bifurcated garment that were worn under dresses in the 19th century. They soon became a symbol of women's rights because a US feminist reformer wore drawers long enough to stick out from under her dress).

Task 3. Complete the table either with everyday nouns of Germanic origin or with the corresponding adjectives of Latin or other origin. Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. 1 point for each correct answer

| <i>GERMANIC ORIGIN</i> | <i>LATIN ORIGIN</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| MOON | LUNAR |
| LANGUAGE | 17. |
| LAW | LEGAL |
| NIGHT | 18. |
| COAL | 19. |
| 20. | CARDIAC |
| VILLAGE | 21. |
| COASTAL SEA | 22. |
| CITY | URBAN |
| EARTH | 23. |
| BROTHER | FRATERNAL |
| 24. | MARINE |
| BRAIN | 25. |
| 26. | EQUESTRIAN |
| 27. | GUSTATORY |
| TOUCH | 28. |

Task 4. Translate the following geographical names from Russian into English. Write your answers in CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. 1 point for each correct answer

29. Северо-Шотландское нагорье
30. Кавказ
31. Северно-Ледовитый океан
32. Гаага
33. Мраморное море
34. Среднесибирское плоскогорье

Task 5. Match each person/institution/place/food/thing in the left-hand column below with an appropriate phrasal verb in the right-hand column. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet. 1 point for each correct answer

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 35) a hooligan | A) rips you off |
| 36) an employer | B) takes up |
| 37) a restaurant | C) sinks in |
| 38) a document | D) lays off |
| 39) a meeting | E) sets (up)on |
| 40) a battery | F) look into |
| 41) the news | G) goes off |
| 42) painkillers | H) sets out |
| 43) the police | I) wear off |
| 44) milk | J) runs down |

PART 3. WRITING

Maximum: 35 points (for both tasks)

3.1 Maximum: 20 points.

3.2 Maximum: 15 points.

3.1 Maximum: 20 points.

Describe a winter/summer/spring/autumn forest. Your descriptive passage must have a title, an introduction and a conclusion. Use one metaphor, one simile, one idiom and two phrasal verbs. Remember to underline them or otherwise they will not be counted. Describe the feelings and emotions a person might have being in this winter/summer/spring/autumn forest. Write 150-200 words.

3.2 Maximum: 15 points. Write a thank-you letter. Thank the behind-the-scenes staff at your school, who keep it clean or running smoothly or who provides school students with food, or who provides security. Use 2 idioms and 2 phrasal verbs in your letter. Remember to underline them or otherwise they will not be counted. Write 150-200 words.