

**Всероссийская олимпиада школьников**

**Английский язык**

**Муниципальный этап 2017-2018 уч. г.**

**Комплект заданий для учащихся 9-11 классов**

**LISTENING**

**Task 1** You will hear two professional photographers, Alan and Maggie, talking about various aspects of their work. Decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers or whether the speakers both express the opinion.

Write **A** for Alan,

**M** for Maggie,

Or **B** for Both.

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- 1 Studio photography is more predictable than landscape photography.
  - 2 Careful preparation can make people look unnatural in photographs.
  - 3 Photographers have to be good communicators.
  - 4 Not having a formal training can be an advantage.
  - 5 I welcome criticism of my photographs.
  - 6 Digital technology has had a negative impact on photography.

**Task 2** You are going to hear a radio programme on the subject of allergies. Listen to the recording and for questions 7-12 choose the best answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. You will listen to the text twice.

**7. Which of these explanations for the possible increase in allergies does the programme presenter mention in her introduction?**

- A) People are exposed to more pollen and other substances causing allergies than in the past.
- B) People's resistance to substances which cause allergies is lower than in the past.
- C) New allergy-causing substances are being released in the atmosphere.

**8. Which of these questions does the first caller, Tim, want to know the answer to?**

- A) What is the cause of his allergy?
- B) Why is he allergic to grass and pollen?
- C) Will he ever be free of the allergy?

**9. According to the doctor,**

- A) allergies are mostly like to affect the very young.
- B) allergies often start between the ages of thirteen and twenty.
- C) allergies can start at any age.

**10. Arabella, the caller from Amsterdam,**

- A) thinks she may have passed on her allergy to her children.
- B) asks how she can minimize the risk of her children having allergies.
- C) wants to know if her allergy can be inherited.

**11. According to the doctor, if one parent has a particular allergy, that child**

- A) has no higher risk than any other child of developing that allergy.
- B) could develop a different allergy.
- C) is at a slightly higher risk of developing an allergy than any other child.

**12. According to the doctor, some people believe that the main reason more young children are suffering from asthma is because**

- A) modern buildings are centrally heated or air-conditioned.
- B) of toxic emissions from cars and other vehicles.
- C) they spend too much time in hygienic environments.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

## READING

Time: 60 minutes

**Task 1** You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A-F the one which fits each gap (1-6). Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### Two Journalists and the Butterflies of Britain

*Independent journalist Michael McCarthy reports on a new book about butterflies which has made a remarkable impression on him.*

It's not often that you're brought up with a start, right at the beginning of a book, but here's an insight from the first page of a new volume on butterflies which did that for me. "For most of us", writes the author, "butterflies are bound up with childhood."

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That was certainly the case with me, in a hot August long ago, when I was seven and my brother was nine, and we had been sent to live with my aunt as mother was ill and my father was abroad.

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Every morning when I was let out to play I would run up to it and gaze up at these dazzling creatures and long for them, and perhaps because of the time in my life when they appeared, something in me has longed for them ever since.

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Early last year, Patrick, now a feature writer on a well-known daily paper, decided to bring his own enthusiasm to a climax by seeing every species of British butterfly in a single summer, and his book, *The Butterfly Isles*, is the narrative of this undertaking.

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We were aware of each other's activities, but we never actually met, although we saw several species in exactly the same place. Reading his book I realized how close our paths came crossing: I saw the large blue, for example, at Green Down in Somerset on 15 June, and he saw it at Green Down on 16 June; and saw the Lulworth skipper at Lulworth Cove in Dorset on 23 July and, once again, he saw it in the same place the following day.

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His account of all these is beautifully written and enormously entertaining, full of curious pieces of butterfly lore; I for one certainly did not know that you can tell the sex of a small tortoiseshell by tossing a stick gently in its general direction – if it's a male, it will rise up to attack the stick. (Patrick calls it “the playful dog of the butterfly world.”)

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For this, the influence of his father, an ecologist, is responsible: the enthusiasm he inspired in his son proves stronger than mere fashion or peer-group pressure. But it becomes clear as the story unfolds that he gave Patrick much more than just his passion for butterflies; ultimately, the book is about that: it is a splendid and accomplished account of all of Britain's butterflies, but it touches something deeper as it is a tribute from a son to his father, thanking him from the heart for a very special childhood.

**A.** And here's an extraordinary thing. At the same time as Patrick was doing it, so was I. The chances of two journalists deciding, simultaneously but entirely independently, to pursue every British butterfly in a single summer must be infinitesimally small, but that's what happened: I wrote a series for this newspaper about my own search, and we invited readers to join in what we called 'The Great British Butterfly Hunt'.

- B.** In the front garden two doors away was a buddleia bush, and that August it was crawling with the bright quartet of late summer British butterflies – the red admiral, the small tortoiseshell, the peacock and the painted lady; glittering in their colours.
- C.** But it is a more personal aspect of his search which give depth to the book, such as his personal struggle between wanting to be Cool and wanting to pursue butterflies, which he worries is extremely Uncool, certainly for some of his generation. Eventually the butterfly-desire wins out, even to the extent of bringing himself to use binoculars and risk the ultimate horror of Looking Like A Nerd.
- D.** The new book's author, Patrick Barkham, encountered his butterflies at a similar time in his life but his attraction to them was founded not in the absence of parents but in their presence: he inherited his father's love for them. Maybe "inherited" is the wrong word, as it was not something passed on in the genes, but rather his father's enthusiasm, companionship and friendship for his small son, who accompanied him on butterflying expeditions.
- E.** I felt the shock of recognition in reading that, and even more in the sentence that followed: "Many of our earliest and most vivid memories of a garden, a park or flower will feature a butterfly, and perhaps, our little hand trying to close around it."
- F.** We eventually met not long ago and laughed about it ("it feels like we spent last summer in a parallel world," he said) and as you might imagine, I was fascinated by his account in *The Butterfly Isle*. He did better than I did, for although we both managed to see in one summer all 58 species which breed regularly in Great Britain, he went over to Ulster to see the one which makes the total 59 for the United Kingdom as a whole.

**Task 2** Here is a part of the text about innovation in business. Read the text and complete the summary using the words in the box below. There are three extra words, which you should not use.

*Success, for many companies, depends on their ability to innovate, to create new products and services. Ask anyone which business sectors are the most creative, and the music industry will come fairly high up the list, but creativity is also the lifeblood of others, less obvious field: the pharmaceutical industry, for instance, relies almost entirely on ideas and inventions that can be developed into new drugs. Just like land, buildings or machinery, ideas can be a valuable asset to a business, but while the former are tangible assets, with a physical existence, ideas are intangible, with no physical manifestation. Once an idea has been developed, whether into a new medical treatment or a new brand of clothing, it becomes intellectual property, and can be legally owned. It is then protected against competitors benefiting by imitating the new product without having had to fund its development.*

Innovation is **7** ..... for businesses in many sectors, from the most obviously **8** ....., such as the music industry, to ones that are less self-evidently so, like the pharmaceutical industry. Like **9**..... assets, new ideas may be very valuable, and so, like those, they need to be treated as **10** ..... to the business. They therefore require legal **11**.....to prevent competitors from benefiting from the company's **12**..... .

**A** intellectual      **B** belonging    **C** developing    **D** creative    **E** intangible

**F** essential    **G** protection    **H** tangible    **I** investment

**Task 3** You are going to read a part of the text about the history of Greenland. Read the questions after the text and decide if they are true, false or the information is not given.

The ancestors of the Inuit people of Greenland are thought to have lived in Siberia – the vast eastern region of modern Russia - until 7000 or 8000 years ago. There is evidence that they then travelled by boat into Alaska, settling in the northerly part of North America. From there, some migrated to Greenland around 5000 years ago, and evidence has been found of their existence around the northern tip of the island.

**13.** The Inuit people are probably descended from inhabitants of Siberia.

**A** True **B** False **C** Not given

**14.** The Inuit people's ancestors migrated to North America about 5000 years ago.

**A** True **B** False **C** Not given

**15.** The north of Greenland was the most attractive area of the island for earliest settlers.

**A** True **B** False **C** Not given

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

## USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 40 minutes

**Task 1** For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

### Oaksey Wood

Even in a part of the country renowned for (0) *its* beautiful woodland, Oaksey Wood stands out, and is in fact one of (1) ..... largest areas of forest in the entire country. The wood itself is a rich habitat, including a number (2) ..... plants rarely found in this part of the world, (3) ..... well as thriving population of animal life. Deer are common sight in the early morning, and a lucky few may also glimpse a red squirrel. (4) ..... of the wood's older residents include an ancient oak tree, believed to (5) ..... up to 800 years old, along with a handful of other trees over 200 years old. More recently, a local group of green activists, (6) ..... successfully resisted plans to create a golf course on part of the land, now (7) ..... as forest wardens, looking (8) ..... the woodland as their ancestors once did. Oaksey has an excellent network of footpaths, and visitors are always welcome.



**Task 2 For questions 9 – 15, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**Blogging with mother**

Whether you're a (0) ....*blogger*... like me, or if **BLOG**  
you just enjoy reading them, you'll know blogs  
are a perfect way to spend a spare moment. To  
my (9) ....., though, I found out **AMAZE**  
that they can actually make a (10) ..... **DIFFER**  
to health.

A new study indicates that mothers should, in  
(11) ..... **ADD**  
to visiting the gym, eating fresh vegetables and  
all those other good things they do, get blogging.

US-based (12) ..... **SCIENCE**  
studied 250 young mothers and discovered that  
their (13) ..... in blogs and **PARTICIPATE**  
blogging

(14) ..... had a positive mental and **ACT**  
physical impact, mainly because of the amount  
of extra support they gained from the online  
community of mothers they met. Researchers  
emphasized that it was almost (15) ..... **POSSIBLE**  
to eliminate all the stresses that mothers  
experience, but the knowledge that can help and  
advice is out there if needed can help a new  
mother to feel less isolated and therefore less  
stressed and less likely to fall ill.

**Task 3 Match the scientist from the left part with his/her invention or development from the write one.**

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>16 Isaac Newton</b>             | <b>A</b> a Scottish chemist and the <i>inventor</i> of waterproof fabric;   |
| <b>17 Lord Kelvin</b>              | <b>B</b> Made X-ray images of DNA, that led to the discovery of its structure;                                      |
| <b>18 George William Manby</b>     | <b>C</b> A Scottish-born US inventor who patented the first telephone;  |
| <b>19 Charles Macintosh</b>        | <b>D</b> Discovered how gravity works, how the colours of the rainbow are formed, proposed the Laws of Motion;      |
| <b>20 William Henry Fox Talbot</b> | <b>E</b> a self-educated English carpenter and clockmaker who invented a marine chronometer;                        |
| <b>21 Alexander Graham Bell</b>    | <b>F</b> Designed an apparatus for saving life from shipwrecks and also the first modern form of fire extinguisher; |
| <b>22 Tim Berners-Lee</b>          | <b>G</b> The Scottish physicist and engineer who calculated the lowest possible temperature in the Universe;        |
| <b>23 Rosalind Franklin</b>        | <b>H</b> British computer scientist, developed the idea of the World Wide Web;                                      |
| <b>24 John Harrison</b>            | <b>I</b> an English member of parliament, scientist, inventor and a pioneer of photography;                         |
| <b>25 A. D. Gardner</b>            | <b>J</b> was a member of the team of Oxford University scientists who developed penicillin;                         |
| <b>26 Michael A. Epstein</b>       | <b>K</b> Chemist and physicist who invented the electric motor  |
| <b>27 Stephen Hawking</b>          | <b>L</b> Developed the theory of evolution by natural selection;  |
| <b>28 Robert Hook</b>              | <b>M</b> one of the discoverers of the Epstein-Barr virus   |
| <b>29 Michael Faraday</b>          | <b>N</b> Invented the compound microscope, which allowed him to look at very small objects;                         |
| <b>30 Charles Darwin</b>           | <b>O</b> An English expert in black holes   |

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

## **WRITING**

**Time: 40 minutes**

Write an essay:

**Outline the various differences between studying a language and studying mathematics. In what ways may they in fact be similar?**

Write **180 -200 words**.

**Remember to**

- make an introduction,
- give examples of differences,
- give examples of similarities,
- make a conclusion.

**Transfer your work to the answer sheet!**