



ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ 2017/18 гг.  
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК  
9-11 КЛАСС  
**USE OF ENGLISH**  
**Time: 35 minutes**

**Task 1.** Read the text about the outstanding Russian physicist Pyotr Kapitsa. For questions 1-12 fill in the gaps choosing **A, B, C** or **D** which best fits each space

**Pyotr Kapitsa**

*Errors are many, truth is unique* (Pyotr Kapitsa)

Pyotr Kapitsa is a leading Soviet physicist jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics 1978. Known for his notable contributions to knowledge of atomic structures and understanding of strong magnetic fields at extremely low temperatures, he also conducted a series of experiments to study liquid helium, leading to the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of its superfluidity.

Pyotr Kapitsa was born in Kronstadt, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (19 miles) west of Leningrad (Saint Petersburg), on the 9<sup>th</sup> July 1894. His father Leonid Petrovich Kapitsa was a military engineer, and his mother Olga Ieronimovna (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Stebnitskaia worked in high education and folklore research.

Kapitsa's scientific career began at the Electromechanics Department of the Petrograd Polytechnical Institute. His studies were interrupted when the World War I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and the young man worked as an ambulance driver for two years on the Polish front. Returning to his studies he graduated from the Petrograd Polytechnical Institute in 1918.

In 1921 Pyotr Kapitsa came to the Cavendish Laboratory, the Department of Physics at the University of (5) \_\_\_\_\_, to work with the famous British physicist Ernest Rutherford whom he managed (6) \_\_\_\_\_ to accept him as a graduate student. "You have about 30 people. If you accept me, it would be a 3 percent margin of error, which you allow for in your experiments. Just think of me as our margin of error," Pyotr Kapitsa said.

He spent over a decade working in the Cavendish Laboratory, where he (7) \_\_\_\_\_ on experiments in nuclear physics and constructed a microradiometer. Rutherford particularly favoured the young scientist. Kapitsa essentially became the father of experimental physics – a field of science which later impressed the world with its giant colliders and super-powerful lasers.

Returning to Moscow in 1934 the physicist organized the Institute for Physical Problems at which he (8) \_\_\_\_\_ his research on strong magnetic fields, low temperature physics and cryogenics. Among other (9) \_\_\_\_\_, Pyotr Kapitsa discovered in 1937 that (10) \_\_\_\_\_ temperatures liquid helium flows without resistance. The phenomenon became known as superfluidity.

Late in the 1940s Kapitsa turned his attention to a totally new (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of physical problems. He invented high power microwave generators and studied high pressure plasma.



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Pyotr Kapitsa was an active participant of the Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, an international organization that (12) \_\_\_\_\_ together scholars and public figures to work toward the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and of war.

1. **A** invention      **B** creation      **C** discovery      **D** production
2. **A** 10 kilometers   **B** 20 kilometers   **C** 30 kilometers   **D** 40 kilometers
3. **A** former      **B** nee      **C** before      **D** used to be
4. **A** broke      **B** broke out      **C** broke through      **D** broke down
5. **A** Cambridge      **B** Cardiff      **C** London      **D** Edinburgh
6. **A** persuade      **B** to persuade      **C** persuading      **D** in persuasion
7. **A** focused      **B** persisted      **C** made      **D** foregrounded
8. **A** continued      **B** could have continued      **C** stopped      **D** was conducted
9. **A** phenomenon      **B** phenomenons      **C** phenomena      **D** phenomeni
10. **A** on very high      **B** on very low      **C** in very low      **D** at very low
11. **A** store      **B** stock      **C** row      **D** range
12. **A** have brought      **B** must have brought      **C** is going to bring      **D** brings

**Task 2.** For items 1–8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

<p><b>Fashion knock-offs</b> Counterfeit consumer goods – more (0) <b>commonly</b> known as ‘knock-offs’ – are imitation goods that are offered for sale at much (13) _____ prices than the genuine products, and they are a big problem for the fashion industry. Knock-offs are now far more (14) _____ available than they were a few years ago, both on the web and on market stalls (15) _____. These fake (16) _____ goods damage the actual brands in more ways than one, reducing their sales and causing them to be regarded less exclusively, no longer the luxury items they once were. Some people view the matter (17) _____ seriously, arguing that knock-offs offer a type of free advertising and promotion to the real designer labels. However, there is no (18) _____ away from the fact that this is an (19) _____ activity, and the fashion industry is starting to fight back with hi-tech (20) _____ that will distinguish the real goods from cheap copies.</p>	<p>COMMON</p> <p>LOW</p> <p>READY</p> <p>WORLD</p> <p>DESIGN</p> <p>LITTLE</p> <p>GET</p> <p>LEGAL</p> <p>DECIDE</p>
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**Task 3.** For questions 21-30, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between two and five words including the word given.

21. Learning new English words was easy for him

**DIFFICULT**

He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ new English words.

22. The message says that we should attend the lecture.

**SUPPOSED**

The message says that \_\_\_\_\_ the lecture.

23. I haven't got my mobile phone – it must be at home.

**LEFT**

I haven't got my mobile phone – I \_\_\_\_\_ at home.

24. This will take a minimum of six classes a week during the course.

**LEAST**

The course will consist \_\_\_\_\_ six classes a week.

25. I wrote down her WhatsApp link on a piece of paper.

**NOTE**

I \_\_\_\_\_ her WhatsApp link on a piece of paper.

26. Was Mike able to complete his essay yesterday?

**GET**

Did Mike manage \_\_\_\_\_ his essay yesterday?

27. I'm sorry, could you call a bit later, please.

**MIND**

I'm sorry, \_\_\_\_\_ a bit later, please.

28. The exercises he does affect his body positively.

**EFFECT**

The exercises he does \_\_\_\_\_ his body.

29. His first job was better than his new one.

**GOOD**

His new job is \_\_\_\_\_ his previous one.

30. A temporary manager is running the service centre at the moment.

**RUN**

The service centre \_\_\_\_\_ a temporary manager at the moment.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet**



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9-11 КЛАСС  
**USE OF ENGLISH**  
**Answer Sheet**

Participant's ID number

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**Task 1**

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**Task 2**

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**Task 3**

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**READING**  
**Time: 30 minutes**

**Task 1.** *Look at the sentences below. Read the text to decide if each sentence is **True (A)**, **False (B)** or **Not Given (C)** according to the text.*

**The greatest of Victorian engineers**

In the hundred years up to 1860, the work of a small group of construction engineers carried forward the enormous social and economic change that we associate with the Industrial Revolution in Britain. The most important of these engineers was Isambard Kingdom Brunel, whose work in shipping, bridge- building, and railway construction to name just three fields, both challenged and motivated his colleagues. He was the driving force behind a number of projects, some of which resulted in works which are still in use today.

The son of an engineer, Brunel apprenticed with his father at an early age on the building of the Thames Tunnel. At the age of just twenty, he became engineer in charge of the project. This impressive plan to bore under the Thames twice suffered two major disasters when the river broke through into the tunnel. When the second breach occurred in 1827, Brunel was seriously injured during rescue operations and further work was halted.

While recovering from his injuries, Brunel entered a design competition for a new bridge over the Avon Gorge near Clifton. The original judge of the competition was Thomas Telford, a leading civil engineer of his day, who rejected all entries to the competition in favor of his own design. After considerable scandal, a second contest was held and Brunel's design was accepted. For reasons of funding, however, reinforced by social unrest in Bristol, the project was abandoned in 1843 with only the towers completed. After Brunel's death, it was decided to begin work on it again, partly so that the bridge could form a fitting memorial to the great engineer. The entire structure was finally completed in 1864. Today, the well-known Clifton Suspension Bridge is a symbol of Bristol, just as the Opera House is of Sydney. Originally intended only for horse-drawn traffic, the bridge now bears over four million motor vehicles a year.

1. Brunel was less important than the other construction engineers in Britain during the Industrial Revolution.
2. Brunel was involved in different engineering fields.
3. Brunel's work was largely ignored by his colleagues.
4. All projects Brunel contributed to are still used today.
5. Brunel became an apprentice with his father at the same age as other engineers.
6. Brunel was the chief engineer in the Thames Tunnel Project.



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7. The Thames Tunnel Project was more difficult than any previous construction undertaken in Britain.
8. The project of a new bridge over the Avon Gorge remained incomplete due to Brunel's death.
9. Clifton Suspension Bridge is used for automobile communication.

**Task 2.** For items 10-15, read the text and choose the correct option.

### The Sixth Sense

Have you ever had the feeling of being watched - and turned round to find someone staring at you? Have you ever picked up the ringing phone to find it is someone you have just been thinking about? The answer to all these questions is most likely to be 'yes'. These are everyday sorts of experiences, but ones which have never been investigated scientifically until now, because orthodox science doesn't have the faintest idea how to explain them. So it ignores them or calls them 'pure coincidence' and 'superstition'.

Dr Rupert Sheldrake, a biologist who has pioneered work in this area, believes that they can be explained and that another sense does exist. In his book, *The Sense Of Being Stared At*, he writes about his experiments on staring and telephone telepathy. He believes they prove the existence of this other sense which gives us vital information through telepathy and premonition.

Sheldrake uses members of the public in his experiments and has a data base of 5,000 experiments. One set of experiments involved groups of friends and school mates. One person was blindfolded and sat in front of a 'looker'. The person had to guess when the 'looker' was staring at him. The results were 60% successful - much more than chance would allow. 'This must go back to the times when our ancestors were hunted by predators,' says Sheldrake. 'This obviously helped survival.' Hunters today also report how animals often show acute awareness they are being stalked even from far away.

Similar to this power of attention is the power of intention which is the cause of telephone telepathy. Sheldrake believes that before we call we think about it first and this intention reaches out to the person. This is the commonest form of telepathic experience. Over 90% of people in the survey say they have experienced it. Sometimes people find that their calls overlap and the number they are calling is engaged - calling them!

One of the more extraordinary things Dr Sheldrake discovered is that some pets seem to know when someone important to them is about to telephone. Some cats and dogs will go to the phone before it starts to ring. Animal telepathy is a well known phenomenon between social animals who are members of packs, herds, flocks of birds or schools of fish. Obviously, a communicable sense of danger helps them survive predators, keeps them together and allows them to act as one.



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Sheldrake believes this sort of telepathy is a result of mental fields which extend beyond the brain and interact with other people's mental fields. We may be on the edge of a great step forward by understanding how our minds can reach out and touch others at a distance.

10. Scientists haven't researched the subject because:

- a) they haven't had the time.
- b) they thought they couldn't prove coincidence.
- c) they believed it was unorthodox.
- d) they haven't been able to understand it.

11. According to the text, Dr Sheldrake:

- a) only investigates this subject.
- b) was the first to do work on this subject.
- c) had to travel widely in his research.
- d) lost his job because of this research.

12. One of Dr Sheldrake's tests involved:

- a) people staring at each other.
- b) someone staring at another person's back.
- c) people closing their eyes.
- d) people saying when someone was staring at them.

13. Dr Sheldrake believes this ability goes back to early man's need:

- a) to hunt.
- b) to see the hunter's eyes.
- c) to be aware of being hunted.
- d) to find others.

14. Dr Sheldrake's survey show that:

- a) sometimes people phone each other at the same time
- b) people tell each other their intention to phone
- c) two phone calls sometimes happen immediately after each other.
- d) some people can 'see' the other person intending to call them.

15. Groups of animals:

- a) follow each other to avoid danger,
- b) have one which acts as the leader,
- c) pass on a sense of danger to each other.
- d) communicate with the hunter.

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



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**READING**  
**Answer sheet**

Participant's ID number

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**Task 1**

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**Task 2**

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**LISTENING**  
**Time: 20 minutes**

**Task 1.** *You will hear a part of an interview about education. For items 1-10, choose the best option **A**, **B** or **C**. You will hear the text twice.*

1. Jim believes that
  - A. only University education is important.
  - B. Numeracy, literacy, Geography and Chemistry must be learned at school.
  - C. Life skills are of primary importance.
  
2. Jim thinks that
  - A. Teachers show different materials and present many facts to make students smarter.
  - B. Students nowadays take part in rote learning and learning by heart which is a waste of time.
  - C. Learning at school must be personal and close to life.
  
3. What does Jim claim about chance in life?
  - A. Everyone has the same chance in life.
  - B. Everyone has the same chance in life, or at least they should have.
  - C. People should have a chance in life.
  
4. Nancy disagrees with Jim because in her opinion education
  - A. is just about accumulating a body of knowledge.
  - B. facilitates development of students who can think and apply their knowledge.
  - C. is essential to contribute to the economy of a country.
  
5. Why is education important for a society in Nancy's point of view?
  - A. Well-educated people can bring a financial development to a society
  - B. More students will go to Universities.
  - C. The more skilful people are the more benefits population gets.
  
6. What important qualities are developed at university from Nancy's point of view?
  - A. subject knowledge and the ability to use it, self-confidence and mental agility.
  - B. subject knowledge and the ability to use it, self-awareness and mental agility.
  - C. subject knowledge and the ability to use it, self-awareness and mental ability.
  
7. What is Bob's view on all qualities his employees must possess?
  - A. Team players who can prioritise tasks
  - B. People who have got critical thinking skills



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C. People who can think for themselves, find a common language with others and solve any professional problems

8. What kind of education should be nowadays in Bob's opinion?

A. more theoretical.

B. more practical.

...C. both more theoretical and practical.

9. Bob is not satisfied with modern educational system because

A. He does not like what is taught and how it is done

B. teachers do not use updated educational aids.

C. old-fashioned techniques do not work

10. What teaching methods does Bob recommend?

A. more traditional teaching methods.

B. more modern techniques.

C. both traditional methods and modern techniques.

**Task 2.** *You will hear a radio interview with a plastic surgeon. For questions 11-15, complete the sentences with all words from the text (1-3 words). You are to write the words correctly. You will hear the text twice.*

11. Doctor Nigel Bryan has been on the \_\_\_\_\_ for the American Academy of Facial Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery.

12. He received his grounding in the division of \_\_\_\_\_ at UCLA.

13. Doctors try to reduce the \_\_\_\_\_ by describing treatments and their effects to each of their patients.

14. The doctor thinks that a comfortable feeling of a patient with the surgeon is \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Dr. Nigel Bryan says it is a \_\_\_\_\_ for him to cooperate with his son on a professional basis.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet**



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**LISTENING**  
**Answer sheet**

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**Task 1**

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**Task 2**

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