

Ставропольский край
Всероссийская олимпиада школьников 2017/18 учебного года
Муниципальный этап
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
9-11 класс

LISTENING

Time: 30 minutes – max.15

Task 1

Listen to four speakers talking about their heroes. For statements 1-8, choose the best answer A, B or C. You will listen to the text twice.

1. Mary Anning's discovery was important because it showed that _____.
A. an animal could become extinct
B. fossils could teach us about the past
C. the shape of the coast was constantly changing
2. Mary Anning didn't write a famous book because _____.
A. she was too busy exploring the cliffs
B. she believed only men could be scientists
C. she did not have access to a formal education
3. Kailash Satyarthi has saved over _____ children from enforced labour.
A. 18,000
B. 80,000
C. 800,000
4. Because of their work, two of Kailash Satyarthi's _____.
A. friends were injured
B. children were attacked
C. co-workers were murdered
5. Rachel Carson first specialised in _____.
A. marine biology
B. human biology
C. the study of insects
6. Rachel Carson's book made people realise that _____.
A. birdsong is essential to humans
B. using pesticides was damaging the ecosystem
C. humans cannot control nature

7. The speaker likes _____.

- A. all the Beatles' songs and Lennon's solo music
- B. only the Beatles' songs that Lennon wrote
- C. all of the Beatles' music, but not Lennon's solo music

8. It's amazing that 'Imagine' _____.

- A. is still so well loved today
- B. really changed the way things were
- C. contained so many important themes

Task 2

For items 9-15, listen to a magazine article about a food festival and fill in the spaces. You will listen to the text twice.

9. We organise holidays for children who might not otherwise have a chance to go away – families on low _____ or single parent families with childminding problems.

10. This is the first time we've organised such an event, but if it's successful we'll make it a(n) _____ event.

11. We've got celebrity _____ Ollie James! He's going to be giving a masterclass on preparing and cooking fish and seafood.

12. There are stands selling _____ produce: cheeses, honey, fruit and veg.

13. There's face-painting and a play _____ for the kids.

14. There is no admission _____, but as this is a charity event we will be walking around with collection tins

15. We hope that visitors will be _____.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

READING

Time: 30 minutes – max.15

Task 1

Read an article about social networking sites. For ideas 1-8, choose from the passages A-G. The passages can be chosen more than once.

Want to Be Friends?

Could the benefits of online social networking be too good to miss out on?

A. For many hundreds of thousands of people worldwide, online networking has become enmeshed in our daily lives.

However, it is a decades-old insight from a study of traditional social networks that best illuminates one of the most important aspects of today's online networking. In 1973 sociologist Mark Granovetter showed how the loose acquaintances, or 'weak ties', in our social network exert a disproportionate influence over our behaviour and choices. Granovetter's research showed that a significant percentage of people get their jobs as a result of recommendations or advice provided by a weak tie. Today our number of weak-tie contacts has exploded via online social networking.

'You couldn't maintain all of those weak ties on your own,' says Jennifer Golbeck of the University of Maryland. 'Online sites, such as Facebook, give you a way of cataloguing them.' The result? It's now significantly easier for the schoolfriend you haven't seen in years to pass you a tip that alters your behaviour, from recommendation of a low-cholesterol breakfast cereal to a party invite where you meet your future wife or husband.

B. The explosion of weak ties could have profound consequences for our social structures too, according to Judith Donath of the Berkman Center for Internet and Society at Harvard University. 'We're already seeing changes,' she says. For example, many people now turn to their online social networks ahead of sources such as newspapers and television for trusted and relevant news or information. What they hear could well be inaccurate, but the change is happening nonetheless. If these huge 'supernets' - some of them numbering up to 5,000 people - continue to thrive and grow, they could fundamentally change the way we share information and transform our notions of relationships.

C. But are these vast networks really that relevant to us on a personal level? Robin Dunbar, an evolutionary anthropologist at the University of Oxford, believes that our primate brains place a cap on the number of genuine social relationships we can actually cope with: roughly 150. According to Dunbar, online social networking appears to be very good for 'servicing' relationships, but not for establishing them. He argues that our evolutionary roots mean we still depend heavily on physical and face-to-face contact to be able to create ties.

D. Nonetheless, there is evidence that online networking can transform our daily interactions. In an experiment at Cornell University, psychologist Jeff Hancock asked participants to try to encourage other participants to like them via instant messaging conversation. Beforehand, some members of the trial were allowed to view the Facebook profile of the person they were trying to win over. He found

that those with Facebook access asked questions to which they already knew the answers or raised things they had in common, and as result were much more successful in their social relationships. Hancock concluded that people who use these sites to keep updated on the activities of their acquaintances are more likely to be liked in subsequent social interactions.

E. Online social networking may also have tangible effects on our well-being. Nicole Ellison of Michigan State University found that the frequency of networking site use correlates with greater self esteem. Support and affirmation from the weak ties could be the explanation, says Ellison. 'Asking your close friends for help or advice is nothing new, but we are seeing a lowering of barriers among acquaintances,' she says. People are readily sharing personal feelings and experiences to a wider circle than they might once have done. Sandy Pentland at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology agrees. The ability to broadcast to our social group means we need never feel alone,' he says. 'The things that befall us are often due to a lack of social support. There's more of a safety net now.'

F. Henry Holzman, also at MIT, who studies the interface between online social networking and the real world, points out that increased visibility also means our various social spheres - family, work, friends - are merging, and so we will have to prepare for new societal norms. 'We'll have to learn how to live a more transparent life,' he says. 'We may have to give up some ability to show very limited glimpses of ourselves to others.'

G. Another way that online networking appears to be changing our social structures is through dominance. In one repeated experiment, Michael Kearns of the University of Pennsylvania asked 30 volunteers to quickly reach consensus in an online game over a choice between two colours. Each person was offered a cash reward if they succeeded in persuading the group to pick one or other colour. All participants could see the colour chosen by some of the other people, but certain participants had an extra advantage: the ability to see more of the participants' chosen colours than others. Every time Kearns found that those who could see the choices of more participants (in other words, were better connected) persuaded the group to pick their colour, even when they had to persuade the vast majority to give up their financial incentive. While Kearns warns that the setting was artificial, he says it's possible that greater persuasive power could lie with well-connected individuals in the everyday online world too.

1. A shift in our fact-finding habits
2. How to be popular
3. Doubts about the value of online socializing

4. The link between knowledge and influence
5. The emotional benefits of online networking
6. Online socializing is an efficient way of keeping in touch with a lot of people
7. There is a limit to how many meaningful relationships we can maintain
8. More personal information being known

Task 2

For items 9-15, read the text and choose the best option for the statements below.

9. The most critical factor in appreciating flavor is

- A. taste.
- B. smell.
- C. texture.

10. 'Savory' is a better known word for

- A. acidly sour.
- B. disgusting.
- C. tasty.

11. The tongue was originally developed to recognize

- A. The palatable taste.
- B. The unpleasant taste and poisonous food.
- C. Edible food.

12. Positive emotion and flavor are linked by

- A. internal smell.
- B. external smell.
- C. disciplines of food science.

13. The brain stores 'odor objects'

- A. to identify odors.
- B. to detect familiar flavours.
- C. to analyze them and construct new ideas of food flavours.

14. When people lose their sense of smell

- A. their ability to enjoy life decreases.
- B. they feel much happier.
- C. their level of happiness remains unaffected.

15. Flavour manipulation could help control

- A. ordinary food production.
- B. extremely tasty food production.
- C. profits from food production.

The Flavor of Pleasure

When it comes to celebrating the flavor of food, our mouth gets all the credit but in truth, it is the nose that knows.

'No matter how much we talk about tasting our favorite flavors, relishing them really depends on a combined input from our senses that we experience through mouth, tongue and nose. The taste, texture, and feel of food are what we tend to focus on, but most important are the slight puffs of air as we chew our food - what scientists call 'retronasal smell'.

Certainly, our mouths and tongues have taste buds, which are receptors for the five basic flavors: sweet, salty, sour, bitter, and umami, or what is more commonly referred to as savory. But our tongues are inaccurate instruments as far as flavor is concerned. They evolved to recognise only a few basic tastes in order to quickly identify toxins, which in nature are often quite bitter or acidly sour.

All the complexity, nuance, and pleasure of flavor come from the sense of smell operating in the back of the nose. It is there that a kind of alchemy occurs when we breathe up and out the passing whiffs of our chewed food. Unlike a hound's skull with its extra-long nose, which evolved specifically to detect external smells, our noses have evolved to detect internal scents. Primates specialise in savoring the many millions of flavor combinations that they can create for their mouths.

Taste without retronasal smell is not much help in recognising flavor. Smell has been the most poorly understood of our senses, and only recently has neuroscience, led by Yale University's Gordon Shepherd, begun to shed light on its workings. Shepherd has come up with the term 'neurogastronomy' to link the disciplines of food science, neurology, psychology, and anthropology with the savory elements of eating, one of the most enjoyed of human experiences.

In many ways, he is discovering that smell is rather like face recognition. The visual system detects patterns of light and dark and, building on experience, the brain creates a spatial map. It uses this to interpret the interrelationship of the patterns and draw conclusions that allow us to identify people and places. In the same way, we use patterns and ratios to detect both new and familiar flavors. As we eat, specialised receptors in the back of the nose detect the air molecules in our

meals. From signals sent by the receptors, the brain understands smells as complex spatial patterns. Using these, as well as input from the other senses, it constructs the idea of specific flavors.

This ability to appreciate specific aromas turns out to be central to the pleasure we get from food, much as our ability to recognise individuals is central to the pleasures of social life. The process is so embedded in our brains that our sense of smell is critical to our enjoyment of life at large. Recent studies show that people who lose the ability to smell become socially insecure, and their overall level of happiness plummets.

Working out the role of smell in flavor interests food scientists, psychologists, and cooks alike. The relatively new discipline of molecular gastronomy, especially, relies on understanding the mechanics of aroma to manipulate flavor for maximum impact. In this discipline, chefs use their knowledge of the chemical changes that take place during cooking to produce eating pleasures that go beyond the 'ordinary'.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes - max.30

Task 1

For items 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Laughter Therapy

There is increasing evidence that laughter is good for people with cancer and it could help prevent other diseases as (1)_____. Studies from the USA have shown that laughter increases body's natural immunity. While you are laughing, levels of important components of the immune system go (2) _____; the amounts of blood cells and natural painkillers in your blood rise considerably. Laughter is also a good exercise. It increases heart rate, improving the flow of (3)_____ to lungs. Some hospitals in Canada now use a 'laugh mobile'. Patients select items from trolley containing humorous books and videos. The Canadians also point that patients with smiles on their faces are easier (4) _____ the nurses to deal with. (5) _____, one laughter therapist says that it is important to watch (6) _____ for patients who don't join in. (7) _____ most people are suitable for laughter therapy, those who (8) _____ recently had an operation should avoid laughing too much at first. The initial increase in (9) _____ pressure might be enough to cause heart attack. But at (10) _____ you'd die laughing!

Task 2

For items 11-20, match the parts of the sentences in the first column (11-20) with the right endings in the second column (A-L) so that they make famous quotations. There are some extra words in the second column, which you do not need to use.

11. England and America are two countries	A. and I'm not sure about the universe. (Albert Einstein)
12. Always forgive your enemies;	B. Pigs treat us as equals. (Sir Winston Churchill)
13. To be conscious that you are ignorant	C. They both need changing regularly and for the same reason. (Unknown)
14. I like pigs. Dogs look up to us. Cats look down on us.	D. but one must work hard to remain stupid. (Benjamin Franklin)
15. Two things are infinite: the universe and human stupidity;	E. An American is a person who does things because they haven't been done before. (Mark Twain)
16. The old believe everything, the middle-aged suspect everything,	F. nothing annoys them so much. (Oscar Wilde)
17. It's easy to quit smoking.	G. separated by the same language. (George Bernard Shaw)
18. Money speaks sense	H. but none would be old. (Benjamin Franklin)
19. Politicians are like diapers.	I. is a great step to knowledge. (Benjamin Disraeli)
20. An Englishman is a person who does things because they have been done before.	J. the young know everything. (Oscar Wilde)
	K. in a language all nations understand. (Aphra Behn)
	L. I've done it hundreds of times. (Mark Twain)

Task 3

For questions 21-30, read the text below and choose A, B or C to fill in

the gaps.

The First Explorers and Settlers

Christopher Columbus discovered the “New world” almost by accident. He was looking for a shorter route to the eastern Spice Islands in (21) _____. The king and queen of (22) _____ had sponsored them to sail west with (23) _____ small ships. He had no idea that there would be land between Europe and Asia.

After Columbus, other European explorers came looking for riches and land to claim for their countries. By the end of the (24) _____ century, the Spanish, the French and the English had claimed land and started settlements in the New World. One of the earliest and most important settlements was Plymouth Colony in (25) _____. The 102 settlers (called Pilgrims) were from Plymouth, (26) _____. In December (27) _____, the Pilgrims arrived in the New World on a ship called (28) _____. They were looking for religious freedom and a better life.

Living in the new country was hard and (29) _____ of the Pilgrims died during the first winter. Yet none of the survivors returned to England. The next spring, friendly Wampanoag (30) _____ helped the Pilgrims by teaching them how to survive in the wilderness. They taught the settlers how to hunt, fish, and grow corn, pumpkins and beans.

21.

- A America
- B Asia
- C Africa

22.

- A Spain
- B Portugal
- C England

23.

- A three
- B five
- C two

24.

- A 15th century
- B 16th century
- C 17th century

25.

- A Virginia
- B Texas
- C Massachusetts

26.

- A England
- B Spain
- C France

27.

- A 1492
- B 1620
- C 1750

28.

- A the Mayflower
- B the Santa Maria
- C the Pinta

29.

- A some
- B half
- C most

30.

- A settlers
- B aborigines
- C Indians

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes - max.10

Express your opinion on the following problem:

The next hundred years are likely to be far worse than the last hundred years.

Write 150 -200 words. Remember to

- make an introduction,
- express your personal opinion on the problem and give reasons for your opinion,
- make a conclusion.