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**7 октября 2018**

**Тексты заданий для муниципального этапа олимпиады  
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**2018/2019 УЧЕБНОГО ГОДА**

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

Раздел	Баллы	Полученные баллы
Чтение	30	
Лексико- грамматический тест	50	
Письмо	20	
Общий балл	80	

Председатель жюри: \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)

Члены жюри: \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_)

## **Инструкция по выполнению работы**

Олимпиадная работа по английскому языку состоит из трёх разделов, включающих 81 задание.

Раздел 1 (Чтение) включает 30 заданий, из которых пять – на расстановку отрывков текста в правильном порядке, 10 заданий на подстановку пропущенных предложений в тексте и 15 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных. За каждый правильный ответ за задания 1-30 выставляется один балл. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 1: 30. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 – 45 минут.

Раздел 2 (Грамматика и лексика) включает 50 заданий, из которых 15 заданий с кратким ответом на словообразование и образование временных форм глаголов, 15 заданий на подстановку пропущенного слова в соответствии с логико-структурными связями текста и 20 заданий на проверку уровня социолингвистической и социокультурной компетентности. За каждый правильный ответ выставляется один балл. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 2: 50. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 2 – 45 минут.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Раздел 3 (Письмо) состоит из одного задания и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание статьи по указанной тематике). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы – 60 минут. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 3: 20. Черновые пометки делаются прямо на листе с заданиями (они не оцениваются), и только полный вариант ответа заносится в Бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Общее время проведения олимпиады – 150 минут (2 часа 30 минут). Максимальный общий балл за выполнение работы – 100.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

**Желаем успеха!**

**Reading**  
**Time: 45 minutes**

**Part 1**

*Put the passages of the story (A – E) in the right order (1-5).*

**A** We asked him to join us for a group photo. He agreed but he never said a word. So I took the photo and we walked on. When I turned round a moment later to wave goodbye, he was not there.

**B** We were walking through a beautiful valley called Glencoe, when we saw a tall man standing beside the road. He had long white hair and was wearing a kilt. He was carrying a stick. He looked like a character out of a history book.

**C** Later that night, when I was looking through the photos, I discovered something odd about the group photo that we took. The old Scotsman wasn't there. There was just an empty space between my friends.

**D** Some years ago, I was in Scotland with a group of friends. We all loved Scottish mountains so we went hiking there almost every year.

**E** That evening, when we were having dinner at the local inn, we asked the owner about the old man. 'Ahh! You've met the ghost of Glencoe!' he said. 'He was killed during the massacre 400 years ago. His spirit still walks along the river Coe.'

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

**Part 2**

*Read the magazine article which tells about why two ears are important for hearing. Ten phrases have been removed from the article. Choose from the phrases A-J the one which fits each gap (6-15).*

**Why we need two ears**

Both our ears work the same way. Even if you only had one ear that worked properly, ( **6** | \_\_\_\_ ). But having two ears helps us find out more about what is going on around us. With two ears we can tell which direction a sound is coming from.

Ears act as direction finders because sound arrives at one ear before it reaches the other ear. Your brain measures the difference and ( **7** | \_\_\_\_ ). Even very young babies turn to look in the direction a noise is coming from.

As we grow up, we get better at working out where a noise is coming from and how far away the thing making the noise is. This skill is called directional hearing and ( **8** | \_\_\_\_ ). They had to be able to track animals to hunt food. They also had to know which way to run when large animals were tracking them.

Wild animals still need this skill today, and ( **9** | \_\_\_\_ ). Bats, for instance, use echo-location to find their way in the dark. But directional hearing is still a very useful skill for us too. If you heard someone shouting for help, ( **10** | \_\_\_\_ ).

Our ears work best at listening to sounds like music or people talking, but animals have ears suited to different needs. Some animals can hear notes much higher than any sound your ears can hear, and ( **11** | \_\_\_\_ ). Some animals can hear faint noises, while others are completely deaf.

Snakes do not have ears at all and people used to think they were deaf. But we now know that they can hear sounds through ( **12** | \_\_\_\_ ). It vibrates when the air or the ground vibrates. Most insects are deaf but grasshoppers can hear through their legs. They call to one another by making chirping sounds with their legs.

Dogs have superior hearing to us; ( **13** | \_\_\_\_ ). If you blow a special dog whistle that makes a very high note, you will not be able to hear it, but dogs nearby will hear the note and might come running. You may have noticed the way dogs twitch their ears to and fro: ( **14** | \_\_\_\_ ).

To demonstrate some of these facts, try this experiment. Find some space in the middle of a room, ( **15** | \_\_\_\_ ). Now stand up straight with your hands by your side. Raise your left or right leg, it doesn't matter which. Can you still stand up straight? Try the same thing again, but this time plug one ear with your finger so you can't hear. Now plug both ears, still standing on one leg. Hold this position for about a minute. What do you notice?

- A** automatically works out the direction of the sound
- B** others have ears that work best for listening to very deep notes
- C** you would still hear sounds and understand them
- D** making sure you are at a safe distance from any furniture
- E** they can hear notes that are higher than those we hear
- F** a bone that lies under the skin of their face
- G** they do this to find out where a sound is coming from
- H** it was very important to our ancestors
- I** you would know which way to run to get to them
- J** many of them have better directional hearing than people

<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>

### Part 3

*You are going to read a magazine article about bookshop managers. Answer the questions 16-30 by choosing from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.*

#### Which person

- mentions a way of adapting to survive in the age of the Internet? **16.** \_\_\_\_\_
- believes the shop has another function apart from the selling of books? **17.** \_\_\_\_\_
- is unsure about the amount of money the bookshop makes? **18.** \_\_\_\_\_
- believes consumers are attracted by the way the books are displayed? **19.** \_\_\_\_\_

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| changed their mind about the chosen location of the bookshop?            | 20. _____ |
| is prepared to reduce the price of some books?                           | 21. _____ |
| is doubtful about being able to obtain the funds needed to expand?       | 22. _____ |
| spent some time finding out information before opening the shop?         | 23. _____ |
| is critical to the customer service offered by some bookshops?           | 24. _____ |
| explains why a previous job was given up?                                | 25. _____ |
| is proud of the shop's stock of books for the very young?                | 26. _____ |
| mentions a link between customers' occupation and their choice of books? | 27. _____ |
| has some knowledge about the contents of all the books on sale?          | 28. _____ |
| is able to organize cultural events on the premises?                     | 29. _____ |
| mentions the fact that local people prefer the shop to larger ones?      | 30. _____ |

### **The bestsellers**

***Do you buy books on the internet or in bookshops? Read the personal stories of four successful bookshop managers...***

#### **A. Mandy Stocks: Saville books**

This shop is small and beautiful and it does not stock bestsellers, preferring to promote less well-known young authors. The children's section demonstrates the difference in philosophy between this and most other shops. 'We carry a vast range of books that reflect reality, says Mandy. 'The vast majority of bookshops don't show children the world the way it is.' You could question the need to have CDs, tapes and so many other products in a bookshop, but Mandy says her bookshop would be incomplete without them. 'This shop is also an information centre,' she says. There are some much bigger bookshops in the area, but Mandy says buyers from the area are loyal and realise that her shop offers them a better service. Earlier this month, *Saville Books* was named Bookseller of the Year in recognition of the effort and imagination that Mandy has put into the shop. Mandy would like to enlarge the shop. 'It'll be hard to find somebody willing to invest money in it,' she says.

#### **B. Andrew Welson: Lonestar Bookshop**

Andrew is a very experienced bookseller. He ran a second-hand bookshop for several years until the need to increase his income made him apply for a position as manager of *Lonestar*. 'There is a huge disparity in quality among large bookshops,' he says. 'The best are very good, but others aren't, because the people who are at the face of helping the customer don't feel they are valued and the managers tend not to have a history of bookselling. You need to be passionate about the things you are selling.' The shop is modern and stylish. 'we only have a certain amount of space and what we are trying to do is stock the kind of books that our customers – mostly university students and young professionals – come to this shop for. But I also stock the popular books everyone's talking about, like *The Da Vinci Code*, for example.' Andrew gives a lot of attention to making his shop window eye-catching and interesting. 'It is incredibly important,' he says.

#### **C. Jane Harvard: Brunswick Bookshop**

Jane opened the *Brunswick Bookshop* last November, and it's the sort of place that captivates you as you go through the door. She says she is doing 'fantastically', though she admits she does not know how fantastically because her accountant has not finished calculating her profits. Jane has been in book selling at three different shops, for fifteen years, and last year she decided to take the plunge and set up on her own. She was planning to open a shop in a fashionable part of the city, but then discovered a less well-off market area. 'The moment I saw it I knew it was

right because it's a community street. I came and sat in the cafes and listened to conversations to see what kind of people lived here. They were well educated but didn't necessarily have much money.' Everything in her shop Jane wants to read herself. 'Obviously you don't have time to read them all, but I've got a pretty good idea of what's in most of them,' she says.

#### **D. James Darry: Darry Books**

Darry Books is light, airy, modern and welcoming. It's got a strong children's section, a coffee bar, and also a space upstairs for author talks and presentations of new books. James is a former school head and left his job to start the bookshop. Why did he do it? 'I was having a conversation with a colleague one day, about what we could have done instead of teaching, and I said I would have had a bookshop. I realised I wanted a change. A year later I opened this shop, but it hasn't been easy. The competition from larger chains of bookshops is horrendous, so I offer lots of discounts, but not on a good-quality book that might be bought as a gift.' James has four full-time employees. 'We treat bookselling as a proper career and the staff are motivated, interested and well paid. Nowadays, you can buy any book on websites, the book trade is changing fast and we have to change with it, by offering customers that special personal touch.'

<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

## Use of English

Time: 45 minutes

### Task 1

For questions 31-45 read the text about one of the greatest Russian cities below and use the words to the right of the text to form a word or a grammar structure that fits in the same numbered space in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

#### ST. PETERSBURG

St. Petersburg, Russia's second **(0) largest** city, **(31)** \_\_\_\_\_ a vital role in the history of this country. Peter the Great, who wanted to give Russia access to the Black and Baltic Seas, founded the city in May 1703 on the marshy land of the delta of the river Neva. The tsar himself supervised the construction of the Peter and Paul Fortress, the **(32)** \_\_\_\_\_ building in the city. While the city **(33)** \_\_\_\_\_, Peter the Great lived in a log cabin, the Primary Palace, which was built in just three days. He used to get up at 5 o'clock every morning and worked round the clock. He made his slaves work hard, too.

The new city started as a fortress with the Peter and Paul Cathedral as its symbol. The spire is crowned with a statue of an angel **(34)** \_\_\_\_\_ a cross.

The Russian Tsar wanted his new capital of Russia to be as **(35)** \_\_\_\_\_ as any European city. He invited many European architects, masons, casters and metal workers to build the city and he had it built of stone, which was **(36)** \_\_\_\_\_ of Russia. Foreign artists, actors and scientists **(37)** \_\_\_\_\_ to St. Petersburg, which became the first Russian city with a strong European influence.

**(0)** LARGE

**(31)** ALWAYS TO PLAY

**(32)** ONE

**(33)** CONSTRUCT

**(34)** CARRY

**(35)** BEAUTY

**(36)** CHARACTER

**(37)** ATTRACT

St. Petersburg spreads across (38) \_\_\_\_\_ 100 islands. It is divided into two main sections by the River Neva. Other rivers, canals and natural channels make it a city of many waterways and bridges. In the 1980s, a dyke was built across the Gulf of Finland to protect the city against floods. The climate (39) \_\_\_\_\_ by the Baltic Sea and the weather often makes life uncomfortable in the city.

St. Petersburg attracts tourists from all over the world. The best time to visit is during the season of White Nights, in June. Tourists enjoy (40) \_\_\_\_\_ the bridges across the River Neva open up at night to let cargo ships and barges pass through. During the day, tourists can visit any of the many famous museums and art galleries in the city, such as the Russian Museum, or the famous Hermitage Museum, home of a (41) \_\_\_\_\_ collection of art from all over the world. Or, they can take a coach to the suburbs where they will find Peterhoff with its famous fountains and Pushkin or Pavlovsk, former residences of the Russian Tsars, which (42) \_\_\_\_\_ art galleries with rich collections of paintings and sculpture.

The heart of St. Petersburg is Palace Square. In the middle of the square, in front of the Winter Palace is the tall column (43) \_\_\_\_\_ in 1834 to commemorate the defeat of Napoleon.

St. Petersburg has plenty to (44) \_\_\_\_\_ those who are interested in art and literature. Many artists and writers have lived and worked there, such as the poets A. Pushkin, A. Blok, A. Akhmatova and J. Brodsky. All (45) \_\_\_\_\_ 19<sup>th</sup> century Russian literature originates from St. Petersburg's White Nights and dreams.

(38) NEAR

(39) INFLUENCE

(40) WATCH

(41) REMARK

(42) TURN INTO

(43) BUILD

(44) OFFER

(45) CLASS



## Task 2

*Read the text about the Leaning Tower of Nevyansk. Fill each space (46-60) with a suitable word. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

### THE LEANING TOWER OF NEVYANSK

The Leaning Tower of Nevyansk is (0) one of the most popular tourist attractions (46) \_\_\_\_\_ Sverdlovsk region. It is located in the centre of Nevyansk and can be seen (47) \_\_\_\_\_ every part of the town. It was constructed in 1725 (48) \_\_\_\_\_ Akinfi Demidov, the owner of Nevyansk Metallurgical Plant.

The history of the tower is full of mystery. They say that at first it (49) \_\_\_\_\_ a watchtower, but there were several watchtowers in the town, and there was hardly any necessity to build one more in the centre of the town. Historians say that the Demidovs decided to construct a monument to themselves. Even now nobody knows the secret of its construction. It was built according (50) \_\_\_\_\_ the model of the leaning tower of Pisa in Italy. (51) \_\_\_\_\_ towers are leaning. But architecturally they are quite different. By the way the Tower of Pisa is in danger of falling (52) \_\_\_\_\_ completely now; we cannot say that about the Tower of Nevyansk.

The Tower leans 1m 86 cm to the south-west, it looks (53) \_\_\_\_\_ one of the towers of Ancient Russia. It is 58,5 m high and consists of four floors. On the ground floor there is the whispering gallery. If you stand in one corner of this room and whisper a word, a person in the (54) \_\_\_\_\_ corner can hear you perfectly well and people in the centre of the room can hear nothing. On the first floor (55) \_\_\_\_\_ is the clock; the Leaning Tower is also a clock tower. The clock could play 20 (56) \_\_\_\_\_ English melodies. Now it strikes every quarter of an hour and plays a melody 8 (57) \_\_\_\_\_ a day.

There are many myths and legends connected (58) \_\_\_\_\_ the Tower of Nevyansk. Nobody can say anything for (59) \_\_\_\_\_, but it is clear that the Tower of Nevyansk has a dramatic and tragic history, it has many secrets.

For the residents the Leaning Tower of Nevyansk is a monument to the powerful Demidovs on the one hand and a monument of work and talent of old Ural masters (60) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Task 3

*For questions 61-80 decide which of the following categories – Historic Events (1), Newspapers and Magazines (2), Writers and Poets (3), Scientists and Inventors (4), Streets, Districts and Geographic Sites (5) - the proper names listed below belong to. Write the number of the category in the first box and the letter A for the USA or B for Great Britain in the second box according to where the name belongs. The first one is done as an example (0).*

0	Shakespeare	3	B
61	Chelsea		
62	Byron		
63	Austen		
64	National Geographic		
65	Newton		
66	Observer		
67	Queens		
68	Watergate		
69	Waterloo		
70	White House		

71	Mount Rushmore		
72	Bonfire Night		
73	Alcott		
74	Covent Garden		
75	Edison		
76	Forbes		
77	Gold Rush		
78	Greenwich Village		
79	Huxley		
80	Independent		

**TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

### Writing

**Time: 60 minutes**

You have just seen the following advertisement in a magazine. Read it carefully, then write an article for the magazine *presenting the Ural region as a developing tourist centre.*

#### TOP-10 Places to visit in Russia

We are looking for articles on the following question:

***What place in Russia is worth visiting  
for both tourists from this country and from abroad?***

The best article will be published in next month's magazine

- *What makes the place special?*
- *What attractions are worth visiting for tourists of different age groups?*
- *What facilities are offered for tourists?*
- *What season is the best to visit the place? Why?*
- *Why would you recommend to visit this place? (give 3-4 arguments)*

**You should write about 200 - 250 words. Write your answer on your answer sheet.**