

**Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
2019–2020 уч. г.
Муниципальный этап. 7–8 классы**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONTEST for 7th – 8th form pupils
Максимальное количество баллов – 113;
общее время выполнения – 1,5 часа (90 мин.)**

PART1

LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes

Task 1. You will hear the descriptions of five different days from the itinerary of a tour of Russia. For questions 1-5 (days), choose from the list (A-F) which statement applies to each day. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A. On this day you don't have a specific programme to follow.
- B. On this day you travel on water as well as by road.
- C. On this day you learn to do some traditional crafts.
- D. On this day you can choose to listen to music.
- E. On this day you can buy local souvenirs.
- F. On this day there is a surprise event in the evening.

DAY 1	DAY 2	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

READING

Time: 25 minutes

Task 1. You are going to read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

This expedition began this morning almost an hour later than I had planned, despite my having completed my packing and loaded the Ford with all necessary items well before eight o'clock. What with Mrs Clements and the girls also gone for the week, I suppose I was very conscious of the fact that once I departed, Darlington Hall would stand empty for probably the first time this century - perhaps for the first time since the day it was built. It was an odd feeling and perhaps accounts for why I delayed my departure so long, wandering around the house many times over checking one last time all was in order.

It is hard to explain my feelings once I did finally set off. For the first twenty minutes or so of motoring, I cannot say I was seized by any excitement or anticipation at all. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that though I motored further and further from the house. I continued to find myself in surroundings with which I had at least a passing acquaintance. Now I had always supposed I had travelled very little, restricted as I am by my responsibilities in the house, but of course, over time, one does make various excursions for one professional reason or another, and it would seem I have become much more acquainted with those neighbouring districts than I had realised. For as I say, as I motored on in the sunshine towards the Berkshire border, I continued to be surprised by the familiarity of the country around me.

But then eventually the surroundings grew unrecognisable and I knew I had gone beyond all previous boundaries. I have heard people describe the moment, when setting sail in a ship, when one finally loses sight of the land. I imagine the experience of unease mixed with exhilaration often described in connection with this moment is very similar to what I felt in the Ford as the surroundings grew strange to me. I took a turning and found myself on a road curving round the edge of a hill. I could sense the steep drop to my left, though I could not see it due to the trees foliage that lined the roadside. The feeling swept over me that I had truly left Darlington Hall behind, and I must confess I did feel a slight sense of alarm - a sense aggravated by the feeling that I was perhaps not on the correct road at all, but speeding off in totally the wrong direction into the wilderness. It was only the feeling of a moment, but it caused me to slow down. And even when I had assured

myself I was on the right road, I felt compelled to stop the car a moment to take stock, as it were.

I decided to step out and stretch my legs a little and when I did so, I received a stronger impression than ever of being perched on the side of a hill. On the one side of the road, thickets and small trees rose sharply, while on the other I could now glimpse through the foliage the distant countryside.

I believe I had walked a little way along the roadside, peering through the foliage hoping to get a better view, when I heard a voice behind me. Until this point, of course, I had believed myself quite alone and I turned in some surprise. A little way further up the road on the opposite side, I could see the start of a footpath, which disappeared sharply up into the thickets. Sitting on the large stone that marked this spot was a thin, white-haired man in a cloth cap, smoking his pipe. He called to me again and though I could not quite make out his words, I could see him gesturing for me to join him. For a moment, I took him for a vagrant, but then I saw he was just some local fellow enjoying the fresh air and summer sunshine, and saw no reason not to comply.

1. The writer set out on his journey later than planned because

- A. packing his belongings took longer than expected.
- B. there was no one to help him get everything ready.
- C. he was feeling sad about leaving the house.
- D. he repeatedly inspected the house.

2. 'This' (the underlined line in the text) refers to the fact that the writer

- A. couldn't explain his feelings.
- B. was struggling with his feelings.
- C. wasn't experiencing certain feelings.
- D. wasn't feeling anything at all.

3. What did the writer realise as he drove further away from the house?

- A. how well he knew the local area
- B. how busy he had become
- C. how little he had travelled

D. how many trips he'd made for his job

4. The writer uses the phrase 'I had gone beyond all previous boundaries' (the underlined lines in the text), to mean that

A. he now felt that there was no turning back.

B. he had entered an area that was new to him.

C. he had crossed the border into a different county.

D. he now had no idea where he was going.

5. The writer compares his journey to the beginning of a sea voyage because

A. his feelings matched those he imagines people experiencing on a sea voyage.

B. it reminds him of a sea voyage he once went on.

C. he remembers feeling as if he was 'sailing' into the unknown.

D. his surroundings were unfamiliar, just as on a sea voyage.

6. What caused the writer to start driving more slowly?

A. The road had become steep and winding.

B. He suddenly realised he was driving too fast.

C. He began to feel panic, making it difficult to drive.

D. He suddenly feared that he might have got lost.

7. Where was the old man that the writer came across?

A. directly behind the writer

B. at the side of the road looking out from the bushes

C. in some trees at the top of a hill

D. at the start of a footpath

8. All in all, what seemed to be the writer's attitude to his trip?

A. He regretted having started it.

B. He felt unable to continue it.

C. He had mixed feelings about it.

D. He just wanted to get it over with.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Task 1. Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Write your answers in the boxes on your answer sheet (1-20).

Ted Parker, the youngest son of a millionaire, took part in the street fight one night. While he **1. (leave)** the night club, he **2.(strike)** a man with a bottle and killed him. Some people **3. (see)** him run away. The police **4. (call)**. They **5. (catch)** the young man. The news of the fight **6. (be)** on television and in all the newspapers. Ted`s parents **7. (worry)** greatly about their son. The father **8. (know)** a lot of important people and he **9. (begin)** **10. (act)** very quickly. Mr. Smith, the well-known New York detective, **11. (be)** in the business for already twenty years. Mr. Parker`s secretary **12. (send)** to New York with a letter to Mr. Smith. The father promised Mr. Smith that if the case **13. (be)** successful he **14. (get)** a huge reward. The trial **15. (appoint)** for the coming Monday. While some measures **16. (take)** by the parents, a telegram arrived: “I **17. (do)** my best and five eyewitnesses and I **18. (come)** to Philadelphia on Sunday evening. We **19. (make)** them **20. (set)** your son free!”

Task 2.

For questions 21-35, read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space.

During a game of football at Rugby School in England in 1832, William Webb Ellis picked up the ball in his hands and ran down the **(21)**... with it. This one action led to the creation of the game of rugby. Cambridge University started **(22)**... rugby immediately, which influenced its popularity, and they **(23)**... local rules and regulations. The sport **(24)**... acceptance in more and more schools, and in 1871 the first Rugby Union was **(25)**... in London, and firm rules of the game were **(26)**... .

Many of the men who played rugby at that time were not paid. They also lost their **(27)**... when they could not work as they were at a game. **(28)**..., in 1895, to end this unfair situation, the Rugby League was **(29)**... and a 13-player game with different rules was created for professional players.

Rugby soon **(30)**... throughout the world and competitions were arranged between different countries. In America the rules were changed again, and eventually led to **(31)**... of yet another game, American football. Rugby continued to **(32)**... in other countries though, **(33)**... Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, all of whom still play each other day. Rugby is now popular in over eighty countries **(34)**..., where it is played by both **(35)**... and professionals.

21	A. court	B. pitch	C. track	D. board
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22	A. playing	B. running	C. adopting	D. displaying
23	A. put in	B. brought in	C. pull in	D. set in
24	A. advanced	B. accomplished	C. reached	D. gained
25	A. taken over	B. brought about	C. set up	D. put on
26	A. proceeded	B. extended	C. established	D. located
27	A. allowance	B. compensation	C. wages	D. payment
28	A. rather	B. therefore	C. subsequent	D. following
29	A. discovered	B. founded	C. detected	D. erected
30	A. diffused	B. ranged	C. radiated	D. spread
31	A. source	B. production	C. origin	D. creation
32	A. flourish	B. parade	C. extend	D. occupy
33	A. directly	B. particularly	C. typically	D. precisely
34	A. global	B. equally	C. worldwide	D. worldly
35	A. spectators	B. audiences	C. amateurs	D. players

Task 3. For questions 36-40, 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. Here is an example (0).

Example:

0. Charlotte hadn't been to Paris before.

visit

It was Charlotte's first visit to Paris.

36. Perhaps the train was delayed because of the bad weather.

been

The train delayed because of the bad weather.

37. There were a lot of cars on the road to my mother's.

traffic

There on the road to my mother's.

38. I'm afraid there aren't any tickets left.

all

I'm afraid sold.

39. The doctor told me it would be a good idea to stop smoking.

up

The doctor told me I smoking.

40. The only explanation is that the jewellery was stolen.

must

The jewellery stolen.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

PART3

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

Your teacher has asked you to write a story for the school magazine. The story must begin with the following words:

I was walking in the park when suddenly, I heard the most terrible sound.

Write your story.

In your story do not forget to include:

- the title*
- detailed development of the events*

The structure of the story:

- Introduction (summary of the event: time, place, people involved)*
- Main body: 2-3 paragraphs – development of the events*
- Conclusion (comments, references to future developments)*

Your story should consist of 200-250 words.