

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку

2019/2020 учебный год

Муниципальный этап

9–11 классы

Reading

Time - 30 minutes

Task 1

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

Dream, dream, dream...

A What causes dreams and what do they really mean? A touch or a sound may become part of a dream if it occurs during dream periods. Over the centuries, people have believed dreams are brought on by the weather, the stars, indigestion, a knocking at the door, very strict parents and even pickles. Dreams may express important wishes and fears of the dreamer. However, dreams are so personal that deep down many of us may be quite pleased that they cannot be fully explained. The scientific study of dreams only really began in 1952, when a researcher at the University of Chicago attached electrodes to his son's body and discovered the existence of REM. This is the period during sleep when there is rapid eye movement. This is also referred to as D-sleep (or dream sleep). It has since been discovered that we all dream, even if we do not remember our dreams.

B If any book in the twentieth century can be said to have brought about a revolution in the way we think, it is 'The Interpretation of Dreams' by Sigmund Freud. Freud himself said, 'It contains the most valuable of all the discoveries I have had the good fortune to make.' The book was published for the first time in 1900 and nearly one hundred years later it has become a classic. It changed the way we think about sleep and dreams forever. But how did it all start?

C Nowadays, if Freud were to attend a scientific conference on dreams, he would be able to choose from a hundred or so different theories about the significance of dreams. Dreams are also a subject studied in universities around the world. On the

Internet, hundreds of people share their dreams with other interested parties.

D On the night of 24 July 1895, Sigmund Freud had an unusually long and vivid dream. He dreamt he was having a party in a large room. One of the guests was a female patient of his, who told him (in the dream) that she was seriously ill. Freud believed her, but felt she was not as seriously ill as she thought. There was nothing unusual about the dream – the events and the people in it were quite ordinary. When he woke up, Freud wrote down the dream in as much detail as he could remember. He studied all of the details carefully and realized that they were not random – they meant something. Gradually, he discovered what he believed each of the symbols in his dream really meant.

E There is something about dreams that leads people to believe there must be some meaning behind them. Dreams have aroused our curiosity since ancient times. Four thousand years before Freud was born, Egyptian priests claimed to be able to interpret dreams and they believed that dreams could foretell the future. Aristotle, in the fourth century BC, regarded dreams as an early warning system about the state of our health.

Task 2

You are going to read an article about learning a second language. For questions (6-15), choose from the sections (A-E). The sections may be chosen more than once.

Mark your answer on **the answer sheet**.

Which section

6	mentions the unexpected benefits of language learning for performance in an unrelated subject?
7	states that children speaking two languages grasp a basic scientific idea more quickly?
8	highlights a possible drawback of learning a second language at a later stage in life?
9	refers to the advantage that a talkative nature may have for second language learning?
10	suggests that children beginning language education early may later learn multiple languages?
11	suggests how the ability to think something through is useful for understanding the rules of a second language?

12	says that children who are exposed to other languages become more tolerant people?
13	indicates the advantage of knowing the structure of the mother tongue when learning a second language?
14	refers to the importance of having a sense of commitment during second language learning?
15	explains the benefit that making progress in the mother tongue has on second language learning?

Learning a Second Language

Research shows second language learning brings many benefits to young children.

A Knowledge of other languages and cultures is vital for students preparing to live and work in a global society. Regardless of their chosen career, students will be routinely interacting with others around the world, whether in their native language or a second language. Young language learners are open and accepting of people speaking other languages, from other cultures. Children who begin learning a foreign language in early childhood also demonstrate certain cognitive advantages over children who do not. Research shows that young bilingual children develop the concept of ‘object permanence’ - the understanding that objects continue to exist even when they cannot be observed - at an earlier age. These youngsters learn sooner that an object remains the same, even though it has a different name in another language.

B Overall, second language learning is much more a cognitive problem-solving activity than a theoretical, rule-based one. Studies have shown repeatedly that second language learning increases critical thinking skills, creativity, and flexibility of mind in young children. Students who are learning a second language out-score their peers in the verbal and, surprisingly to some, the maths sections of standardised tests. This relationship between second language study and increased mathematical skill development, particularly in the area of problem solving, points once again to the fact that second language learning is more cognitive than linguistic. A 2007 study in the USA showed that students who studied a second language outperformed their

peers after two to three years and significantly outperformed them after seven to eight years.

C The advantage for younger learners is that they have the ability to mimic closely the native pronunciation and intonation of a new language. Research has shown that literacy skills that are being developed in the native language transfer to the learning of the new language, leading to academic gains by students who have begun learning another language at an early age. Immersion programmes for older students are also very effective, though depending on age, they may or may not develop native-like pronunciation and intonation. However, older students already possess an internalised grammar of the native language which is useful in learning a new language. Regardless of age, immersion programmes are effective because they use second language acquisition as the vehicle for learning the general education curriculum, making the course content more interesting for the student and maximising the instructional time by accomplishing two goals at once: language acquisition and content learning.

D Some students take to language learning more readily than others because of their well-developed analytical thinking skills, which help them in the learning of grammatical concepts. Children who are more verbal in their native language are inclined to use this tendency profitably when learning a second language. The challenge is not to send a message to students that language learning is difficult and that one has a knack for it or not. This is not the case. All students have the ability to learn a second language - even those who have specific learning difficulties.

E Older students who have the opportunity to do so, should opt for a language that they are interested in learning. For many, the choice is based on the language background of their family, but it can also be based on a teacher's reputation or the language that their friends are taking. Beginning second language instruction at a young age sets the stage for students to develop advanced levels of proficiency in one or more languages. Students can always switch languages at a later date if it

appears that another might be more useful for a specific career path. Also, it is not so much which language a student chooses, but rather that they make a choice and stick with it. One of the life-long benefits of learning another language is that learning continues, thus keeping the brain actively engaged. Recent studies have linked second language learning with delaying age-related dementia for this very reason.

Use of English

Time – 30 minutes

Task 1

Read the text below and complete the gaps (16 – 26). Use only one word in each gap. Write the word on your answer sheet.

An excellent writer

To the surprise of many people, Brutus is rapidly acquiring a reputation (16) an excellent writer of short stories. And why ever not? He has shown he has the vocabulary, grammar and plot devices to write his most recent story, (17) which he has chosen the title *Betrayal*.

Amazingly, not (18) the best literary critics can easily tell the difference between Brutus's stories and those written by distinguished human authors, although Brutus is a computer. Brutus produced his story for a competition in (19) human authors also participated - and he won! This obviously means that Brutus (20) appear to satisfy the condition laid by Alan Turing, the computer pioneer. Turing argued that once people could not tell (21) They were dealing with a computer or a human.

It has taken seven years to develop Brutus but (22) his achievements, he has a (23) limitations. Later versions of Brutus may do better but so far he cannot write anything longer than five hundred words. (24) is more, all his stories are written (25) a male point of view and all focus (26) people working at universities who are betrayed by colleagues.

Task 2

Complete the second sentence (27 - 31) so it means the same as the first, using the words in brackets. Use between three and six words.

27. Doctors recommend a balanced diet. (suppose)

You _____ eat a balanced diet.

28. They anticipate a lot of people will take part in the event. (expect)

A lot of _____ in the event.

29. Why are they here? They weren't invited. (mean)

They _____ here.

30. Please, stop asking so many questions! (wish)

I _____ so many questions.

31. Would anybody like to make a suggestion? (forward)

Would anybody _____ a suggestion?

Task 3

In the table below there are eight sentences (32 - 39). Two sentences are correct and six have errors. Read through each sentence. If the sentence is correct, write OK in the graph to the right. If the phrase is incorrect, write the corrected version. Transfer your answers into the answer sheet.

32. A large amount of people still suffer from hunger.	
33. Our firm arranges different type of sporting events.	
34. We have a large number of office equipments for sale.	
35. What sort of jobs have you done?	
36. I've done many different types of work.	
37. Perhaps you should consider other kind of accommodation?	
38. What kinds of information are you looking for?	
39. He spends a large amount of money on entertainment.	

WRITING

Time 30 minutes

You recently saw this notice in an English-language magazine called *Theatre World*. Reviews needed!

Have you seen any plays by Russian playwrights in the theatre recently?

If so, could you write us a review of the play you saw?

Include information on the characters, costumes and story and say whether you would recommend the play to other people. The best reviews will be published next month.

Write your review. Use **200–250** words.

Transfer your story to the answer sheet!