

9-11 класс

Олимпиадная работа по английскому языку (муниципальный этап)

2020– 2021 учебного года

ученика (цы) _____ класса

(наименование ОУ)

(фамилия, имя, отчество в родительном падеже)

LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 minutes)

Section 1.

You will have 10 seconds to read each question and the corresponding options. Then listen to the recording. After the recording you will have 10 seconds to choose the correct option. Put a cross in the box next to the correct answer, as in the example. You will hear the recording TWICE.

Example. The speakers are?

- A ☐ Tom's work colleagues
- B ☐ Tom's friends
- C ☒ Tom's parents

1. Who is the speaker?

- A ☐ a police officer
- B ☐ a youth club leader
- C ☐ an angry neighbor

2. Who are the speakers?

- A ☐ head teacher and student
- B ☐ parent and child
- C ☐ journalist and young person

3. What are the speakers discussing?

- A ☐ youth unemployment
- B ☐ hobbies and interests
- C ☐ local facilities

4. Where is the speaker?

- A ☐ in a factory
- B ☐ in a supermarket
- C ☐ at a farm

5. Where is the speaker?

- A ☐ in a shopping centre
- B ☐ at a careers convention
- C ☐ in the workplace

6. How does the man feel about the woman's decision?

- A ☐ He's doubtful about it.
B ☐ He admires it.
C ☐ He's anxious about it.

7. Who is the speaker?

- A ☐ a TV presenter
B ☐ an economist
C ☐ a charity worker

8. How is the girl feeling?

- A ☐ angry
B ☐ unwell
C ☐ bored

9. What is the speaker doing?

- A ☐ apologising
B ☐ persuading
C ☐ warning

10. What is the speaker really saying?

- A ☐ I think you can do any job you're interested in.
B ☐ I think you're interested in different types of jobs.
C ☐ I don't think you're trying very hard to get a job.

Section 2.

You will hear a recording about posters. Listen to the whole recording once. Then you will hear the recording again with pauses for you to write down what you hear. Make sure you spell the words correctly.

11. _____

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

READING COMPREHENSION (30 minutes)

Task 1. *You are going to read an extract from the book “Watching the English: The Hidden Rules of English Behaviour” by a British anthropologist Kate Fox. Seven sentences have been removed from the extract. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.*

The Guessing-game Rule

It is not considered entirely polite, for example, to ask someone directly 'What do you do?', although if you think about it, this is the most obvious question to put to a new acquaintance, and the easiest way to start a conversation. But in addition to our privacy scruples, we English seem to have a strange need to make social life difficult for ourselves, so etiquette requires us to find a more roundabout, indirect way of discovering what people do for a living. **1** ____ The guessing game, which is played at almost every middle-class social gathering where people are meeting each other for the first time, involves attempting to guess a person's occupation from 'clues' in remarks made about other matters.

A comment about traffic problems in the local area, for example, will elicit the response 'Oh, yes, it's a nightmare - and the rush hour is even worse: do you drive to work?' The other person knows exactly what question is really intended, and will usually obligingly answer the unspoken enquiry as well as the spoken one, saying something like: 'Yes, but I work at the hospital, so at least I don't have to get into the town centre.' **2** ____ When two or three possible occupations are indicated, it is polite to name the highest-status one as a first guess - doctor rather than nurse, porter or medical student; solicitor rather than secretary. Also, even though an explicit guess is permitted at this stage, it is best expressed as an interrogative statement, rather than as a direct question.

3 ____ Even if you are shy, embarrassed about your job, or trying to be enigmatic, it is considered very rude to prolong the clue-hunting stage of the game for too long, and once someone makes an explicit guess, you are obliged to reveal your occupation. **4** ____ If (to continue the medical theme) he or she mentions in passing that 'My surgery is just round the corner from here', you are honour-bound to hazard a guess: 'Oh, so - you're a GP?'

When the person's occupation is finally revealed, it is customary, however boring or predictable this occupation might be, to express surprise. **5** ____ This is almost invariably followed by an embarrassed pause, as you search desperately for an appropriate comment or question about the person's profession - and he or she tries to think of something modest, amusing, but somehow also impressive, to say in response.

Similar guessing-game techniques are often used to find out where people live, whether they are married, what school or university they went to, and so on. **6** ____ It is less rude, for example, to ask 'Where do you live?' than 'What do you do?', but even this relatively inoffensive question is much better phrased in a more indirect manner, such as 'Do you live nearby?', or even more obliquely 'Have you come far?' It is more acceptable to ask whether someone has children than to ask whether he or she is married. **7** ____

A	It is almost equally impolite to ignore any obvious 'clue-dropping' by your new acquaintance.
B	When you are better acquainted with the person, you can discuss the domestic difficulties of a colleague or neighbor, or perhaps even a friend or a relative.
C	The questioner is now allowed to make a direct guess: 'Oh, the hospital - you're a doctor, then?'
D	The standard response to 'Yes, I am a doctor (or teacher, accountant, IT manager, secretary, etc.)' is 'Oh, really?!' as though the occupation were both unexpected and fascinating.
E	It can be most amusing to listen to the tortured and devious lengths to which English people will go to ascertain a new acquaintance's profession without actually asking the forbidden question.
F	So the former question is generally used as a roundabout way of prompting clues that will provide the answer to the latter.
G	Everyone knows the rules of this game, and most people tend to offer helpful 'clues' early in the conversation, to speed the process along.
H	Some direct questions are more impolite than others.

Task 2. *Read the text. For questions 8-14, choose the best answer, A, B, C or D, to each question.*

In the spring of 1886, a 30-year-old sodbuster who had worked briefly as a photographer back East hit upon the idea of producing an album of his fellow settlers. For the next fifteen years, as the pioneer era drew to a close, Solomon D. Butcher crisscrossed Custer County, Nebraska, in a wagon that served as his studio. He announced his forays with notices in the local newspaper: "Farmers, have your farm photos taken for Butcher's Pioneer History". The fact that Butcher was himself a farmer provided rapport with his subjects. But his genius as a photographer lay in allowing them to pose as they wished, against scenes of their own choosing. The portraits that resulted convey the dignity of pioneers in challenging circumstances, and they remain a classic record of a resolute breed.

8. The topic of this passage is
 - A. early farmers in Nebraska
 - B. photography in 1886
 - C. pioneer history
 - D. Butcher's photography of pioneers
9. The author mentions all of the following as jobs held by Solomon D. Butcher EXCEPT
 - A. farmer
 - B. settler
 - C. photographer
 - D. newspaperman
10. The word "sodbuster" is closest in meaning to
 - A. someone who fights a lot
 - B. a homeless person
 - C. an agricultural worker
 - D. a journalist
11. According to the article what was Butcher most noted for?
 - A. his advertising techniques
 - B. his compatibility with his clients
 - C. the poses and settings of his portraits
 - D. the technical ability he demonstrated in photography
12. The word "rapport" is closest in meaning to
 - A. spontaneous entertainment
 - B. mutual understanding

- C. slight acquaintance
- D. artistic skill

13. The author implies in the passage that Butcher's photography was

- A. realistic
- B. expensive
- C. colourful
- D. pretentious

14. The word "they" in the last sentence of the passage refers to

- A. the scenes
- B. the circumstances
- C. the portraits
- D. the pioneers

Task 3. Britain's most famous people. What are these people famous for? Match the names and the descriptions. Two names are extra.

15.	For more than six decades now, he has been the voice of natural history programs around the world. His contribution towards broadcasting and wildlife film-making are unparalleled. His penchant for taking on new projects and turning them into universally acclaimed broadcasts is what makes him a legend in his field. Even his most vehement critics cite his programs as the epitome of public service broadcasting. He is the first known broadcaster to have treated this subject with a great deal of sincerity. He researched the latest discoveries, gained the trust of the scientific community, introduced innovative shots, focused on events, and consciously restricted his on-screen presence. Such is the impact of his wildlife series that he has been hailed as 'the great communicator' and 'the peerless educator.' He narrated every episode of 'Wildlife on One,' a 'BBC One' wildlife series which ran for 253 episodes between 1977 and 2005. At its peak, it drew a weekly audience of eight to ten million.
16.	The daughter of Annabella Milbanke and famed poet Lord Byron, she was raised on a strict educational diet of science and mathematics. She formed a love for machines at a young age and in her teenage years she started working with Charles Babbage, also known as 'the father of computers'. Together they worked on the 'Analytical Engine' and she translated an article on it which many consider to be the first instance of computer programming. She was also the first person on record to acknowledge the capability of what computers could do, knowing they could go

	<p>further than just number crunching. She wrote the world's earliest algorithm for the 'Analytical Engine', which allowed the machine to calculate 'Bernoulli numbers'.</p> <p>Though brilliant in the field of mathematics and science, she also harboured a love for poetry, and preferred to blend the seemingly unrelated subjects, in her work. She liked calling herself an "Analyst (& Metaphysician)", working on what could be termed "poetical science", often using poetry to verify her doubts in mathematics. Her mathematical writings were much appreciated by eminent people like Michael Faraday.</p>
17.	<p>He was a prolific English writer, poet, essayist, critic, biographer and lexicographer. After attending a year in Pembroke College Oxford, he dropped out owing to financial constraints. However, he still went on to make an impact as a teacher and writer in his early career. He wrote several articles and biographies in 'The Gentleman's Magazine', and later wrote poems and the famous play 'Irene', but one of his most notable works came after an endeavour of nine years, when his book 'A Dictionary of the English Language' was published, the first of its kind to precede 'The Oxford Dictionary' which was published nearly 150 years later.</p> <p>'A Dictionary of the English Language' was his most revered work. The dictionary contained 42,773 entries and was by far the most accurate in terms of the language and literature used in the 18th century. Many of the words and quotations of the dictionary are found today in the 'New English Dictionary' and 'Webster's Dictionary'. Towards the latter end of his career, he became more of a literary critic and an essayist.</p>
18.	<p>She was a British social reformer who founded modern nursing. Her biggest contribution to humanity was when she volunteered to help in the Crimean war to tend to wounded soldiers. Later in life she tried to bring about reforms regarding the hygiene problems of the Army hospitals. She wrote many books and letters to improvise the treatments and care given to wounded soldiers. She laid the foundation for pursuing nursing as a profession by elite British women and others as well. In the Victorian age the society was cruel towards women taking up this vocation. They felt that for nursing one did not need much intelligence or knowledge.</p> <p>She changed the whole notion and perspective of the society and gave a new meaning to nursing altogether. She fought till the very end for better health care and proper sanitation facilities after losing more men in the Crimean war due to infections than battle-wounds. She was also a brilliant mathematician and a versatile writer. This woman's pledge</p>

	<p>in her honour is taken by new nurses promising to fulfil their duties as care-givers.</p>
19.	<p>She was a writer, natural scientist, conservationist and illustrator among other things but she was best known for her children's books, particularly <i>The Tales of Peter Rabbit</i>. The story, which was written for her close friend's five-year old son, Noel, follows the adventures of a naughty little rabbit. The book, which is still considered timeless, became so popular that it was translated into thirty-six other languages. She self-published her first book when she was in her thirties and went on to publish an additional 30 books - 23 of these were children's tales. With the money from the proceeds of her books, she bought a farm in the Lake District and bought the surrounding farms in order to preserve the countryside. Upon her death she donated this land to the National Trust which now comprises a large part of the Lake District National Park.</p> <p>This exceptional writer began exploring the world of art and literature from a tender age, when she began maintaining a journal that contained several sketches. She also made entries written in a coded language that she herself had created, and it was later discovered that these were honest accounts of the British lifestyle during that period. Her literary works clearly displayed her love for animals and children alike, since they were written in an easy-going style.</p>
20.	<p>He was an English merchant, writer, printer and translator. He started his career as a merchant. Trained at the profession, he went on to establish his own company and in the course became a successful and wealthy merchant. Meanwhile, he even took up the role of the governor of the Company of Nation of Merchant Adventurers of London. Then he slowly drifted towards literature. He tried his hand at translation, translating in English works by French originals. However, the major turn in his career came when he visited Cologne. Impressed by the German printing technology and realizing the commercial potential of the same, he introduced England to the world of printing press.</p> <p>At Westminster, he set up a printing press and devoted his time to printing and writing. The first book produced by the press was an edition of Chaucer's '<i>The Canterbury Tales</i>'. Over the course of his latter career, he printed over 108 books in different genres, four-fifth of them being in the English language. He is greatly responsible for standardizing the English language through printing. Such was the demand for his printed books that even after his death, the press continued to thrive for another 40 years.</p>

A	Ada Lovelace
B	Helen Sharman
C	David Attenborough
D	Samuel Johnson
E	Helen Beatrix Potter
F	Daniel Jones
G	William Caxton
H	Florence Nightingale

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

USE of ENGLISH (30 minutes)

Task 1. *Some phonemic spellings are surprisingly different from normal spellings. For example, in phonemic spelling the word 'earth' is [ɜ:θ]. Find 10 words in this wordsearch. The words are horizontal → or vertical ↓. Use all the letters. Then spell the words.*

ð	k	ɔ:	r	ə	s	u:
k	n	j	ɒ	g	ə	t
a:	k	əʊ	s	f	b	i:
f	w	ʃ	dʒ	j	æ	k
ʒ	aɪ	ə	r	u:	ŋ	s
e	t	n	z	tʃ	z	θ
dʒ	ɜ:	ʃ	u:	ə	ð	əʊ

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Task 2. *For questions 11-20, 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.*

11. Tasha does not speak nearly as clearly as Iris.

MUCH

Iris speaks Tasha.

12. People believe that the festival originated in the 18th century.

HAVE

The festival in the 18th century.

13. Tom is disappointed because the college rejected him.

TURNED

If the college, Tom would not be disappointed.

14. My computer needs to be repaired before the weekend.

HAVE

I must before the weekend.

15. You can use my laptop but I must have it back by ten o'clock.

PROVIDED

You can use my laptop it back to me by ten o'clock.

16. Those jeans are too small for me now.

GROWN

I those jeans now.

17. My friend and I took a short break in Glasgow last week.

TRIP

My friend and I went Glasgow last week.

18. I tried to be the first in the bathroom this morning, but my sister got there first.

BEAT

I tried to be the first in the bathroom this morning, but my sister it.

19. I've reduced the amount of chocolate I eat, but I'm not losing any weight.

CUTTING

I've tried chocolate, but I'm not losing any weight.

20. Sofia has the same personality as her mother, who is cheerful and optimistic.

AFTER

Sofia mother, who is cheerful and optimistic.

Task 3. *Many English words have their origins in other languages. Match the foreign words in column A with their definition in column B.*

A	B
21.lychee	<i>a. someone who is very interested in and enthusiastic about a particular subject</i>
22.courgette	<i>b. a false name used by a writer</i>
23.nom de plume	<i>c. describing a connected bathroom and bedroom</i>
24.en suite	<i>e. a long, thin vegetable with a dark green skin. It is a type of small marrow</i>
25.aficionado	<i>d.a fruit with a rough, brown shell and sweet, white flesh around a large, shiny, brown seed</i>

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

WRITING: A MINI-SAGA (40 minutes)

*A **mini-saga** is a piece of writing which has **exactly** 50 words, **not** including the title, which can have up to 10 words. A mini-saga has to tell a story and should have a beginning, middle and end. It cannot just be a description of somebody or something.*

AN EXAMPLE OF WRITING A MINI-SAGA

The Cobbler – First Draft (233 words)

Once upon a time there was a man named Roddy Biggs, who was a bank robber. One day he took a pair of shoes to a cobbler to get new soles put on them. The cobbler gave him a ticket, which he put in his pocket. The next day Roddy was arrested by the police for a bank robbery he had committed the week before.

Time passed slowly and 20 years later Roddy was released from jail. As he was walking away from the prison, he put his hand in his jacket pocket, and found a piece of paper. Pulling it out, he saw the cobbler's ticket and remembered taking his shoes there all those years ago.

"Why not?" he thought, and went off to see if, just by chance, the cobbler was there and still had his shoes. When he got to the address on the ticket he saw, sandwiched between a supermarket and a multi-storey car park, the cobbler's shop. He went in and found an ancient man working in the dark little room. He gave him the ticket. The old man examined the ticket closely and then took down a huge ledger from the shelf. Blowing off the dust, he opened it and ran a shaking finger down the columns of names and dates inside. His finger stopped at an entry. Looking up, he said, "They'll be ready next week!"

The Cobbler – Second Draft (100 words)

A man named Roddy Biggs took a pair of shoes to a cobbler. The cobbler gave him a ticket, which he put in his pocket. Next day Roddy was arrested for a bank robbery. He was sent to jail.

Twenty years later Roddy was released from jail. He put his hand in his pocket, and found the ticket.

He went to see if the cobbler still had his shoes. When he got to the address he went in and found an ancient man. He gave him the ticket. The old man examined the ticket and said, "They'll be ready next week!"

The Cobbler – Final Draft: the mini-saga (EXACTLY 50 words)

A man took his shoes to a cobbler. Next day he was arrested and sent to prison for robbery. Twenty years later he was released, found the cobbler's ticket and, just in case, took it to the cobbler's shop. Examining it closely, the old man said, "Come back next week".

ID Number

--	--	--	--	--

Think of a Russian folk tale and write your own mini-saga of it.

Write EXACTLY 50 words.

Use the answer sheet!

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

ANSWER SHEET

ID Number

--	--	--	--	--

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

11.

READING COMPREHENSION

ANSWER SHEET

ID Number

--	--	--	--	--

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19	
20.	

USE OF ENGLISH

ID Number

--	--	--	--	--

ANSWER SHEET

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	
19.	
20.	
21.	
22.	
23.	
24.	
25.	

WRITING

ID Number

--	--	--	--	--

ANSWER SHEET

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.