

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2021 г.  
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 10 КЛАСС

LISTENING

Time: 20 min

***Task 1. You are going to hear a radio interview with a young well-known artist. Listen to the interview and mark the statements below (1-10) with “T” if they are true, “F” if they are false and “NS” if the information is not given. You will hear the recording twice.***

1. The girl took up painting because she was supported by her family.
2. Cartoons have influenced the artist so much because they can show the range of different emotions.
3. Connie prefers painting mostly at night.
4. While painting the girl welcomes the ideas from the people around her.
5. The main aim of the young artist is to make familiar objects look more attractive.
6. The paintings don't have titles because the young artist wants the viewers to interpret her work themselves.
7. The grandparents have once come up with the unexpected title for one of the paintings.
8. When asked about people who say they dislike her work the girl doesn't take much notice of them.
9. Connie's best friend's paintings will be shown at the exhibition next week.
10. The guests of the coming exhibition will be given a chance to try their hand at painting.

***Task 2. You are going to hear an interview with a psychologist on a radio show. For questions 11-20 choose the best answer (A-C). You will hear the recording twice.***

- 11.** The presenter says that
- A. some people never make mistakes.
  - B. he never makes mistakes.

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C. everybody makes mistakes and no one is perfect.

**12.** People often don't like apologizing because

A. they don't like dealing with other people's problems.

B. they don't like saying they are wrong.

C. they don't like rejecting other people.

**13.** Some people avoid saying sorry because

A. accepting an apology is difficult for most people.

B. their apology might not be accepted.

C. they can be laughed at.

**14.** For some people, not apologizing is a sign of

A. weakness.

B. strength.

C. power.

**15.** If a person finds it hard to say sorry, it's sometimes the result of

A. school bullying.

B. parental criticism.

C. the fear of not living up to teachers' expectations.

**16.** Avoiding situations where you have to apologize

A. is not realistic at all.

B. is easy to achieve.

C. is possible in childhood.

**17.** According to Dr Linn,

A. apologies are good for building relationships.

B. apologies are a perfect way to stop the unnecessary relationships.

C. apologies cause people emotional pain.

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**18.** If people decided not to apologize,

- A. nothing would happen.
- B. they wouldn't trust each other.
- C. they would still have lots of friends.

**19.** Apologizing demonstrates that you

- A. take responsibility for the actions of those who you love.
- B. are ready to deal with other people's problems.
- C. aren't indifferent to those who you love.

**20.** According to the psychologist, it's more important to

- A. make things right than to be right.
- B. be right than to lose friends.
- C. have lots of friends than to keep apologizing.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.
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READING

Time: 30 min

**Task 1. You are going to read some information about different train journeys. For questions 1-10, choose from the list of train journeys A-D. Some of the train journeys may be chosen more than once. They may be given in any order.**

**Which person or people**

felt disappointed by the journey?	1	
could learn something interesting while on the journey?	2	
did this journey more than once?	3	
thinks the price was too high?	4	
says this was the first time they had been on a journey like this?	5	
have good memories of their journey?	6	7
went on the longest journey?	8	
talk about what they could see outside the train?	9	10

**Train Journeys**

**Cairns to Kuranda (Australia) A**

I went on this train journey while I was visiting some friends who lived in Australia. I went away for a few days on my own and before I left, my friends had recommended this trip; it was definitely worth it. It used to be an old mining train that took miners to work every day. This heritage-listed railway line starts on the coast and goes right up the side of a mountain. It is very steep and the views are fantastic looking back out to sea. There is lots of information in the different stations about the people who built the railway originally. It was a very dangerous job and many of them died while doing it, either through accidents or disease. The whole journey only takes about an hour but you see all sorts of amazing things on the way. At one point it even goes through a tropical rainforest and there are some really beautiful plants. It is a wonderful trip to do as a tourist, but I'm sure the miners didn't enjoy it quite so much.

**Casablanca to Marrakech (Morocco) B**

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Marrakesh is the fourth largest city in the Kingdom of Morocco and it isn't far from the capital. We decided to travel by train because it was cheap and it only took three hours. Besides, I thought a train journey through the desert would be exciting and different. In fact, it wasn't quite as much fun as I had hoped. We got to the station in plenty of time and got our tickets without too much difficulty. The chaos started when we went out to the platform. It appeared that everyone else in the station was also planning to get on the same train as us. It was really crowded. When the train arrived, there was a real fight to get on and all the seats were occupied in seconds. My friend and I got separated in the confusion but there was no way we could move so we just had to stand where we were and hold on. My friend managed to sit down after about an hour but I had to stand for the whole three hours. The scenery was quite spectacular in places but the train was hot and uncomfortable.

**Moscow to St Petersburg (Russia)    C**

The most memorable train journey I have ever been on was between Moscow and St Petersburg in Russia. We were about 17 years old and on a school trip to see the places we were studying in our Russian history lessons. We spent three days in Moscow then took the overnight train to St Petersburg. I remember feeling really excited about it. I had never been on an overnight train journey before. We went to the theatre on our last evening in Moscow and then went straight to the station to get on the train at about 11 pm. There were four of us in each room and our whole group occupied about two carriages of the train. Our teachers were very aware of the dangers of travelling by train at night in Russia and warned us never to walk around the train on our own. They told us to go in groups of three to the toilets so that two people could wait outside together while one person went in. That frightened us a little but nothing happened. I don't think we slept much; we stayed up most of the night talking, but I remember waking up in the morning and realizing it was daylight outside and that we were in a completely new city. It was amazing.

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**London to Brighton (UK) D**

I spent over ten years doing this journey every day of the week. I'm very relieved I am retired now. I still do the same journey sometimes but now I don't have to travel in the rush hour and if there are delays it doesn't matter so much. The journey when it went well wasn't bad at all. It wasn't too long and I was usually able to sit down and read the newspaper. It was quite pleasant as long as there were no annoying people having loud phone conversations. But generally it was fine and not a bad way to begin and end a busy day in the city. The problems and stress came with the all too frequent delays and cancellations. It was extremely frustrating, especially as I was paying so much money for my ticket. The cost was much too high in my opinion. I am glad I don't have to pay that anymore.

*Task 2. Read the text and answer questions 11-20 after the text. Choose A, B, C or D.*

**Modern spending habits**

Various Internet resources and social media shape our tastes, everyday habits and our values. As a result, we are buying more footwear and clothes than ever before. Online shopping encourages customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

For instance, in Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £675 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're

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using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

**What is Black Friday?**

Black Friday is the day after the American holiday of Thanksgiving, which is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. Because it is a holiday in the United States, it has long been a popular day for consumers to start shopping for Christmas. Over the last 20 years big retailers have started to offer discounts and bargains on this day, and it has become more and more popular. Last year, people in the USA spent an estimated \$54.7 billion between Black Friday and Cyber Monday (the Monday after Thanksgiving, when people often buy more online). The idea of Black Friday has also spread around the world. For example, in 2017, people in the UK spent the equivalent of \$10.3 billion, in Germany \$7.6 billion and in France \$6.2 billion.

**Is Black Friday out of control?**

Many of us love to get a bargain, but some feel that events like Black Friday encourage people to buy things that they don't really need and can't afford. Many people seem to completely lose control of both their spending and their tempers. It is easy to find video of customers physically fighting each other over bargains. It is also argued that Black Friday is bad for small shopkeepers, who cannot afford to offer the kinds of price cuts that the big companies can.

**What's the alternative to Black Friday?**

Instead of taking the opportunity to buy as much as possible on Black Friday, you could do the opposite and buy absolutely nothing. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a stand against overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. Since 1997, Buy Nothing Day has been held on the same day as Black Friday. The rules are simple. Just don't buy anything at all for 24 hours. On Buy Nothing Day people

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organize various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organize the exchange and repair of items they already own.

### **Ethical spending**

As well as spending less and not buying unnecessary items, Buy Nothing Day aims to raise awareness of how to be a more ethical consumer. For example, you can avoid buying ‘fast fashion’, that is, very cheap clothes that are worn a few times before being thrown away. Or you could decide not to automatically upgrade your mobile at the end of a contract. These kinds of decisions can help to protect the environment as well as save your money.

People might not realize they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can’t sell all those unwanted clothes. ‘Fast fashion’ goes out of fashion as quickly as it comes in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don’t want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can’t sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

### **The ‘buy nothing’ experiment**

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes, or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they’d saved \$55,000.

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can’t manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist



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movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

**11.** According to the text, people buy a lot of clothes because

- A. they want to throw them away.
- B. there is a lot of advertising, and some clothing is very cheap.
- C. online shops offer only disposable clothes.
- D. consumers are addicted to buying clothes.

**12.** The writer thinks it is worrying

- A. that people spend money on things they do not need.
- B. that people spend all the money they have on cheap clothing.
- C. that landfill sites in Britain are growing.
- D. that 300,000 tons of clothes go into landfill sites in Britain every year.

**13.** The amount the average Briton owes on credit cards is

- A. one third of the amount they spend on clothes each year.
- B. less than a half of the average wardrobe budget per adult.
- C. around 600£ per family.
- D. over 50% of the money an average British adult spends on clothes each year.

**14.** Black Friday first became popular as a shopping day because

- A. there have always been special offers on that day.
- B. many people in the United States don't work or go to school on this day.
- C. it is the day before Thanksgiving, an important holiday.
- D. it was the only day when one could get bargains and discounts.

**15.** Why do some people think Black Friday is out of control?

- A. Small shopkeepers offer discounts too.
- B. Some people physically fight with the retailers.
- C. People spend more than they can really afford.
- D. Small shops cannot compete with big retailers.

**16.** To celebrate Buy Nothing Day, the rules are that you

- A. only buy from small shopkeepers.
- B. think carefully about what you are buying.
- C. don't buy anything at all for one day.

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D. organize protests and cut up credit cards.

17. "Fast fashion" offers

- A. cheap and recyclable clothes.
- B. cheap and high-quality clothes.
- C. inexpensive clothes that people often buy second-hand.
- D. clothes which are of low quality.

18. According to the text, what should an ethical consumer probably do?

- A. Buy cheap clothes.
- B. Buy more disposable clothes.
- C. Avoid buying "fast fashion".
- D. Consider shopping second-hand.

19. Which of the following is NOT true about the two friends who participated in the 'buy nothing' experiment?

- A. They gave up buying petrol for their cars for less than a year.
- B. They didn't do the shopping for a year.
- C. They cut on their spending for 12 months.
- D. They had to learn living a life of ethical consumers.

20. The 'buy nothing' movement encourages people to stop buying unnecessary goods because

- A. overconsumption is the biggest social problem nowadays.
- B. products, electrical goods and other items are overpriced.
- C. it helps protect the environment.
- D. charity shops are overloaded with unwanted clothes.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET.
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USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 min

**Task 1. For items 1-12, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**JUST TALK, DON'T TEXT!**

Restaurant owners are fed up (0) with customers glued to their cell phones - so some have decided to give discounts to diners if they switch (1) \_\_\_\_\_ their mobile phones. Restaurants are ready to give 20% off their bills to those who (2) \_\_\_\_\_ their phone in a box at the table and leave it there until the check comes. They consider eating out to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ about the appreciation of food and also, perhaps more importantly, about companionship. "For some people the struggle is real. They can't do it," admits assistant manager Casey Zin, "I've seen people (4) \_\_\_\_\_ dates scrolling through Instagram, rather (5) \_\_\_\_\_ simply eating and talking".

The managers say they don't see the cell phone optional policy lasting for too long as restaurants are suffering financial losses (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the short term. (7) \_\_\_\_\_, this message is an extremely valuable one as almost everyone has taken advantage of this offer (8) \_\_\_\_\_ it was introduced. "People love it, it gets pretty loud in here when we do it and it's nice. It's way louder than usual as (9) \_\_\_\_\_ as everyone interacts and is not on their phone," says waitress Kenzie Eichmann.

Restaurants have received a lot of publicity for their initiative but some experts say that using mobiles in restaurants is not (10) \_\_\_\_\_ harmful. They point (11) \_\_\_\_\_ that diners may share pictures of their meals and provide recommendations to their friends, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ is free advertising for the restaurants concerned as the guests take pictures and share them on Instagram, of course!

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*Task 2. For items 13-20, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

### From a broken flask

Laminated glass, also known as safety glass, can be **0**.... in car windshields, bank teller protective barriers, and a variety of other places where shatterproof glass is a necessity. Although considered essential to us now, it was invented completely by **13**....

One day in 1903, when working in his lab, the French chemist Edouard Bénédictus accidentally **14**.... a glass flask off his desk. Although the flask broke, **15**.... his surprise he discovered that the flask had managed to essentially keep its original form. And on closer **16** .... he realized that the flask contained cellulose nitrate – a kind of liquid plastic which had evaporated, leaving a thin layer of plastic on the flask’s interior. Some time later the scientist **17** .... with the idea of a sandwich - a plastic sandwich - putting together two layers of glass with a thin film of plastic in between, creating the world's first shatterproof windscreen.

There are **18** .... reports on whether Bénédictus immediately realized the **19** .... of his discovery or whether it took him a **20** .... to see how it could be used. No matter how unbelievable it may seem, just an accident and a bit of scientific thinking save thousands of lives across the world every day!

<b>0</b>	a) accepted	<b>b) found</b>	c) established	d) known
13	a) incident	b) circumstance	c) accident	d) luck
14	a) spilt	b) hit	c) bumped	d) knocked
15	a) much to	b) thanks to	c) down to	d) due to
16	a) request	b) enquiry	c) questioning	d) demand
17	a) came along	b) came out	c) came down	d) came up
18	a) changeable	b) conflicting	c) opposite	d) different
19	a) potential	b) ability	c) possibility	d) opportunity
20	a) length	b) period	c) while	d) phase

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**Task 3. In each simile\* listed below one word is missing. For items 21-30 fill in the missing words in the crossword below using the clues which explain the meaning of the simile. Sometimes you will need the word in the plural form.**

**Words can go across or down. Letters are shared when the words intersect.**

**\* A simile is an expression which describes a person or thing as being similar to someone or something else. For example, the sentences 'She runs like a deer' and 'He's as white as a sheet' contain similes.**

**ACROSS**

**21. As dry as a ---- - extremely dry**

**22. As dead as the ---- - not important or popular any longer**

**24. As clear as ---- - very difficult to understand**

**26. As old as the ---- - very old**

**27. As slippery as an ---- - evasive, difficult to get information from**

**28. As daft as a ---- - very stupid**

**DOWN**

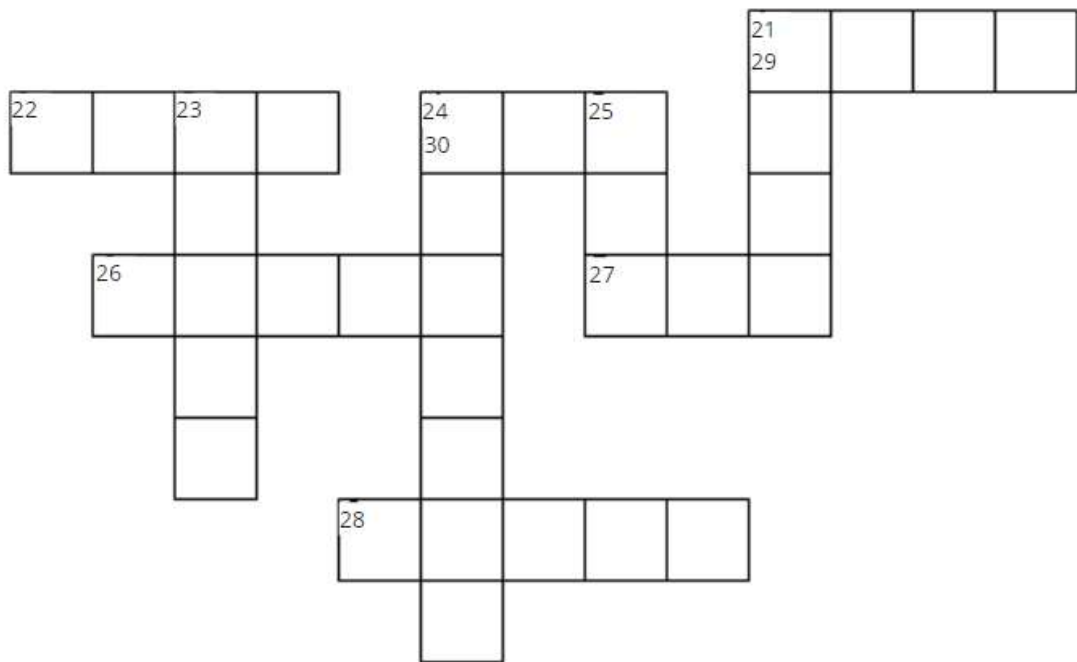
**29. As clear as a ---- - very easy to hear**

**23. As fresh as a ---- - very fresh or bright**

**30. As keen as ---- - very eager and interested in everything**

**25. As straight as a ---- - completely honest**

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**Task 4. For questions 31-40 choose the best answer (A, B, C or D).**

- 31.** Which British monarch was first given the title ‘Empress of India’?  
A. Anne  
B. Victoria  
C. Elizabeth I  
D. Mary Queen of Scots
- 32.** Queen Elizabeth was the first female monarch  
A. to miss the Opening of Parliament  
B. to serve in the military  
C. to have dogs  
D. to have 3 children
- 33.** Where do people traditionally eat deep-fried chocolate bars?  
A. In Scotland  
B. In Wales  
C. In England  
D. In the USA

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- 34.** Finish a famous Shakespeare's saying, "I will wear my heart upon my..."
- A. head
  - B. shield
  - C. sleeve
  - D. armour
- 35.** Which of these people wasn't a great explorer of the New World?
- A. Sir Walter Raleigh
  - B. Roger Mortimer
  - C. John Cabot
  - D. Sir Francis Drake
- 36.** The unicorn is the national animal of
- A. Wales
  - B. Northern Ireland
  - C. England
  - D. Scotland
- 37.** Which of these authors became famous as a fiction writer and as a poet?
- A. Robert Burns
  - B. Edgar Allan Poe
  - C. Daniel Defoe
  - D. John Ernst Steinbeck
- 38.** Who is the Patron Saint of Wales?
- A. St. Andrew
  - B. St. David
  - C. St. Patrick
  - D. St. George
- 39.** The modern name of the clock tower next to the Houses of Parliament is
- A. St. Stephen's Tower
  - B. One Canada Square
  - C. Elizabeth Tower
  - D. Westminster Tower
- 40.** It was built in the 11th century and was used as a prison and as a zoo.
- A. Westminster Abbey

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- B. The Tower of London
- C. The Jewel Tower
- D. The Shard

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WRITING

Time: 40 min

**You see the following notice in an online English magazine for teenagers.**

**Reviews wanted**

**A Fantastic Event to Invite your Friends to!**

Have you ever attended a festival/a concert/a show/a sporting event which you liked very much? If so, write a review including background information about the type of event, the description of activities and what you liked about it. Explain why you would recommend it to other teenagers.

We will put the best reviews on our website next month.

**Write your review in 220—250 words.**

**Remember to:**

- give a headline to your review (the headline is included in the word count) and use 2 phrasal verbs of your choice in the correct tense in your review;
- provide some background information about the event (the time, the place, the reason why you went there);
- give some details describing the event;
- outline no less than 2 things that you liked about the event;
- tell us why you think that people of your age should attend it (give at least 2 reasons).

**Underline the required phrasal verbs in your review.**

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