

Listening

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1

You will hear a conversation between a university tutor and a student about the jobs fair. First, you have some time to look at questions 1–3. Choose the correct answer. You will hear the recording twice.

Questions 1-3

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

1. The best days for engineering students are _____.
2. Students can get useful suggestions about _____.
3. Use the internet to look at _____.

Questions 4-7

Choose the correct letter A, B or C.

4. Fergus says that
 - A. there is one company he is particularly interested in.
 - B. he has done some research already.
 - C. he knows the boss at one of the companies.
5. The tutor thinks Fergus should
 - A. prepare questions in advance.
 - B. research the skills required for jobs before the event.
 - C. find out what the starting salaries are.
6. Fergus plans
 - A. to wear a suit and tie.
 - B. to wear smart but casual clothes.
 - C. to buy an outfit for the event.
7. The tutor suggests that Fergus
 - A. should ask particular people certain questions.
 - B. should avoid taking free gifts.
 - C. should treat conversations like short interviews.

Questions 8-10

Now you have some time to look at questions 8-10. Now listen to the rest of the conversation and answer questions 8-10.

*Choose three letters A-F. Put your answers in the answer sheet in **ANY ORDER**.*

Why do the tutor and Fergus think it is useful to attend a jobs fair?

A to get a job

B to find out what employers want from you.

C to give employers your contact details.

D to discover which are the key companies to work for.

E to practice your communication skills.

F to make useful contacts.

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

Reading

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

You are going to read an extract from a novel in which a young woman called Caitlin talks about her life on an island. For questions 1 - 6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

We live on the island of Hale. It's about four kilometres long and two kilometres wide at its broadest point, and it's joined to the mainland by a causeway called the Stand - a narrow road built across the mouth of the river which separates us from the rest of the country. Most of the time you wouldn't know we're on an island because the river mouth between us and the mainland is just a vast stretch of tall grasses and brown mud. But when there's a high tide and the water rises a half a metre or so above the road and nothing can pass until the tide goes out again a few hours later, then you know it's an island.

We were on our way back from the mainland. My older brother, Dominic, had just finished his first year at university in a town 150 km away. Dominic's train was due in at five and he'd asked for a lift back from the station. Now, Dad normally hates being disturbed when he's writing (which is just about all the time), and he also hates having to go anywhere, but despite the typical sighs and moans - why can't he get a taxi? what's wrong with the bus? - I could tell by the sparkle in his eyes that he was really looking forward to seeing Dominic.

We were about halfway across when I saw the boy. My first thought was how odd it was to see someone walking on the Stand. You don't often see people walking around here. Between Hale and Moulton (the nearest town about thirty kilometres away on the mainland), there's nothing but small cottages, farmland, heathland and a couple of hills. So islanders don't walk **because of that**. If they're going to Moulton they tend to take the bus. So the only pedestrians you're likely to see around here are walkers or bird-watchers. But even from a distance I could tell that the figure ahead didn't fit into either of these categories. I wasn't sure how I knew, I just did.

As we drew closer, he became clearer. He was actually a young man rather than a boy. Although he was on the small side, he wasn't as slight as I'd first thought. He wasn't exactly muscular, but he wasn't weedy-looking either. It's hard to explain. There was a sense of strength about him, a graceful strength that showed in his balance, the way he held himself, the way he walked...

1. In the first paragraph, what is Caitlin's main point about the island?

A It can be dangerous to try to cross from the mainland.

B It is much smaller than it looks from the mainland.

C It is only completely cut off at certain times.

D It can be a difficult place for people to live in.

2. What does Caitlin suggest about her father?

A His writing prevents him from doing things he wants to with his family.

B His initial reaction to his son's request is different from usual.

C His true feelings are easily hidden from his daughter.

D His son's arrival is one event he will take time off for.

3. Caitlin emphasises her feelings of discomfort because she
A is embarrassed that she doesn't understand what her brother is talking
about.

B feels confused about why she can't relate to her brother any more.

C is upset by the unexpected change in her brother's behaviour.

D feels foolish that her brother's attention is so important to her.

D to describe her journey home

A 5. In '**because of that**' in the 3d paragraph, '**that**' refers to the fact that locals think it is odd to walk anywhere.

B it is easier for people to take the bus than walk.

C people have everything they need on the island.

D there is nowhere in particular to walk to from the island.

6. What do we learn about Caitlin's reactions to the boy?

A She felt his air of confidence contrasted with his physical appearance.

B She was able to come up with a reason for him being there.

C She realised her first impression of him was inaccurate.

D She thought she had seen him somewhere before.

Task 2

You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A – G the one which fits each gap (7 – 12). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

Scottish Wildcat

On my living-room wall I have a painting of a wildcat by John Holmes of which I am extremely fond. It depicts a snarling, spitting animal, teeth bared and back arched: a taut coiled spring ready to unleash some unknown fury.

(7) _____

However, the physical differences are tangible. The wildcat is a much larger animal, weighing in some cases up to seven kilos, the same as a typical male fox. The coat pattern is superficially similar to a domestic tabby cat but it is all stripes and no spots. The tail is thicker and blunter, with three to five black rings. The animal has an altogether heavier look. The Scottish wildcat was originally distinguished as a separate subspecies in 1912, but it is now generally recognised that there is little difference between the Scottish and other European populations. According to an excellent report on the wildcat printed in 1991, the animals originally occurred in a variety of habitats throughout Europe.

(8) _____

It was during the nineteenth century, with the establishment of many estates used by landowners for hunting, that the wildcat became a nuisance and its rapid decline really began; 198 wildcats were killed in three years in the area of Glengarry, for example. However, things were later to improve for the species.

(9)_____

The future is by no means secure, though, and recent evidence suggests that the wildcat is particularly vulnerable to local eradication, especially in the remoter parts of northern and western Scotland. This is a cause for real concern, given that the animals in these areas have less contact with domestic cats and are therefore purer.

(10)_____

Part of the problem stems from the fact that the accepted physical description of the species originates from the selective nature of the examination process by the British Natural History Museum at the start of the century, and this has been used as the type-definition for the animal ever since. Animals that did not conform to that large blunt-tailed 'tabby' description were discarded as not being wildcats. In other words, an artificial collection of specimens was built up, exhibiting the features considered typical of the wildcat. The current research aims to resolve this potential problem. It is attempting to find out whether there are any physical features which characterise the so-called wild-living cats.

(11)_____

But what of his lifestyle? Wildcat kittens are usually born in May/June in a secluded den, secreted in a gap amongst boulders. Another favourite location is in the roots of a tree.

(12)_____

Rabbits are a favourite prey, and some of the best areas to see wildcats are at rabbit warrens close to the forest and moorland edge. Mice, small birds and even insects also form a large part of the diet, and the animal may occasionally take young deer. The wildcat is one of the Scottish Highlands' most exciting animals. Catch a glimpse of one and the memory will linger forever.

- A** The recruitment of men to the armed forces during the conflict in Europe from 1914 to 1918 meant there was very little persecution, since gamekeepers went off to fight. As the number of gamekeepers decreased, the wildcat began to increase its range, recolonising many of its former haunts. Extinction was narrowly averted.
- B** The wildcat waits for a while in rapt concentration, ears twitching and eyes watching, seeing everything and hearing everything, trying to detect the tell-tale movement of a vole or a mouse. But there is nothing, and in another leap he disappears into the gloom.
- D** They probably used deciduous and coniferous woodland for shelter, particularly in winter, and hunted over more open areas such as forest edge, open woodland, thickets and scrub, grassy areas and marsh. The wildcat was probably driven into more mountainous areas by a combination of deforestation and persecution.
- E** As the animals emerge, their curiosity is aroused by every movement and rustle in the vegetation. Later they will accompany their mother on hunting trips, learning quickly, and soon become adept hunters themselves.

- C** The results, which are expected shortly, will be fascinating. But anyone who has seen a wildcat will be in little doubt that there is indeed a unique and distinctive animal living in the Scottish Highlands, whatever his background.
- F** This is what makes many people think that the wildcat is a species in its own right. Research currently being undertaken by Scottish Natural Heritage is investigating whether the wildcat really is distinct from its home-living cousin, or whether it is nothing more than a wild-living form of the domestic cat.
- G** It is a typical image most folk have of the beast, but it is very much a false one, for the wildcat is little more than a bigger version of the domestic cat, and probably shows his anger as often.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 35 min.

Task 1

For questions 1 – 8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Mark your answers **on the separate answer sheet**.

Example:

0 A report B describe C inform D tell

The oldest leather shoe in the world

Archaeologists (0) that a perfectly preserved 5,500-year-old shoe has been discovered in a cave in Armenia in south-west Asia. It is (1) to be the oldest leather shoe ever found. The shoe was made of a single piece of leather, stitched at the front and back, and was shaped to fit the wearer's foot. It had been (2) with grasses, either for warmth or to make sure it kept its shape. 'The shoe is relatively small but we can't say for (3) whether it was worn by a man or a woman,' says Dr Ron Pinhasi, an archaeologist on the research (4) 'We thought at first that it was about 600-700 years old because it was in such good shape.' Shoes of this type from later periods have turned (5) in archaeological excavations in various places in Europe, and shoes of a very similar design were still being used on the Aran Islands off the west coast of Ireland as (6) as the 1950s. It's (7) a style which (8) popular for thousands of years.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------|---|----------|---|-----------|---|-------------|
| 1 | A | accepted | B | regarded | C | assessed | D | believed |
| 2 | A | stuffed | B | loaded | C | pushed | D | blocked |
| 3 | A | clear | B | specific | C | true | D | certain |
| 4 | A | class | B | force | C | team | D | company |
| 5 | A | over | B | into | C | up | D | about |
| 6 | A | recently | B | lately | C | presently | D | immediately |
| 7 | A | correctly | B | exactly | C | precisely | D | obviously |
| 8 | A | held | B | stood | C | remained | D | lasted |

Task 2

For items 9-18, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line.

Training sports champions

What are the abilities that a (9) (9) **PROFESSION**
sports person needs? To (10) **COME**
guarantee that opponents can be (10) ,
speed, stamina and (11) **FIT**
agility are essential, not to mention
outstanding natural talent. Both a rigorous
and comprehensive (11) regime and a (12) **ENDURE**
highly nutritious diet are vital for top- (13) **BENEFIT**
level performance. It is carbohydrates,
rather than proteins and fat, that provide (14) **ABLE**
athletes with the (12) they need to
compete. This means that pasta is more (13) (15) **STRONG**
..... than eggs or meat. Such a diet enables (16) **TYPE**
them to move very energetically when
required. Failure to follow a sensible diet (17) **SEVERE**
can result in the (14) to maintain
stamina.
Regular training to increase muscular (15)
..... is also a vital part of a
professional's regime, and this is (16)
..... done by exercising with weights.
Sports people are prone to injury but a
quality training regime can ensure that the
(17) of these can be minimised

Task 3

For items 18-22, match the spoken informal words to their neutral definitions A-J. There are some extra definitions which do not match.

Informal English

Neutral Equivalents

- | | |
|--|--|
| 18. We just hit it off. | A) to pay more money than needed |
| 19. I got ripped off by the taxi driver coming from the airport. | B) to argue |
| 20. That guy in black pinched my watch. | C) a cent |
| 21. I need to go out and let my hair down | D) to show off |
| 22. It only cost a quid | E) to travel by getting a free ride from the driver of a passing car |

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2021-2022 г.
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП**

9-11 классы

стр. 16 из 19

- F) to relax
- G) a pound
- H) to like each other at once
- I) to steal sth.
- J) to glance at sth.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

