

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2021–2022 УЧЕБНЫЙ ГОД. МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП.
9–11 КЛАССЫ**

Part I. LISTENING

Time: 15 minutes (15 points)

Task 1. Listen to the dialogue and do the tasks while listening:

The Weekend

A. Choose the six correct answers.

Which activities do the speakers say they are going to do?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. snowboarding | 7. visit the old parts of the city |
| 2. dirtboarding | 8. go round the Louvre |
| 3. canyoning | 9. go to the Musée D'Orsay |
| 4. bungee jumping | 10. visit Montmartre and look at the |
| 5. go up the Eiffel Tower | views |
| 6. visit Notre Dame cathedral | |

B. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

1. With whom is the boy going to spend his weekend?

- A) with his Mum B) with his girlfriend C) with his mates

2. A dirtboard is ...

- A) a board with wheels that you stand on.
B) a board with no wheels that you stand on. C) a board that you sit on.

3. To go canyoning you need ...

- A) ropes and a helmet. B) a guide and special equipment.
B) ropes and special equipment.

4. Zip-wiring is ...

- A) scary and difficult. B) easy and exciting. C) scary but exciting.

5. Paris looks so beautiful ...

- A) at night. B) on television. C) in the photos.

6. The Impressionist paintings are in ...

- A) the Louvre. B) the Musée D'Orsay. C) the Rodin Museum.

7. The famous Rodin statue is called ...

- A) The Worker. B) The Thinker. C) The Philosopher.

8. The girl is going to Paris for ...

- A) the weekend. B) 4 days. C) 5 days.

9. She's going with ...

- A) her friend. B) her boyfriend. C) her family.

A.							(in any order)		
B.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part II. READING

Time: 40 minutes (12 points)

TASK 1. Read the text and choose the best variant for items 1 – 4:

Choosing a musical instrument

Many people would like to learn how to play a musical instrument, but they are put off by one big problem: what to play? Here are a few questions to help you decide.

What kind of music do you like?

Many instruments are versatile, but some are more suited to certain types of music. Although there is some classical repertoire for the saxophone, for example, people

associate it more with jazz, and it is not a permanent feature of many orchestras. Some instruments may lend themselves better than others to the music you like, so consider this before you start.

Do you want to play with other people?

Think about your long-term future as a musician. If you want to play with other people, what sort of instrument would be most practical? The initial attraction of playing a dazzling solo instrument like trumpet, violin, flute or lead guitar might fade when you realise how many other people are competing with you to get the main part with the same instrument! If you want to play rock music, there will always be a demand for bass players or drummers, and if you fancy being part of an orchestra, the bassoon is a great bet to make sure you are always needed.

Where are you going to practise?

Many people live in flats and practising the drums, for example, will drive your neighbours crazy. Think about where and when you are going to practise, as well as the patience of the people you live with or near. Electric versions of instruments like the piano, drums, guitar and even violin give you the option of playing into the night using headphones, while your housemates sleep in peace. Alternatively, you may need to consider going to a school or a community centre to practise.

How much money can you spend?

This is quite a big factor. A lot of instruments can be purchased in different price ranges, for example, guitars. But this doesn't alter the fact that many, such as the piano, are always pretty expensive. If you can't afford your chosen instrument, will you be able to borrow someone else's or hire one?

Are there any physical limitations?

If you're small and don't like lifting heavy objects, you won't want to carry around a double bass. Apart from that, use your common sense, and don't let your perceived physical shortcomings put you off. Who says small skinny people can't play the tuba? It's true that some wind instruments require a lot of lung power but with the right coaching, everyone can develop the right technique.

Still not sure?

Talk to people you know who already play instruments. They might even let you try theirs. It's also a good idea to find an experienced music teacher, preferably one who plays a few different instruments, who can give you some advice and push you in the right direction.

If you find an instrument you love and that suits your needs, you'll find the time spent choosing was well worth it. Good luck with making your choice!

1. Many people think about learning a musical instrument but don't because ____.

- a) they haven't got enough time to practise
- b) they don't know which instrument to choose
- c) they can't afford to buy an instrument
- d) they think it will be too difficult

2. Playing a popular solo instrument ____.

- a) is the best way to get into a band
- b) is only for people who are really confident
- c) means you will always perform on your own
- d) can be a drawback if you want to play with others

3. Before choosing an instrument you should ____.

- a) consider the size and weight of the instrument
- b) avoid wind instruments if you are small and slim
- c) reflect on your physical limitations
- d) make sure you have the correct technique

4. The best summary of the author's attitude is ____.

- a) don't worry, just go for it!

- b) playing an instrument is not for everyone
- c) you can always change your mind
- d) considering your choice of instrument will pay off in the future

1	2	3	4

TASK 2. Read the text and answer the questions after it:

Are We Losing the Art of Conversation?

We asked four people who watched an online talk on technology and communication for their opinions.

A. The talk certainly gave me plenty of food for thought about the way we communicate these days and how technology is changing our behaviour. People are constantly multitasking, whether it be emailing during meetings or texting in the checkout queue. I really believe it's affecting the way we relate to each other and it's not just in the workplace. Kids fade into the background as parents message at the dinner table or post on social networks during the school run. It's as if we can't bear to miss out on what our online buddies are up to, so we juggle the real and online world. My greatest concern is that we don't give our brains a chance to switch off. It's these precious moments when we actually process information that helps us make important decisions.

B. It was a fascinating talk and the speaker really hit the nail on the head with a couple of things. Take parental influence, for instance. How can we expect teenagers not to text while doing their homework when they witness their parents posting on social media while cooking the evening meal or waiting at a red light? She also made a valid point about people wanting to be in two or several places at once. So they switch back and forth between their real-life and online conversations. I see it all the time with my teenage sister and her friends. They

arrange to meet and then sit together in silence while each one engages in a different conversation online.

C. So much of what the speaker said rang true. I honestly believe there's a danger that the more connected we are, the more isolated we feel. I don't think this is such an issue for my generation who've lived without technology for so long. We know how to be alone and, more importantly, we know that it's OK to be alone. But the under 20s are another kettle of fish. They're so busy communicating that they never experience the feeling of solitude and run the risk of not learning how to enjoy their own company. In addition, they're learning conversation through messages that can be edited and changed at the expense of learning the art of real conversation in real time with the person in front of you.

D. I'm not sure to what extent I agree that people are more alone, but the way we communicate has certainly evolved. We send tiny snippets of conversation or emoticons to each other and I wonder how much this actually allows us to really understand one another. This superficial conversation is replacing in-depth face-to-face interaction with its pauses, intonation and sentiment. The speaker makes a good point about how we're getting used to conversing with machines like Siri or robots, which are totally devoid of any experience of human life. But despite such limitations, we seem to be expecting more from technology and less from each other.

Which person, A, B, C or D ...

1. shares A's view that we simultaneously spend our time in different worlds?
2. has a similar opinion to C about the importance of conversational skills without technology?
3. gives an example of how people can be simultaneously together and alone?
4. agrees with B that online communication is having an impact on family relationships?
5. disagrees with C about people feeling more isolated?

6. mentions how decision-making skills could be affected by technology?
7. shares D's opinion that the nature of conversation has changed?
8. agrees with A that times without any communication are valuable?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part III. Use of English

Time: 40 minutes (28 points)

TASK 1. Rewrite each group of words as a sentence with the correct punctuation:

EXAMPLE: *were meeting uncle david on Tuesday evening at eight.*
(four capital letters, one full stop, one apostrophe)=
We're meeting Uncle David on Tuesday evening at eight.

1. **hes won a thousand euros on the lottery however he wont even take us to pizzeria napoli to celebrate** (four capital letters, one full stop, one comma, two apostrophes, one exclamation mark)

2. **i asked alexandras mother about her childhood her time in africa and her experience of the war** (three capital letters, one full stop, two commas, one apostrophe)

- 3. hello jackie said robert what time did you get back from the cinema**
(four capital letters, one question mark, three commas, two pairs of speech marks)

- 4. i told marys son that he should be honest go the police and tell the truth**
(two capital letters, one full stop, one comma, one apostrophe)

- 5. hi alison said james whats happening**
(four capital letters, one question mark, three commas, one apostrophe, two pairs of speech marks)

- 6. youll never believe what happened first of all we met up with peters friends from university then we all went to brighton for the day**
(five capital letters, one full stop, two commas, two apostrophes, one exclamation mark)

TASK 2. Match the following names of materials with their definitions:

1. corduroy	a. cloth made of flax, used especially for making shirts, bed-sheets, tablecloths
2. cotton	b. cloth made from soft hair of sheep, used for making sweaters
3. denim	c. thread spun from a soft white fibrous substance found round the seeds of a plant: used for making shirts, underwear, etc.
4. flannel	d. material made from the soft thread from the cocoons of certain insects, used for making scarfs, etc.
5. lace	e. material made from animal skins, used for making shoes, gloves,
6. leather	

7. linen	bags, etc.
8. nylon	f. kind of soft leather made from the skin of goats, with the flesh surface rubbed into a soft nap, used for making gloves, shoes, etc.
9. silk	g. synthetic fibre used for making stockings and blouses
10. suede	h. cloth with a thick soft nap on one side, used for making dresses, etc.
11. velvet	i. thick strong cotton material with raised lines on it; used for making trousers or suits
12. wool	j. a delicate fabric of interlacing threads; used for making wedding dresses, nightgowns, etc.
	k. a soft, nappy, woolen cloth of loose texture; used for making shirts or trousers
	l. a coarse cotton cloth used for jeans

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

TASK 3. Choose the necessary idioms to complete or explain them:

1. Jane knows the subject

- A) from cover to cover B) inside out C) like hell

2. To catch somebody

- A) red-handed B) blue-eyed C) short-handed

3. It happened ‘out of the blue’ means

- A) it was unexpected B) it was painful C) it happened from time to time

4. She has a rosy view of things, she

- A) is naive B) likes pink colour C) has many rosy things

5. He’s playing first fiddle means he’s

- A) a good musician B) a conductor C) a leader

6. If you do something at the last moment it means you do it

- A) at the tenth hour B) at the twelfth hour C) at the eleventh hour

7. To keep fingers crossed means

- A) to wish good luck B) to envy C) to be angry

8. To eat like a bird means

- A) to eat a lot B) to eat a little C) to eat grain

9. To work round the clock means to work

- A) all day B) near the clock C) from time to time

10. The rival hit him in the eye, so now he has a

- A) purple eye B) blue eye C) black eye

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

PART IV. Writing

45 minutes (15 points)

Imagine, you are working in a local tourist office. You have to write a report to your manager comparing two different shopping centres in your area. Write what each centre is like, compare their facilities and comment on their particular good and bad points as tourist attraction.

The following beginning will help you:

'As requested I have compared the Daverton centre and Lakeside Mill both within 10 km of Sharpville. In terms of their popularity as tourist attraction, my findings are presented below: ...'

Write your report in 150 - 220 words.