

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников

Муниципальный этап

2022 – 2023 учебный год

Английский язык

Ленинградская область

7 – 8 классы

2022 г.

Listening (12 min – 20 points)

Task 1. You will hear four people talking about adventurous experiences. For questions 1 – 4 match statements A-E to the correct speaker. There is one extra statement that does not go with any of the speakers.

A. I didn't let my concerns stop me.	Speaker 1
B. I've discovered a pleasant place to be.	Speaker 2
C. I didn't expect to receive such a warm welcome.	Speaker 3
D. I was pleased with my performance.	Speaker 4
E. A change of plan worked out well.	x

Task 2. You will hear a group leader talking to some students who are going to visit an important athletics event in Birmingham. For each question 5 - 10, fill in the missing information in the numbered space.

ATHLETICS CHAMPIONSHIP
Date of college trip: 15 th (5)
Number of sportspeople who will compete: (6)
How the group will travel to Birmingham: by (7)
What group members should take on the day: (8)
Name of the website page: (9)
Which day other details will be available to students: (10)

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Reading (30 min – 20 points)

Task 1. Read the text and questions below. For each question 1-5, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D.

Craigie Aitchison

The painter Craigie Aitchison was born in Scotland. He came to London intending to study law, but went to art school instead. There he found the traditional drawing classes difficult, but still kept on painting.

In his late twenties he was given money by the Italian government to study art, and became interested in early Italian artists, which shows in some of his work. He loved the greens and browns of the Italian fields and the clear light there, and wanted to put this light into his paintings.

This led him to paint colours thinly one on top of another from light to dark, but he insists he's never sure what the results will be. He says, 'It's a secret – because I don't know myself. I don't start by painting yellow, knowing I'm going to put anything on top.' Like most talented people, Aitchison makes it sound easy. 'Anyone can do the colours – you can buy them. I simply notice what you put the colours next to.'

Unlike some artists, he never does drawings before he starts a painting, as he feels that if he did, he might get bored and not do the painting afterwards. Instead, Aitchison changes his paintings many times before they are finished. This explains why his favourite models are people who don't ask to see their pictures while he's painting them. 'If I feel they're worried and want to look at the painting, I can't do it.'

Since moving to London years ago, he has not felt part of the Scottish painting scene. He says he is not interested in following any tradition, but just paints the way he can. However, his work still influences young British painters.

1. What is the writer trying to do in the text?
 - A. describe particular works by Craigie Aitchison
 - B. teach readers how to paint like Craigie Aitchison
 - C. introduce readers to the artist Craigie Aitchison
 - D. explain how Craigie Aitchison has made money from painting
2. What can the reader learn about Aitchison from the text?
 - A. He works in a different way from other artists.
 - B. He often gets bored with his paintings.
 - C. He improved his drawing by going to art school.
 - D. He did some paintings for the Italian government.
3. What does Aitchison say about his use of colour?
 - A. He likes starting with the darkest colours first.
 - B. He knows the colours he's aiming for when he begins.
 - C. He prefers to paint with yellows, greens, and browns.
 - D. He understands how different colours work together.

4. Aitchison prefers models who don't
- A. keep talking to him while he's working.
 - B. ask him about his strange method of working.
 - C. worry about how long the work will take.
 - D. feel anxious to see the work as it's developing.
5. What might a visitor at an exhibition say about Aitchison's work?
- A. I love his recent paintings of Scotland, which are very similar to a number of other Scottish painters.
 - B. You can still see the influence of his trip to Italy in some of these pictures.
 - C. You can tell he spent a lot of time drawing the picture before he started painting.
 - D. I wonder if his law training helps him at all, especially in selling his work.

Task 2. Read the text about a famous Russian painter. For questions 6 – 10 match the statements A – E to the gaps 6 - 10. There is one extra phrase you do not have to use.

Isaac Levitan

Isaac Levitan (6) associated with the Peredvizhniki School and is credited, along with Ivan Shishkin, with ushering in a golden age of Russian landscape painting.

Isaac Levitan was amongst a generation of Russian landscape painters who sought to capture (7), influenced by the realist and naturalist painters of France but determined to find their own, native muse. If Shishkin was the great painter of Russian forests, Levitan was (8) from the plains of Crimea to the banks of the Volga. His range was wide, however, and he also created more enclosed, human-centered landscapes.

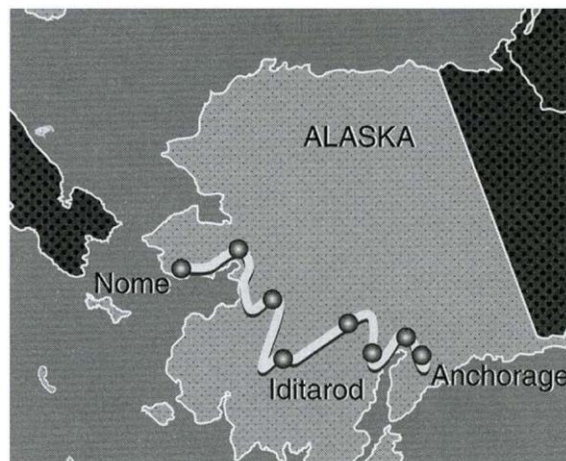
Levitan (9) of the first generation of Peredvizhniki artists and created a distinct body of work in response, helping to bring about the second great wave of creativity associated with the school during the 1880s-90s. In his last works, we can sense (10) of European Impressionism and Post-Impressionism, as color planes become more simplistic and exaggerated. But he remained, throughout, true to the nationalist animus of the Peredvizhniki School.

- A. a master of vast, open spaces
- B. one represented with naturalistic accuracy
- C. created some of the most beautiful works
- D. the unique beauty of the Russian wilderness
- E. learned from the achievements
- F. a more explicit incorporation of the lessons

Task 3. Read the text about the Iditarod Trial in Alaska and decide if each sentence below (11 – 20) is true (T) or false (F).

THE HISTORY OF THE IDITAROD – THE LAST GREAT RACE ON EARTH

In the 1880s, gold was discovered in what is now the most northern state of the USA, Alaska. Many people came to the area hoping to get rich. New towns were built and grew quickly. One such town was called Iditarod, which means 'far, distant place'. This town grew so quickly during 1909 that it briefly became the largest city in Alaska. In the summer months, essential supplies could be delivered to these towns by boat, but in the winter the rivers and the ocean froze and there was no way to get to them. So, in 1910, a winter track was built which would be used by teams of dogs pulling sleds. They would take mail, food and clothes to the gold miners.



The track became known as the Iditarod Trail. It took a team of dogs about three weeks to travel across Alaska. They stopped at 'roadhouses' where the drivers could get a warm bed for the night and something to eat for both themselves and their dogs. The trail was used every winter until the 1920s when aeroplanes replaced steam boats and dog teams as the main form of transport.

However, the dogs had one last taste of fame in 1925, when a disease called diphtheria hit the city of Nome. The disease could be cured, but, unfortunately, the closest medicine that could be found was in Anchorage, right on the other side of Alaska. Aeroplanes were still quite new, so no-one knew if they could fly in such cold weather. Also, Carl Eielson, the only pilot considered skilled enough to manage the flight, was away on a trip at the time. It was therefore agreed that the medicine would be transported using teams of dogs instead.

The trip covered over 1,000 kilometres, most of it along the Iditarod Trail. It took twenty teams just six days to complete the journey. Leonhard Seppala, a Norwegian who had come to Alaska looking for gold, travelled the first 400 of those kilometres. He had to trust his dog Togo's ability to find his way in the blinding snow and Togo turned out to be a reliable guide. The last part of the journey was done by Gunnar Kaasen who had driven dog teams in Alaska for 21 years. His lead dog was Balto. At one point Balto refused to go any further, and saved the team from falling into icy water. The diphtheria was stopped and Balto became a hero.

Nowadays a dog sled race is held every year from Anchorage to Nome, following the route of that famous journey in 1925. It is called the Iditarod and has become known as 'The Last Great Race on Earth'.

- 11** The population of Alaska remained the same throughout the 1880s.
- 12** For a short time, more people lived in Iditarod than in any other city in Alaska.
- 13** After 1910, it became possible to deliver letters in winter as well as summer.
- 14** When travelling on the Iditarod Trail, drivers had to take food for the dogs with them.
- 15** In the 1920s, aeroplanes were used more often than boats and dogs.
- 16** Doctors in Nome had a good supply of medicine to cure diphtheria.
- 17** The pilot Carl Eielson refused to fly his plane because of the cold weather.
- 18** Leonhard Seppala's dog was able to lead him safely to his destination.
- 19** Balto fell into some icy water but managed to save himself.
- 20** The Iditarod race takes a different route every year.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Use of English (18 min – 30 points)

Task 1. For questions 1 – 10 put *the words in brackets in the correct form*.

A change in attitude in Britain towards colonization during the (1)
(*nineteen*) century gave new (2) (*courage*) to the empire builders. (3)
..... (*previous*), colonization (4) (*see*) as a matter of settlement, of
commerce, or of military strategy. The aim was simply to possess territory, but not necessarily to
govern it. By the end of the century, colonization (5) (*see*) as a matter of destiny.
There (6) (*be*) an enormous increase in wealth during the century, so that Britain (7)
..... (*become*) the world's foremost (8) (*economy*) power. This, together
with long years of political (9) (*stable*) unequalled anywhere else in Europe, gave the
British a sense of supreme confidence, even (10) (*arrogant*), about their culture and
civilization.

Task 2. Complete each second sentence 11 - 15 using the word given, so that it has a similar
meaning to the sentence above. Write between two and five words in each gap. .

11. The price of bread has increased again. **increase**
There has been another the price of bread.
12. What were you wearing when it started snowing? **on**
What when it started snowing?
13. This painting is like that one. **similar**
This painting that one.
14. Would you like to help produce a school magazine? **involved**
Would you like to a school magazine?
15. I didn't know that. **aware**
I that.

Task 3. For questions 16 – 25 complete the article with ONE word in each gap.

New mobile (16) _____ technology continues to influence and change our lives.
People (17) _____ now sign up to a new service that will find their (18) _____ and friends
on a computer map on their mobiles. However, many people (19) _____ happy about this
technology and (20) _____ complained about the protection of their privacy. The phone
companies have replied, saying that users would have (21) _____ sign up and agree to be
located. They don't have to (22) _____ up to the service if they (23) _____ want to. And if
they do, they can switch off (24) _____ service whenever they want. The service should be
popular with parents (25) _____ their children may not feel the same. One thing is certain: it's
an easy and convenient way to answer the most frequently asked question on a mobile: 'Where
are you?'

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Writing (30 min – 20 points)

*You've had a class discussion about shopping at charity shops. Now, your teacher has asked you to write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of shopping at charity shops. Write your **essay** (120-170 words).*

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- discuss the advantages of shopping at charity shops (2) and give reasons / examples
- discuss the disadvantages of shopping at charity shops (1-2) and give reasons / examples
- make a conclusion summarizing the ideas and state your opinion

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.