

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)
ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР
возрастная группа 9-11 классы

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 120 минут.

Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- напишите правильный вариант ответа в бланке ответов;
- после выполнения всех предложенных заданий еще раз удостоверьтесь в правильности ваших ответов;
- если потребуется корректировка выбранного Вами варианта ответа, то неправильный вариант ответа зачеркните крестиком и рядом напишите новый.

Предупреждаем Вас, что:

- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить один правильный ответ, 0 баллов выставляется за неверный ответ и в случае, если участником отмечены несколько ответов (в том числе правильный), или все ответы;
- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить все правильные ответы, 0 баллов выставляется, если участником отмечены неверные ответы, большее количество ответов, чем предусмотрено в задании (в том числе правильные ответы) или все ответы.

Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка – 92 балла.

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

LISTENING (24 points)

Time: 15 minutes

PART 1

Listen to a radio interview about a new invention and decide if the statements (1-6) are true or false, then do the tasks from Part 2 and Part 3. You will hear the recording twice.

1. People have different opinions about whether black is or isn't a colour. *True / False*
2. Vanta black is a very dark black because it absorbs nearly every light particle. *True / False*
3. Vanta black is a material and not a paint. *True / False*
4. Vanta black is only used for technical equipment at the moment. *True / False*
5. Vanta black isn't used in painting because it costs a lot of money. *True / False*
6. Some artists are angry because they can't use Vanta black. *True / False*

PART 2

Choose the correct alternatives to complete the adjective noun collocations (7-16) used in the interview.

7. Some things absorb a *stronger / higher* percentage of light than others.
8. It's *common / wide* knowledge that a black hole in space is the deepest black you can find.
9. I have *good / great* admiration for the inventors.
10. That's a *vast / large* improvement on other blacks.
11. In the *early / first* days, the idea was to use it for space equipment.
12. I can give you a *loose / rough* idea.
13. I think Vanta black has a *clear / bright* future.
14. Anish Kapoor has *exclusive / unique* rights to use it in painting.
15. This has caused a *bitter / cold* row.
16. There has been a lot of *hard / strong* criticism about the decision.

PART 3

Complete the questions (17-24) with adjective noun collocations from Part 2.

17. Should one artist have _____ to use one particular colour?
18. What do you think would make a _____ to your English?
19. Who in the news recently has received _____ for something they've done or not done?
20. Have you ever had a _____ with a friend over something?
21. Which young music or sports stars or actors do you think have a _____?
22. Which famous people do you have respect and _____ for? Why?
23. Do a _____ of people you know speak English or French well?
24. Do you think information about black holes is _____ these days?

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

READING (18 points)

Time: 40 minutes

PART 1

Read the text and decide whether the statements (1-6) are true or false.

How humans evolved language

Thanks to the field of linguistics we know much about the development of the 5,000 plus languages in existence today. We can describe their grammar and pronunciation and see how their spoken and written forms have changed over time. For example, we understand the origins of the Indo-European group of languages, which includes Norwegian, Hindi and English, and can trace them back to tribes in eastern Europe in about 3000 BC.

So, we have mapped out a great deal of the history of language, but there are still areas we know little about. Experts are beginning to look to the field of evolutionary biology to find out how the human species developed to be able to use language. So far, there are far more questions and half-theories than answers.

We know that human language is far more complex than that of even our nearest and most intelligent relatives like chimpanzees. We can express complex thoughts, convey subtle emotions and communicate about abstract concepts such as past and future. And we do this following a set of structural rules, known as grammar. Do only humans use an innate system of rules to govern the order of words? Perhaps not, as some research may suggest dolphins share this capability because they are able to recognise when these rules are broken.

If we want to know where our capability for complex language came from, we need to look at how our brains are different from other animals. This relates to more than just brain size; it is important what other things our brains can do and when and why they evolved that way.

And for this there are very few physical clues; artefacts left by our ancestors don't tell us what speech they were capable of making. One thing we can see in the remains of early humans, however, is the development of the mouth, throat and tongue. By about 100,000 years ago humans had evolved the ability to create complex sounds. Before that, evolutionary biologists can only guess whether or not early humans communicated using more basic sounds.

Another question is what is it about human brains that allowed language to evolve in a way that it did not in other primates? At some point, our brains became able to make our mouths produce vowel and consonant sounds, and we developed the capacity to invent words to name things around us. These were the basic ingredients for complex language. The next change would have been to put those words into sentences, similar to the 'protolanguage' children use when they first learn to speak. No one knows if the next step – adding grammar to signal past, present and future, for example, or plurals and relative clauses – required a further development in the human brain or was simply a response to our increasingly civilised way of living together.

Between 100,000 and 50,000 years ago though, we start to see the evidence of early human civilisation, through cave paintings for example; no one knows the connection between this and language. Brains didn't suddenly get bigger, yet humans did become more complex and more

intelligent. Was it using language that caused their brains to develop? Or did their more complex brains start producing language?

More questions lie in looking at the influence of genetics on brain and language development. Are there genes that mutated and gave us language ability? Researchers have found a gene mutation that occurred between 200,000 and 100,000 years ago, which seems to have a connection with speaking and how our brains control our mouths and face. Monkeys have a similar gene, but it did not undergo this mutation. It's too early to say how much influence genes have on language, but one day the answers might be found in our DNA.

Are the statements (1-6) true or false?

1. Experts fully understand how the Hindi language developed. **True / False**
2. The grammar of dolphin language follows the same rules as human language. **True / False**
3. Brain size is not the only factor in determining language capability. **True / False**
4. The language of very young children has something in common with the way our prehistoric ancestors may have spoken. **True / False**
5. When people started using complex language, their brains got bigger. **True / False**
6. The role of genetics in language capacity is not yet clear. **True / False**

PART 2

Read the article. Six sentences have been removed from it. For questions 7-12, choose from the sentences (A-G) the one which fits each gap. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. For questions 13-18, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Education of the Future

For much of the 20th century, education all over the world did not change in any dramatic or long-lasting ways. The format was essentially the same and consisted of teachers standing at the front of a classroom, passing on knowledge to students who were sitting and listening to them. This knowledge came from standardized books which were issued by the authorities. In line with this traditional approach, students also had tests at specific times during the year as a way to assess what they had remembered.

However, with the rise in the power of technology and the range of products and innovations in the last two decades, education and classrooms have been changing dramatically. (7) _____. There are several ways in which learning in the future may differ from now.

Firstly, what is taught is changing. It is likely that we will see a move towards teaching more skills rather than fact-based knowledge. The internet holds much of the world's knowledge, but separating truth from opinion can be difficult, especially for young people. Unfortunately, they tend to automatically accept the validity of much of what they read online. (8) _____. Another important life skill is working together, so students will need to learn how to communicate with each other well. This could include developing abilities such as sympathy and understanding, as well as offering support to others.

In the near future, a lot more technology will be integrated into educational systems. Many course materials are already available online and large numbers of students around the world regularly interact with computer programmes as a way to assist their learning. As technology and artificial intelligence (AI) develop further, they could offer far more benefits to schools and universities. Teaching robots, which would act as classroom assistants, are one possible future innovation. (9) _____.

In addition, there is the notion that classrooms are becoming obsolete, and that future teaching could be done online using virtual classrooms. At the moment, virtual classrooms are generally only used for specific reasons. (10) _____. Technology also enables mobile classrooms. In Bangladesh, children are taught on floating school boats during the monsoon season when flooding prevents them from attending their usual schools. These boats use solar technology to power computers and are an innovative technological solution.

The rise in educational software means that learning can also be more personalized for individual students. (11) _____. In this way, the computer program can increase or decrease the challenge of the contents for each student to help them learn and progress. It is likely, as research has shown that it does not significantly improve learning, that homework will become a thing of the past.

A final point which is often raised when discussing the future of learning is what the teacher's role will be. It is important to remember that there are certain aspects of teaching which are unique to human teachers. Humans learn by observing and copying others, and by sharing experiences. Teachers are able to emotionally connect with their students, which is something computers and robots cannot do. (12) _____. It is far more likely that teachers and technology will join forces in the future in order to improve education for everyone.

A In fact, they are a long way from being able to understand the complex needs of individual students.

B Since the start of the 21st century, technology has played a greater role in learning and will continue to do so.

C For example, with children living in remote areas in large countries like Australia and China who attend school part-time while also using virtual classrooms.

D As a result, students will have to be taught how to critically analyze information and find reliable sources.

E However, it is important that students fully understand the benefits and limitations of technology.

F They could work with those students requiring extra help or assist teachers with their paperwork.

G As a student works through learning materials, the software can assess how well they are doing.

For questions 13-18, choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

13. The writer says that education...

- A changed enormously during the last century.
- B looks very different now compared to twenty years ago.
- C focuses on regularly testing students throughout the year.
- D teaches students the same knowledge now as a century ago.

14. According to the writer, what will future education focus on?

- A Learning from the Internet instead of books.
- B A variety of research and interpersonal skills.
- C Teaching students about facts not opinions.
- D The best techniques to acquire lots of knowledge.

15. Robots could improve the working life of teachers by...

- A taking over administrative tasks.
- B teaching much larger classes.
- C marking homework efficiently.
- D managing virtual classrooms.

16. In paragraph 5, what does the writer use Bangladesh as an example of?

- A The best way to set up a mobile classroom.
- B The impact of bad weather on technology.
- C How to use boat schools all year round.
- D A strategy for using solar power in schools.

17. The writer suggests that homework...

- A will become personalized for individual students.
- B has a negative effect on student achievement.
- C should be assessed automatically by computers.
- D is unlikely to remain a feature of education

18. In the final paragraph, the writer says that...

- A robot will never have the same teaching skills as human teachers.
- B teachers will help to program robots to understand student emotions.
- C education will become a collaboration between technology and people.
- D improvements in technology will produce better teachers soon.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH (30 points)

Time: 30 minutes

PART 1

Read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each gap (1-12).

Mount Etna

At (1) _____ 3350 metres, Mount Etna in Sicily is the highest (2) _____ volcano in Europe. In ancient Greek mythology, Mount Etna was the home of Hephaestus, the god of fire and the one-eyed monster, Cyclops. Today, it is one of Sicily's most (3) _____ natural attractions, (4) _____ climbers with a view of the island's amazing (5) _____. In winter, people can ski on the mountain and in summer, they can go on hiking tours through its various forests. In autumn, when the leaves on the trees change colour, it is a (6) _____ sight. The volcano has had several (7) _____ eruptions in the past century. The most (8) _____ was in September 2007, when it suddenly started violently spouting lava into the air. In 2002, many tourists had a(n) (9) _____ experience while attempting to (10) _____ the mountain; as they were climbing, the volcano started to erupt violently and molten lava started to flow down the mountain. Several witnesses recorded the eruption from a safe distance and claimed that, although it was (11) _____, it was an impressive (12) _____.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | A. hardly
B. approximately
C. unusually
D. constantly | 2. | A. active
B. appealing
C. untouched
D. enormous |
| 3. | A. valid
B. remarkable
C. traditional
D. luxurious | 4. | A. including
B. providing
C. associating
D. offering |
| 5. | A. destination
B. scenery
C. option
D. site | 6. | A. gentle
B. picturesque
C. heavy
D. brilliant |
| 7. | A. significant
B. challenging
C. unique
D. extraordinary | 8. | A. recent
B. new
C. late
D. plain |

9. A. mysterious
B. scared
C. overwhelming
D. brilliant

10. A. come
B. arrive
C. get
D. approach

11. A. thrilling
B. elegant
C. mild
D. frightening

12. A. spectacle
B. expedition
C. particle
D. obstacle

PART 2

Replace the underlined linking adverbials, which are incorrect, with the given words or phrases (13-18):

Additionally

Alternatively

As well as

For this reason

In view of

On the other hand

The problems with health advice

There's so much advice on health and fitness these days. Thousands of websites have varying ideas about healthy eating. Even so (13), there are countless diet magazines and books, and their advice is often conflicting. Furthermore (14), many people are confused about how to eat well. The traditional view is to eat less food by limiting daily calorie intake. What's more (15), some diets recommend not counting calories as it is often not successful. In contrast (16) focusing on diet, exercise is a key factor to maintaining a strong and healthy body. Consequently (17) the range of opinions, it's important for people to decide what works for them rather than following the next diet or fitness trend. As a result (18), it might be beneficial to engage the help of a dietician or fitness instructor to help you work out a personal approach.

PART 3

For questions 19-24, 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 three and six words, including the word given.

19. There will be no change to our plans, despite the likelihood of rain.

IS

We have decided not to change our plans even strong possibility of rain.

20. Can you summarise for me what took place at the meeting?

GIVE

Can you what took place at the meeting?

21. The problem that his team had been working on was solved by Jake.

SOLUTION

Jake came up the problem which his team had been working on.

22. I was very much relieved to see my brother walking down the street towards me.

SIGHT

I felt enormous my brother walking down the street towards me.

23. Maris immediately accepted the offer of a place at the country's top university.

HESITATION

Maria the offer of a place at the country's top university.

24. Employees can choose to work additional hours at the weekend.

EACH

It's up they work additional hours at the weekend.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (20 points)

Time: 35 minutes

A. Read the article and the rubric below.

Growing population in cities leads to the development of more facilities like shopping malls and parking garages to cater for the needs of the residents. This often happens at the expense of nature such as parks, fields or forests in the area. However, those opposing such decisions claim that the destruction of parks is unnecessary. They also say it shows a total lack of regard for the needs of children especially, who enjoy playing in the park. They insist that other sites should be found for parking garages.

What are the advantages of destroying a park in order to build a parking garage that would serve the needs of a community? Are there any disadvantages? Discuss the issue giving examples.

B. Write your essay (180-200 words).

Organise your essay in paragraphs.

Paragraph 1 – introduction

Paragraph 2 – arguments for the subject

Paragraph 3 – arguments against the subject

Paragraph 4 – conclusion

For and against essays present both sides of an issue in a balanced way. Carefully consider the arguments for and against the issue (advantages/disadvantages). Justify your ideas and, when possible, use examples to illustrate them. In the concluding paragraph you can say why you find one side more convincing than the other.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET