

**Муниципальный этап всероссийской олимпиады школьников  
по английскому языку  
2022-2023 учебный год  
9-11 классы**

**Listening**

**A. Listen to a talk about social psychology. Match the statements with the personality type (E = extroverts, I = introverts).**

1. They'd rather not be in the spotlight. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They allow space for the ideas of others to grow. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They draw other people to them by their sheer presence. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They typically take fewer risks and make more careful decisions. \_\_\_\_\_
5. They are seen as a problem at school. \_\_\_\_\_
6. They are well suited to the way we teach and work nowadays. \_\_\_\_\_
7. They get the best grades in school. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Are the sentences true or false? Put down T or F next to each sentence.**

8. We usually underestimate introverts when we think of great leaders. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Introverts only become leaders because something external makes them feel they should. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Thinking of good ideas is easier when you're not interacting with other people. \_\_\_\_\_
11. Creative subjects at school are best taught using group projects. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Introverts need to be more like extroverts if they want to get good grades. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Open-plan offices are designed for extroverts. \_\_\_\_\_
14. We should encourage all children to work alone sometimes. \_\_\_\_\_
15. We should encourage extroverts to work like introverts and vice versa. \_\_\_\_\_

**Reading**

**C. You are going to read an article by Cal Flynn, who went to the Arctic Circle to work for a company that runs husky sled trips. For questions 31-36, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

**My winter on a husky farm in the Arctic Circle**

Just over a year ago, I left my job at a national newspaper to work on a husky farm, 130 miles within the Arctic Circle in the far north of Finland. At 26, I was restless. I was dreaming of Arctic landscapes, cold and bleak expanses, perhaps in reaction to the noise and crowded living of London. So I found a small company run by Anna McCormack, and her husband, Pasi Ikonen, deep in Finnish

Lapland. They agreed to take me on as a husky dog handler for a busy winter season. From December to February, there is plenty of business taking tourists out on sled rides pulled by huskies across the ice and snow (for anything from an hour to a five-day stretch). They started with six dogs, which rapidly expanded to more than 100.

Recently they took over a second property – the ‘wilderness farm’, which they wrote was a picturesque but basic outpost with untrustworthy electricians and no running water. I could join the team for three months, they told me, if I knew what I was letting myself in for. ‘The hours are long, the conditions tough and the work very physical.’ I started packing straight away.

November 6, London

On my flight from Heathrow I find myself staring blankly at a page of more than 100 husky mug shots I printed out before I left; I am meant to have memorised their names by the time I get there, but I am distracted and panicky. I put the page down and look out of the window instead.

It is said that spring marches north at a rate of about 16 miles per day, a tidal wave of opening flowers and leaves. I think I see the corresponding point at which the rivers freeze, inching south for the winter just the same. There is ice on the inside of the plane, a glittering strip below every window.

November 7, Helsinki and Hetta

The bus north is everything I was hoping for. We drive through mile after mile of dark forest – thin conifers, weighed down by snow – stopping every few miles to let reindeer lumber out of the way. I arrive at the farm after dark, and am barely through the door when I’m handed a pair of work boots and turned out into the cold. ‘Do you want to be **thrown in the deep end?**’ Anna asks. It’s a rhetorical question.

I follow the sound of barking, which grows to a wall of noise and fury by the time I reach the kennels. Three figures are running back and forth up the lines of huskies, pulling more from the cages and harnessing them to three sleds. The dogs are mewling, almost hysterical with excitement, straining against the ropes in their desperation to be off and running. I can barely hear to introduce myself, but the others are too **harried** to talk much anyway. I hover on the sidelines and rub the forehead of one of the quieter dogs. Someone gestures at me impatiently – ‘Get in!’ – and I almost fall into the nearest sled. A command rings out, and with a jerk we are off into the dark, with only a head torch for light.

November 15, Hetta

It does not take long to be initiated into the ranks of the husky guides. ‘Are you useful?’ Anna asks. I’m stumped. I don’t know. Am I? Further questioning reveals that no, I am not: I have never driven a snowmobile, haven’t done woodwork since school and have never chopped anything with an ax. ‘You do you have a driving licence?’ someone asks finally. I nod, relieved.

The basics of dog-sledding can be picked up very quickly: lean into the corners, put both feet on the brake to stop, and, whatever happens, don’t let go of the handlebar. But everything else seems to be very complicated. Simple tasks such as feeding and watering the dogs become very difficult in sub-zero conditions. At -20C, a bowl of water will freeze solid while you watch, so we must make a ‘soup’ of meat in hot water to encourage the dogs to drink it quickly. By the end of my first week my head is spinning with instructions and my muscles ache from dragging heavy sleds – and from being dragged around myself by overenthusiastic huskies. But I am triumphant. ‘I can chop with an axe, hammer a nail, and use a circular saw,’ I email friends. ‘In the snow.’

16. What were Cal's feelings when leaving London?
- A. convinced she needed to be somewhere more relaxing
  - B. happy to further her knowledge of the tourism industry
  - C. looking forward to helping Anna and Pasi build their business
  - D. longing for a contrast to her current lifestyle
17. What was Cal's reaction to the description of the farm?
- A. put off by its remoteness
  - B. enthusiastic about taking on its challenges
  - C. hopeful of extending her stay
  - D. attracted to the idea of being part of the group
18. How did she feel on her flight from London?
- A. enthusiastic
  - B. alert and clearheaded
  - C. miserable
  - D. worried and nervous
19. Cal uses the phrase 'thrown in at the deep end' in paragraph 5 to indicate that she was
- A. pushed into thick layers of snow
  - B. expected to swim in deep icy water
  - C. given something demanding to do initially
  - D. asked to do more work than others
20. What does 'harried' mean in paragraph 6?
- A. pressured
  - B. uninterested
  - C. silenced
  - D. irritated
21. What impression is given of life with the husky guides?
- A. There is a welcoming atmosphere.
  - B. There is an unnecessary level of aggression.
  - C. People focus on getting the job done.
  - D. People are expected to wait around without complaining.
22. How does Cal describe her situation after a week?
- A. She finds certain tasks easier than she'd been told they would be.
  - B. She is resentful of the curiosity shown by others about her character.
  - C. She feels confused by all the things she has been told to do.
  - D. She is dissatisfied with her achievements.

**You are going to read an article about a charitable project that feeds a million school children. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (23-28). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.**

In a remote Scottish valley stands a small iron shed that is affecting the lives of a million children thousands of kilometres away. The shed was the birthplace in 2002 of a tiny charity called

Mary's Meals, run by a man called Magnus MacFarlane-Barrow. Magnus now employs fifty people in the Scottish city of Glasgow, but continues to work from the shed himself.

Magnus used to work for a large humanitarian organization, and this job took him all over the world. During one trip in 2002, he was being shown round a school by a local teacher, when he asked a young boy of 14 what his dreams were. The boy said, 'to have enough food to eat and to go to school.' **23** \_\_\_\_\_ He would provide dinner for them each day they were at school.

As he researched it over a lengthy period, Magnus found that many children around the world were going to school without having had any breakfast, 'and they weren't getting anything at school – so it would be evening before they got fed,' Magnus says. **24** \_\_\_\_\_

At the last count, Mary's Meals was working in 1,300 schools in 12 countries across four continents, providing school meals to 996,926 children each day. 'You find that when school dinners are provided, enrolment increases by around 18% - in some instances it's a lot more and the school roll has doubled in a matter of weeks,' says Magnus. **25** \_\_\_\_\_ 'And attendance rates go up too, because in many schools children are enrolled but don't attend school very often, and that changes once they know they will be fed. And academic performance also improves a lot – because now not only are children coming in to school, they are also not hungry in lessons.'

The successes are all the more remarkable given the fact that it costs relatively little to feed a child for a whole school year. While Mary's Meals has grown dramatically, it has a modest income in comparison with other charities. **26** \_\_\_\_\_ The school feeding programmes are run by local communities. Mary's Meals works to establish links with local farmers and community leaders such as teachers. These people organise a small army of volunteers, most of them mothers, who cook and serve the meals. Mary's Meals provides the kitchen, with all the cooking equipment. It also pays for the locally sourced food and gives training.

In 2012 one young supporter of Mary's Meals, nine-year-old Martha Payne, catapulted the charity to new heights of fame when she started a fundraising blog about her own unhealthy school dinners in Scotland and was briefly banned from doing so by her local council. **27** \_\_\_\_\_ The decision was soon reversed after protests on the internet.

Magnus's main focus, however, remains more global. **28** \_\_\_\_\_ There are, he says, an enormous number of children across the world who are not in school because of hunger and poverty. 'In many ways, I feel we are just beginning.'

- A.** This was an idea of brilliant simplicity, but proved complex to put into practice.
- B.** The sums involved are still enough to have a significant impact, though.
- C.** He felt that was an intolerable situation and knew that changing it would make a big difference.
- D.** The incident attracted a lot of attention, which Magnus admits was not unwelcome.
- E.** Magnus realised there and then that there was one relatively simple intervention that could transform life for children all over the developing world.
- F.** He is delighted with the way things have gone so far, but says there's a great deal that remains to be done.
- G.** 'In the short term that can be problematic, but in the long term it's fantastic,' he adds.

## Use of English

**For questions 29-36, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**Example: (0) of**

### The joys of horse riding

For me, riding a horse is a delightful combination (0) ..... adventure, excitement and relaxation. You can proceed at a slow, peaceful trot (29) ..... choose to go at full speed, (30) ..... you prefer that. (31) ..... I love most about being on a horse is that you get a different view of the world, seeing things you would not normally see, totally surrounded by nature. Each ride has (32) ..... own appeal. I especially cherish cold, crisp days in winter when the ground sparkles with snow. Even riding in the rain has a certain appeal – splashing through puddles and galloping home quickly so (33) ..... to escape the next downpour. (34) ..... paths you ride along may be familiar, you can never quite predict the surprises beyond the next corner. Riding alone can be fabulous, but going out on horses with a friend is best of (35) ..... . Even the horses seem to enjoy the company of each (36) .....

**For questions 37-44, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**Example: (0) desperately**

### Two sleeps per night

Sometimes we wake up in the middle of the night and try (0) ..... hard to get back to sleep, but instead we spend a really (37) ..... night tossing and turning until morning. This situation could be (38) ..... of a stressful week, but it could also be because of a sleep pattern we have inherited. Research shows that our ancestors, rather than enjoying an (39) ..... period of sleep at night, had two sleeps broken up by some time awake. **DESPAIR**  
**COMFORT**  
**SYMPTOM**  
**INTERRUPT**

The eight-hours-a-night pattern that has become almost (40) ..... to modern humans has only been (41) ..... in industrialised countries since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Then (42) ..... electricity was introduced, which resulted in a division between night and day that became (43) ..... blurred. What had until then been daytime activities could now be enjoyed after darkness, and as a result, we went to bed later. We were therefore more tired, and this (44) ..... us to sleep through the night. **ESSENCE**  
**CUSTOM**  
**AFFORD**  
**PROGRESS**  
**ABLE**

**Match the items 45-50 to the descriptions A-F.**

UK Tourist Attraction		Description	
<b>45</b>	Hadrian's Wall	<b>A</b>	This spot is the most westerly point of England. It used to be called Belerion – meaning 'the shining land' – by the ancient Celts centuries ago and it's been private land

			since 1066 which has always been kept open and conserved for the public to explore.
46	The Giant's Causeway	B	It has been the Scottish home of the Royal Family since it was purchased for Queen Victoria by Prince Albert in 1852. On 8th September 2022 The Queen died peacefully there.
47	Whitby Abbey	C	It was the north-west frontier of the Roman empire for nearly 300 years. It is a spectacular World Heritage Site, marching 73 miles from sea to sea across some of the wildest and most dramatic countryside in England.
48	Balmoral Castle	D	It is a prehistoric ritual monument which is situated on Salisbury Plain in south-western England. Although its precise purpose is unknown, experts think that it could have been a tribal gathering place or a religious centre that was possibly used for observing the Sun and Moon and working out the farming calendar.
49	Land's End	E	It is an area of about 40,000 interlocking basalt columns, the result of an ancient volcanic eruption. It is located on the northeast coast of Northern Ireland, about two miles north of the town of Bushmills. It was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1986.
50	Stonehenge	F	Since its founding by St Hilda around 657AD, it's been a bustling settlement, a kings' burial place, the meeting place of Celtic and Roman clerics to set the date for Easter still used today, the home of saints including the poet Caedmon, and inspiration for Bram Stoker's Dracula.

## Writing

**You were assigned to write a report on the cycling facilities in your area for the school magazine.**

In your report you should:

- explain what facilities are available for cyclists
- describe popular places for cyclists to visit
- recommend ways in which cycling can be made safer in your area.

Write about 150 – 180 words in an appropriate style.