

ID участника _____

Задания для обучающихся

Время выполнения - 110 мин.

Максимальный балл – 65

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 2,4 академических часа (110 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;
- черновики сдаются, но не учитываются при проверке ответов на задания.

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

Максимальная оценка – 65 баллов.

LISTENING

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. You will hear a person giving advice on planning a successful holiday. For questions 1-5 choose the best option (A or B). You will hear the text twice.

1. Toiletry manufacturers tend to make lightweight items for travelers.

A. True B. False

2. Thieves are attracted by unpretentious suitcases.

A. True B. False

3. Limit your child in the number of toys he takes abroad.

A. True B. False

4. While shopping be sure that souvenirs can fit the suitcase.

A. True B. False

5. Customs officials may ask you about certain items in your suitcases.

A. True B. False

Task 2. For questions 6-10 choose the view each speaker expresses about changes in our lifestyle in future. You will hear the text twice. There are 3 extra letters you do not need to use.

A. Information technologies will penetrate into the entertainment industry

B. The increase in life expectancy is completely predictable

C. Consumers will save their time having goods delivered

D. Mobile phones will displace laptops

E. Engineers will solve technical problems to improve the service standards

F. A new way of Internet access and connection

G. Computers will give the key to self-diagnosis and proper treatment

H. Have access to good medical facilities

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

READING

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. Read the text to decide if each sentence is true or false, according to the text. If it is true, mark A on your answer sheet. If it is false, mark B on your answer sheet.

Big boys do cry



How do you feel if you see a guy well up at the end of a sad movie? Or if there's a man in obvious distress trying heroically to keep a lid on his emotions? Do you think 'Go on. Have a good cry, you'll feel better,' and offer a tissue or do you think, 'That's not right. Men don't cry.' According to recent research, it is now quite acceptable for guys to cry. Whereas in the past moist-eyed males were considered weak and over sensitive, now it seems that the occasional solitary tear only adds to a man's masculinity. It must be said, however, that full on blubbing is still a definite turn off.

Apparently this change of image is down to a certain number of men in the public eye who have recently shed a tear or two. These are men who would normally be classed as the strong, 'silent type', very much a man's man. Remember Cristiano Ronaldo's tears after the 2016 Euro Final? And going back a while, Paul Gascoigne, another footballer, cried openly in a well-televised match. In fact footballers can be seen weeping quite regularly after losing an important match. The more cynical among us might well put this down to a potential loss of earnings but, generally speaking, they are showing true emotion.

Politicians, another group of strong, self-disciplined men, do not actually turn on the waterworks but sometimes allow a restrained tear to roll down a cheek when facing tragic circumstances. We, the watching public, think 'It shows he cares.'

So have attitudes to men's tears really changed? Psychologists say that they have. It can be manly to cry depending on two things: the situation must warrant it

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and the crying should be restrained. It is apparently also even a fact that in the right circumstances a man's tears can receive more sympathy than a woman's. Is this all about image? Or is this a sign of the more general tendency today of not bottling up our emotions? We'd like to know your opinions. Log on to our website and let us know what you think.

1. Uncontrolled crying gains a lot of sympathy.
2. Paul Gascoigne has recently cried at a football match.
3. People believe footballers who cry might be worrying about their revenue.
4. The public reaction to politicians' tears is unfavourable.
5. Women who cry can be treated less compassionately than men.
6. Nowadays it is common to let our emotions show.

Task 2. For items 7-15, read the text and choose the correct option.

What is creative thinking?

I once asked advertising legend Carl Ally what makes the creative person tick. Ally responded, "The creative person wants to be a know-it-all. He wants to know about all kinds of things: ancient history, nineteenth century mathematics, current manufacturing techniques, flower arranging, and hog futures. Because he never knows when these ideas might come together to form a new idea. It may happen six minutes later or six years down the road. But he has faith that it will happen."

I agree wholeheartedly. Knowledge is **the stuff** from which new ideas are made. Nonetheless, knowledge alone won't make a person creative. I think that we've all known people who knew lots of facts and nothing creative happened. Their knowledge just sat in their crania because they didn't think about what they knew in any new ways. The real key to being creative lies in what you do with your knowledge.

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Creative thinking requires an attitude that allows you to search for ideas and manipulate your knowledge and experience. With this outlook, you try various approaches, first one, then another, often not getting anywhere. You use crazy, foolish, and impractical ideas as **stepping stones** to practical new ideas. You break the rules occasionally, and explore for ideas in unusual outside places. In short, by adopting a creative outlook you open yourself up both to new possibilities and to change.

A good example of a person who did this is Johann Gutenberg. What Gutenberg did was combine two previously unconnected ideas: the wine press and the coin punch. The purpose of the coin punch was to leave an image on a small area such as a gold coin. The function of the wine press was, and still is, to apply force over a large area to squeeze the juice out of grapes. One day, Gutenberg asked himself, “What if I took a bunch of these coin punches and put them under the force of the wine press so that they left their image on paper?” The resulting combination was the printing press and movable type.

In 1792, the musicians of Franz Joseph Haydn’s orchestra got mad because the Duke promised them a vacation, but continually postponed it. They asked Haydn to talk to the Duke about getting some time off. Haydn thought for a bit, decided to let music do the talking, and then wrote the “Farewell Symphony.” The performance began with a full orchestra, but as the piece went along, it was scored to need fewer and fewer instruments. As each musician finished his part, he blew out his candle and left the stage. They did this, one by one, until the stage was empty. The Duke got the message and gave them a vacation.

Then there’s Pablo Picasso. One day, he went outside his house and found an old bicycle. He looked at it for a little bit and took off the seat and the handle bars. Then he welded them together to create the head of a bull.

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Each of these examples illustrates the creative mind's power to transform one thing into another. By changing perspective and playing with our knowledge, we can make the ordinary extraordinary and the unusual commonplace. In this way, wine presses squeeze out information, labor grievances become symphonies, and bicycle seats turn into bulls' heads.

The Nobel Prize winning physician Albert Szent-Györgyi put it well when he said: Discovery consists of looking at the same thing as everyone else and thinking something different. Why don't we "think something different" more often? There are several main reasons. The first is that we don't need to be creative for most of what we do. For example, we don't need to be creative when we're driving on the freeway, or riding in an elevator, or waiting in line at a grocery store. We are creatures of habit when it comes to **the business** of living — everything from doing paperwork to tying our shoes.

For most of our activities, these routines are indispensable. Without them, our lives would be in chaos, and we wouldn't get much accomplished. If you got up this morning and started contemplating the bristles on your toothbrush or questioning the meaning of toast, you probably wouldn't make it work. Staying on routine thought paths enables us to do the many things we need to do without having to think about them. Another reason we're not more creative is that we haven't been taught to be. Much of our educational system is an elaborate game of "guess what the teacher is thinking." Many of us have been taught to think that the best ideas are in someone else's head. How many of your teachers asked you, "What original ideas do you have?"

There are times, however, when you need to be creative and generate new ways to accomplish your objectives. When this happens, your own belief systems may prevent you from doing so. Here we come to a third reason why we don't "think something different" more often. Most of us have certain attitudes

that lock our thinking into the status quo and keep us thinking “more of the same.” These attitudes are necessary for most of what we do, but they can get in the way when we’re trying to be creative.

7. The main purpose of the reading is to

- a. teach readers how to think creatively
- b. explain why Haydn wrote the “Farewell Symphony”
- c. criticize educational systems for hindering our creativity
- d. explain how invention is born

8. According to the author, people who think creatively do all of the following, except

- a. try to learn everything they can about a wide range of topics
- b. contemplate the bristles on their toothbrushes
- c. look at the same thing as everyone else and think something different
- d. use crazy, foolish, and impractical ideas

9. The examples given by the author show the ability of creative people to

- a. be over-the-top
- b. transform other people's ideas
- c. alter things in an original way
- d. be individual and exceptional

10. The author would probably approve of teachers who

- a. ask students about their original ideas
- b. have students guess what they are thinking
- c. give students more knowledge
- d. transfer their own attitudes to students

11. The author supposes that one reason we are not often creative is that

- a. we have superstitions against generating new ways
- b. our own way of thinking doesn't let us think differently

- c. we are not confident we can get much accomplished
- d. our mind doesn't like being much different

12. The overall tone of the reading is

- a. serious
- b. sad
- c. entertaining
- d. angry

13. In the sentence "*Knowledge is the stuff from which new ideas are made*", stuff means

- a. the matter
- b. the raw material
- c. the creativity
- d. the quality

14. In the sentence "*You use crazy, foolish, and impractical ideas as stepping stones to practical new ideas*" stepping stones mean

- a. answers to solve problems
- b. keys to achieve happiness
- c. ways to achieve a goal
- d. means to achieve improvement

15. In the sentence "*We are creatures of habit when it comes to the business of living —everything from doing paperwork to tying our shoes*" the business means

- a. a profession or occupation
- b. the topic or subject
- c. an undertaking
- d. the process or activity

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

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USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. For items 1-12, read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Silicon Valley

Silicon Valley, an industrial region (1) the southern shores of San Francisco Bay, California, U.S., with its intellectual (2) at Palo Alto, is home of Stanford University. Silicon Valley (3) northwestern Santa Clara county as far inland as San Jose, as well as the southern bay regions of Alameda and San Mateo counties. Its name is derived from the dense concentration of electronics and computer (4) that sprang up there since the mid-20th century, silicon being the base material of the semiconductors employed in computer circuits. The economic emphasis in Silicon Valley has now partly switched from computer manufacturing to research, development, and marketing of computer (5) and software.

Valley of Heart's Delight

Early in the 20th century the area now called Silicon Valley was a bucolic region (6) agriculture and known as the "Valley of Heart's Delight" owing to the popularity of the fruits grown in its (7). It is roughly bounded by San Francisco Bay on the north, the Santa Cruz Mountains on the west, and the Diablo Range on the east. But Silicon Valley is not only a geographic (8). The very name is synonymous with the rise of the computer and electronics industry (9) the emergence of the digital economy and the Internet. As such, Silicon Valley is also a (10) of mind, an idea about regional economic development, and part of a new mythology of American wealth. Other U.S. states and even other countries have (11) to create their own "Silicon Valleys," but they have often failed to re-create elements that were crucial to the success of the (12).

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1.	A across	B from behind	C around	D meanwhile
2.	A centre	B datum	C creativity	D harbour
3.	A submits	B consists	C depends	D includes
4.	A delegations	B companies	C inventions	D innovations
5.	A products	B opportunities	C species	D means
6.	A insisted on	B dominated by	C relied on	D prevented from
7.	A bays	B oaks	C mills	D orchards
8.	A location	B detection	C direction	D distance
9.	A in spite of	B so as	C as well as	D in order to
10.	A cognition	B version	C state	D reaction
11.	A attempted	B delayed	C betrayed	D succeeded
12.	A focus	B initial	C priority	D original

Task 2. For items 13-20, read the fragments below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Flag of the United Kingdom is a red, white, and blue flag in which are combined the Crosses of St. George (England), St. Andrew (Scotland), and St. Patrick (13).

Flag of Wales is a flag of a constituent unit of the United Kingdom, flown subordinate to the Union Jack, that has horizontal stripes of white and green bearing a large red (14).

Public school, also called (15) school, in the United Kingdom, is one of a relatively small group of institutions educating secondary-level students.

Balmoral (16) is a private residence of the British sovereign, on the right bank of the River Dee, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

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Her Majesty The Queen Consort supports her husband, formerly **(17)**, now His Majesty The King, in carrying out his work and duties.

(18), in American colonial history, is the ship that carried the Pilgrims from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, where they established the first permanent New England colony in 1620.

(19) is a cone-shaped tent of animal skins used by certain North American Indians

(20) is a constituent state of the United States of America.

13.	A Wales	B Northern Ireland	C Eire	D Ireland
14.	A dragon	B rose	C unicorn	D lion
15.	A state	B independent	C charter	D higher
16.	A Mansion	B Castle	C Palace	D Tower
17.	A The Prince of Wales	B The Duke of Edinburgh	C The Duke of Sussex	D The Earl of Wessex
18.	A Pinta	B Nina	C Mayflower	D Santa Maria
19.	A Tepee	B Buffalo	C Mantle	D Beaker
20.	A Puerto Rico	B Venezuela	C Hawaii	D Madagascar

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

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WRITING
Time: 40 minutes

“Man is what he reads” (Joseph Brodsky).

Express **your opinion** on this statement.

Remember to:

- Make an introduction.
- Express your **personal opinion** on the problem and give **2 reasons** for your opinion.
- Make a conclusion.

Use 150-200 words.

Transfer your essay to the answer sheet

Конкурс № 1 – Понимание устной речи (LISTENING)

Время выполнения – 20 минут, максимальное количество баллов – 10.

Процедура проверки ответов: работы проверяются по ключам. Каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.

Перед началом выполнения конкурса участникам дается 30 секунд для ознакомления с заданием, а по окончании аудиозаписи – 2 минуты для перенесения ответов в лист ответов.

The Transcript

Task 1. You will hear a person giving advice on planning a successful holiday. For questions 1-5 choose the best option (A or B). You will hear the text twice.

Now you have 30 seconds to look through the items.

[pause 30 seconds]

Now we begin.

With summer just around the corner, our thoughts turn to holidays. I'd like to share with you a few tips to ensure that all goes smoothly.

First things first, we'll start with packing. Most toiletry manufacturers seem to make a special point of packaging their products in containers which are either large or heavy. One way to cut down on the weight in your bag is to buy some small bottles

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and pour into them just enough shampoo or shower gel for the holiday. Another idea is to collect samples of toiletries throughout the year, ready for when holiday time comes around.

What else needs to go in the suitcase? It's a good idea to take a few odds and ends with you such as an alarm clock, washing powder, and an adaptor plug for foreign sockets.

Still on the subject of packing, let's look at suitcases. To keep your cases safe, keep them simple! If you use very expensive designer suitcases you will invite theft. A simple case won't be noticed as much by thieves. Make sure your case is hard to open and has a tough strap around it too as this will further deter thieves.

Let's talk about the journey itself now. If you're flying with young children, a pocketful of sweets can save tears. Children's ears will be less affected by air pressure changes in the cabin of the aircraft during take-off and landing, if they suck a sweet. Another point about traveling with children is carrying all the toys they want to take with them. This can be a nightmare for parents because some children want to take every toy they possess away with them on holiday! You can get around this problem by giving them a small bag of their own and telling them they can take anything they like, as long as it fits in the bag. Remember, if your children have a happy holiday, then so will you.

Once you've reached your destination, and you've spent a few days seeing the sights and relaxing, you'll probably want to send a few postcards home to tell everyone about it. If you don't know your friends' addresses by heart, you can write out their addresses on self-adhesive labels before you leave home. Then, after you've written your postcard, just stick a label on the back and pop them in the post. The labels which remain will remind you of the friends you haven't sent a postcard to, and no one will be forgotten! One more idea is to send photographs instead of postcards. They're much more personal, and everyone at home will be able to see what you're up to.

Many of us enjoy shopping when we're away from home and often when we're on holiday we spot bargains or find souvenirs that we want to take back with us, but we don't have much room in our suitcase. The solution is to carry an extra fold-up bag in the bottom of your case, that way you'll have enough space to carry everything on your return journey. One more tip related to buying things: if you purchase something expensive, it's a good idea to keep the receipt with you at the airport when you're going home. That way, if you're questioned by customs officials about the item, you've got proof of purchase. Keeping receipts can save you a lot of time and trouble. So, those are my tips for a happy and trouble-free holiday. Little things mean a lot, they can make or break a holiday. If you have some of your own holiday tips, I'd love to hear from you...

Now you have 20 seconds to check your answers.

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[pause 20 seconds]

Now listen to the text again

[The text is repeated]

Task 2. For questions 6-10 choose the view each speaker expresses about changes in our lifestyle in future. You will hear the text twice. There are 3 extra letters you do not need to use.

Now you have 30 seconds to look through the items.

[pause 30 seconds]

Now we begin.

Speaker 1: We can expect our personal genetic code to be included in our medical records, so specialized treatments will become available for each patient. Major breakthroughs are expected in many fields, and most definitely in the treatment of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's. But the greatest change will come in the shape of self-diagnosis, in which smart computers will enable patients to evaluate their health and know if there is something wrong with them and what they should do about it without help from a practitioner.

Speaker 2: I believe we will see poor quality products simply disappear from shelves and more affordable prices for household necessities as consumer pressure becomes more organized and, therefore, greater. We also expect that, by 2030, 90 percent of goods will be delivered to the home as time becomes the new money. This development will mean that supermarkets will be reduced to little more than warehouses.

Speaker 3: Our love affair with celebrity culture could soon be over as we shift towards a more virtual world. By 2010, it is estimated that one in four faces on the small screen will be that of an artificial "celeb-bot" – a computer generated TV personality. This is also expected to spill over into the world of music. The success of animated band Gorillaz – a collaboration between Blur's Damon Albarn and Tank Girl cartoonist Jamie Hewlett – has already sparked interest in the idea of virtual pop stars who don't have to tour and will never grow old.

Speaker 4: Tilting trains, able to take bends faster than ordinary ones, were first seen in Britain in 1981. Technical problems that stopped them from becoming widely used have since been solved, and Virgin hopes they'll be the savior of train travel when they introduce them later this year. Rail travel isn't the only thing that'll get faster. Boeing's Sonic Cruiser will come into service in a few years and promises to save hours on long flights.

Speaker 5: The Internet as we know it will disappear. People will stop talking about it, and it will no longer be necessary to have a computer to access it. Instead, it will melt into the background. It will be available everywhere all the time, via wireless access and super-fast broadband connections. As a result, we'll be online all the time, and without thinking much about it. Expect mobile phones to become so small that

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they can be fitted inside a person's ear, and so smart that we only have to quietly utter someone's name in order to call them.

Now you have 20 seconds to check your answers.

[pause 20 seconds]

Now listen to the text again

[The text is repeated]

Now you have 20 seconds to complete the task.

[pause 20 seconds]

This is the end of the listening task.