

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП
9-11 КЛАССЫ**

Уважаемый участник!

I. Listening – максимальное количество баллов 16.

Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

II. Reading – максимальное количество баллов 10.

Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

III. Use of English – максимальное количество баллов 27.

Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

В вопросах 1-9 и 19-27 учитывается орфография.

При наличии орфографической ошибки балл не начисляется.

IV. Writing – максимальное количество баллов 10.

При подведении итогов баллы за все конкурсы суммируются.

Максимальное количество баллов за все конкурсы – 63 балла.

Общее время выполнения письменного тура составляет -120 минут
(2 часа 00 минут)

Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте задание и определите, наиболее верный ответ;
- отвечая на вопрос, обдумайте и сформулируйте конкретный ответ только на поставленный вопрос;
- запишите ответ каждого вопроса.

Не спешите сдавать работу досрочно, ещё раз проверьте все ответы.

Задание тура считается выполненным, если Вы **вовремя** сдаёте его членам жюри.

LISTENING

Time: 25 minutes (16 points)

PART 1

You will hear three different extracts. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One

You will hear two people talking about a play they saw at the theatre.

1. What do we learn about the writer of the play?
 - A. He died.
 - B. He is dying.
 - C. He nearly died.
2. What do the speakers agree on?
 - A. The writer is quite predictable.
 - B. The writer's style has changed direction.
 - C. The play wasn't as funny as some of the writer's earlier plays.

Extract Two

You will hear a part of a radio interview with a trade and commerce researcher.

3. According to Pablo Jenson
 - A. a variety of different shops tends to boost sales.
 - B. traders that have something in common can boost each other's sales.
 - C. butchers are the most successful traders.
4. Jenson's theory
 - A. advertised for similar retailers to open shops in one particular area.
 - B. works better for bakers and butchers than for other kinds of retailers.
 - C. seems to have been proved to be credible.

Extract Three

You will hear a report about holiday homes in the Mediterranean.

5. The Costa de la Cruz
 - A. is being spoiled by developers.
 - B. is the cheapest area of Spain in which you can buy a holiday home.
 - C. is close to Portugal.
6. According to Chris Mercer
 - A. there is a danger that the Costa de la Cruz will lose its appeal.
 - B. the Costa de la Cruz can be developed without the area being damaged.
 - C. the government has put a stop to the Costa de la Cruz being developed further.

PART 2

You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about animals.

While you listen you must complete both tasks.

TASK ONE

For questions 1-5, choose from the list A-H the person who is speaking.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Speaker 1 | A – a doctor | F – a vet |
| 2. Speaker 2 | B – a circus trainer | G – a blind person |
| 3. Speaker 3 | C – a retired person | H – a patient |
| 4. Speaker 4 | D – a zoo keeper | |
| 5. Speaker 5 | E – a pet shop owner | |

TASK TWO

For questions **6-10**, choose from the list **A-H** what each speaker is expressing.

6. Speaker 1
7. Speaker 2
8. Speaker 3
9. Speaker 4
10. Speaker 5

- A. anger at how people can be so rude
- B. a need for experience and total competence when doing a job
- C. the value of making a difference to the world
- D. pride at their own courage
- E. the need to train young people with technological skills
- F. surprise at someone's reluctance to deal with a problem
- G. annoyance at other people being inconsiderate
- H. reluctance to be sociable

READING

Time: 35 minutes (10 points)

TASK ONE

Read an article about cut-flower business and decide whether the information in the sentences below is **true**, **false**, or **not given** in the text. Mark **A** if the information is **true**, **B** if it is **false** and **C** if it is **not given**.

1. People send flowers to each other to express gratitude.
2. The Netherlands is not the traditional centre of flower production in Europe.
3. Kenyan cut-flower industry is the country's largest agricultural foreign exchange earner after tea, producing £165 million annually.
4. Some environmentalists say that it's better to buy fruit and vegetables grown locally, than to buy flowers that travel halfway around the world before arriving at a supermarket or florist shop.
5. Nowadays, the UK cut-flower industry supplies just five per cent of the country's needs.
6. Research showed that the production of Kenyan flowers resulted in a carbon footprint 10 times smaller than that caused by the production of Dutch flowers.
7. The Netherlands and other developed countries need significant inputs of gas and electricity to grow flowers in artificial conditions.
8. Lake Naivasha, the centre of flower industry of the USA, is the ideal place to grow roses.
9. In lake Naivasha water levels have dropped by three metres.
10. Mixing flowers while transporting is often inadvisable because some varieties emit gases that spoil others.

Price of fresh flowers

Flowers have long been symbols of love and caring. People send them to express sympathy, to apologise, or just wish someone well. But today, floriculture – the growing and selling of flowers – is a very big business, worth £2.2 billion a year in the UK alone. The majority of the cut-flowers sold there are imported, these days mostly from countries such as Colombia and Kenya. The Netherlands is the traditional centre of flower production in Europe, and remains a major supplier of flowers. In recent years, however, as labour and production costs have soared, attention there has shifted from flower production to flower trading. Meanwhile, the Kenyan cut-flower industry has grown rapidly, and now provides a vital income for around two million people. It is the country's largest agricultural foreign exchange earner after tea, producing £165 million annually.

For the environmentally conscious, it might seem wasteful that a commodity such as flowers should travel halfway around the world before arriving at a supermarket or florist shop. Just as some environmentalists say that it's better to buy fruit and vegetables grown locally, some also advocate the buying of locally-grown flowers. Due to globalisation, however, the UK cut-flower industry now supplies just ten per cent of the country's needs. Twenty years ago it was more than a half. What's more, it is suggested that reversing this trend would actually have serious environmental consequences.

Research published in 2006 by Cranfield University in the UK showed that the production of Kenyan flowers, including delivery by air freight and truck, resulted in a carbon footprint nearly six times smaller than that caused by the production of Dutch flowers. Kenya has optimal growing conditions and the warm African sun provides heat and light, whereas growers in the Netherlands and other developed countries require significant inputs of gas and electricity to grow flowers year-round in artificial climate-controlled environments.

But there are other environmental factors to consider. A vast range of pesticides, fertilisers and fumigants are used in producing cut flowers. Lake Naivasha, the centre of Kenya's flower industry, is the ideal place to grow roses, thanks to its high altitude and abundant sunlight and water. However, environmental damage has resulted from the development that has followed in the wake of floriculture. Lake Naivasha itself has shrunk to half its original size, with water levels dropping by three metres, fish catches falling and the native hippopotamus feeling the effects of pollution.

Meanwhile, transporting flowers over long distances poses its own set of challenges. Roses, for example, have to be shipped by air rather than sea because they require constant refrigeration and wilt quickly. Transporting other types of flowers by sea can also be tricky compared to air freight. Demand is difficult to predict, which means entire shipping containers can seldom be filled with a single species, but mixing flowers is often inadvisable because some varieties emit gases that spoil others. One strategy is to opt for heartier breeds such as carnations and lilies which are easier to ship and require less refrigeration than roses.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes (27 points)

TASK ONE

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

| The cooling oceans | |
|--|--|
| The upper layers of Earth's oceans have cooled (1) ...over the last years, even though the planet as a whole is warming up. While this may just be natural, (2) are still confused by the massive loss of heat. Scientists have been (3) ... concerned by rising sea temperatures over the last 50 years, but these new (4) ... tell a different story. | SIGNIFY CLIMATE INCREASE FIND |
| Generally speaking, the (5) ...of heat by the oceans reduces atmospheric warming. Now (6) ... taken by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration have put a wrinkle in the trend. The researchers used data from 3000 floating buoys which monitor the oceans (7) | ABSORB MEASURE WORLD |
| They found that the oceans dropped in temperature by an (8) ... 0.02 degrees centigrade between 2011 and 2013. | BELIEVE |
| Now, that may not seem like much, but trying to account for the missing energy is proving to be enormously (9) It is possible that volcanic eruptions are one main cause of the phenomenon, but no firm answers have yet been provided. | PROBLEM |

TASK TWO

Read the text and decide which answer **A, B, C** or **D** best fits each space.

Long hours and health don't mix

Women are much healthier when they (10) ... it easy, (11) ... the new survey. Those who work long hours are more likely than men to indulge in unhealthy behaviour such as eating snacks, smoking, drinking caffeine. Long hours have no such (12) ...on men. One positive benefit of working long hours for both sexes, however, is that alcohol (13) ... is reduced.

The study, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council, is part of a wider study by psychologists from the University of Leeds, into the effects of stress on eating. "Stress causes people to (14) ... for unhealthy high-fat and high-sugar snacks in preference to healthier food choices", says researcher Dr Daryl O'Connor of the University of Leeds. "People under stress eat less than usual in their main meals, including their vegetable (15) ... but shift their preference to high-fat, high-sugar snacks instead.

"Our (16) ... are disturbing in that they show stress produces harmful changes in diet and leads to unhealthy eating behaviour", continues Dr O'Connor. "An overwhelming (17) ... of evidence shows the importance of maintaining a balanced diet in (18) ... of reducing the risk of cancer and cardiovascular diseases – and that means eating a low-fat diet and five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 10 A make | B take | C do | D have |
| 11 A betrays | B sustains | C reveals | D conceals |
| 12 A contact | B clash | C conflict | D impact |
| 13 A beverage | B consumption | C expenditure | D acceptance |
| 14 A choose | B select | C design | D opt |
| 15 A intake | B influx | C emission | D immersion |
| 16 A instructions | B rulings | C findings | D institutions |
| 17 A lump | B body | C sack | D packet |
| 18 A moments | B sessions | C terms | D senses |

TASK 3

Read the text below and think of the word which fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

The breath of life

Anyone who has (19) ... been to a yoga or meditation class will know the enormous benefits of something as simple and natural as breathing. Inhale slowly and steadily, and you can relax your entire body. Stop and focus (20) ... the flow of each breath you take in, and you can quieten and focus your mind. In (21) ... positive breathing will help you feel calmer, bring down your blood pressure and increase your mental alertness and energy levels.

Yet, breathing is so instinctive that most of the time we're hardly even aware of it. Of course, that's (22) ... why it's easy to develop bad habits and why many of us don't do it as well as we (23) But with a little practice, (24) ... it right can bring instant health benefits. These include feeling more relaxed and being more mentally alert. You may also find that there's an improvement in (25) ... physical symptoms, such as bloating and stomach pains, dizziness, headaches and low energy.

Learning to breathe correctly can dramatically improve your well-being and quality of life. Most people think that poor breathing means that you don't get enough oxygen, but it's (26) ... the carbon dioxide you're missing out (27)

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes (10 points)

Write a review in **150-170 words** in an appropriate style.

You see the following announcement on a website:

Reviews wanted for Entertainment Site

Send us a review of your favourite restaurant and get published on our web page.

You have a favourite restaurant you like to go to with your friends and family, that you want to submit for consideration. In your review, **write about food, service, décor and other elements** you think would **provide a clear picture of the establishment**.

Remember to:

- ✓ make an introduction;
- ✓ express your opinion about a place you describe to make it appealing to other people;
- ✓ describe the place in all the important details;
- ✓ make a conclusion.