

Муниципальный этап всероссийской олимпиады школьников

по английскому языку

2022–2023 учебный год

9–11 класс

Письменный тур

LISTENING (15 minutes)

You will hear five people talking about shopping. Listen to the speakers and do TASKS 1–3. You will hear the recording two times. You now have 2 minutes to read TASKS 1–3.

TASK 1 Match the speakers to the ideas they express. There are some ideas that you will not need.

- 1 Speaker 1
- 2 Speaker 2
- 3 Speaker 3
- 4 Speaker 4
- 5 Speaker 5

- A Shopping helped me to discover a secret talent.
- B I've stopped impulse buying.
- C I got into debt by having what I wanted.
- D I can never resist a bargain.
- E I've given up buying luxury brands.
- F I try to buy only what I really need.
- G I think it's good for people to have what they want.

TASK 2 Decide if the following ideas are true (T), false (F), or not mentioned by the speakers (NS).

- 6 Speaker 1 doesn't buy the things he wants because he has credit card debts.
- 7 Speaker 2 used to be a sales manager.
- 8 Speaker 3 spends too much on food.
- 9 Speaker 4 changed her shopping habits.
- 10 Speaker 5 says that shopping is his favourite pastime.

TASK 3 Match the parts of the collocations the speakers use. There are some options that you will not need.

- 11 I needed a bigger flat as I was running
- 12 ...if the answer's 'Yes', then I'll go
- 13 I earn a living
- 14 All my spare time was taken
- 15 I'm slowly paying off
- 16 ...they came across really badly – just
- 17 I'll usually pick
- 18 I sometimes end up
- 19 they always have a sail
- 20 It's my job to make people aware

- A ...what I owe
- B ...like spoiled children
- C ...up one or two things each week
- D ... the same mobile phone for years
- E ...ahead and buy it
- F ...out of space
- G ...of the benefits of different brands
- H ...by getting people to buy things
- I ...rail of cut-price stuff
- G ...full of cheap clothes and accessories
- K ...with loads of bottles of shampoo
- L ...up with trips to shopping malls

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

READING (30 minutes)

TASK 4 Read the following article and answer the questions below. For each question choose one answer which you think fits best according to the text.

Procrastination – or avoiding doing the jobs we know we should be doing – is a common problem. Why do we spend so much of our time not doing the work we should be doing, or putting off minor tasks that have since piled up to create one enormous, insurmountable obstacle? Procrastinating, as putting things off like this is called, is in our genetic make-up; we avoid dull or difficult jobs, opting to browse the internet instead, until it's too late to do anything else. Some people, a fortunate and focused minority, seem born with the ability to just get on with things, but what about the rest of us?

'We often put things off despite knowing that it will make life harder and more stressful,' says Dr Piers Steel, the author of a book on procrastination and an authority on the science of motivation. 'If these tasks were fun, we'd just do them now, but we put off what is difficult or unpleasant.' Such as the paperwork that needs doing before leaving the office or cleaning the bits of your home that people can't see.

'You can put off anything,' Dr Steel continues. 'But we know that we really should get on and do these things. The fact is, the less people procrastinate, the more money they have, the better relationships they have, and the healthier they are.' This is obvious when you look at the couples who don't argue about whether anyone has cleaned the kitchen yet, the young go-getters who rise straight to the top at work, the health freaks who simply go for that run instead of endlessly rescheduling it in their own heads. And then, of course, there are the rest of us, who feel the chores piling around us daily.

'We've evolved to respond to the moment, and not to set our sights too far in an uncertain world,' Dr Steel adds. 'We are not set up to appreciate long-term rewards, whether it's the benefit of a four-year degree, doing exercise or dieting. You feel the cost now and the reward comes much later. But humans value the short term.' Procrastination is often associated with unhappiness, so now is the time to unlearn your time-wasting techniques and work-avoiding tactics. 'You have two decision-making systems in your brain,' Dr Steel says, 'the limbic, which is responsible for the short term, and the prefrontal cortex, which deals with the future – it's responsible for civilisation. We bounce between long-term goals and short-term temptations, so we need goals that will translate our plans for the limbic system.'

For example, take students writing dissertations: they set themselves targets and word counts per day. **These** are thus turned from seemingly endless tasks into something concrete with easily measured progress. Dr Steel recommends such techniques, or 'pre-commitments', adding that engaging yourself and others a month or so before the 'deadline' makes it more likely a task will be completed. The added benefit is that you will want to avoid the embarrassment of not following up on something people are expecting you to do – telling everyone you are going to take up jogging makes you more likely to do so.

Overcoming procrastination ultimately comes down to planning, which, if you're not careful, becomes procrastination itself. But it's worth making sure you have everything in place to change your strategies for the better – a separate computer log-on screen for work and for play, the former with a plain background, fewer applications and limited internet access. If you wish to check your personal emails, make sure they're a log-out, rather than a click, away and remember every time you disengage – it takes 15 minutes to fully re-immense yourself in the task at hand.

'Successful people don't pretend they don't procrastinate,' Dr Steel says. 'People who pretend they have willpower are less successful.' Instead, plan for procrastination: make your work environment a temple of productivity by cutting out all distractions, so you can really focus on moving forward.

21 In the first paragraph the writer says that procrastination is

- A something people use as an excuse C something many people can't help
 B caused by the technology in people's lives D more common when people have small jobs to do
- 22 The phrasal verb *put off* means
 A to forget C to be lazy
 B to delay D to fail
- 23 According to Dr Steel, we avoid doing some jobs because
 A they are less exciting and more difficult than other jobs
 B we are having fun doing other jobs
 C nobody enjoys doing the household chores
 D we lack motivation
- 24 The writer's main point in the third paragraph is that
 A there are plenty of examples that support Dr Steel's claims
 B it is hard to understand people who manage not to put things off
 C Dr Steel had difficulty finding people who never procrastinate
 D research shows that successful people enjoy their work
- 25 In the fourth paragraph Dr Steel says that people who procrastinate should
 A find out more about the way they make decisions
 B attempt to overcome their natural tendencies
 C be aware that their problem is relatively small
 D take the advice of others in the same situations
- 26 What does **These** refer to in paragraph 5?
 A students C targets
 B dissertations D word counts
- 27 The 'pre-commitments' technique helps to
 A assess your results C meet people's expectations
 B go jogging regularly D complete a task before the deadline
- 28 Why does Dr Steel recommend making 'pre-commitments'?
 A They make challenges feel more manageable.
 B They are an effective way of impressing others.
 C They allow people to achieve their aims sooner.
 D They are an alternative to impossible goals.
- 29 In the sixth paragraph the writer
 A reminds the reader to take the time to focus properly on a task
 B warns the reader against spending too long getting organised
 C advises the reader to deal with non-work tasks quickly
 D encourages the reader to use breaks effectively
- 30 Which is not mentioned in the text?
 A People who do not procrastinate become more successful.
 B Tackle procrastination with proper time-management and planning.
 C We often value short-term results more than long-term benefits.
 D University students do not procrastinate.

TASK 5 Read the following reviews for useful websites for students. Decide in which review the ideas listed below are expressed. The reviews may be chosen more than once.

In which review does the journalist...

- 31 recommend the website for people who have no experience in a certain area? _____
- 32 praise the website's variety of features when compared to other websites of its kind? _____
- 33 say that the website is only likely to be useful for people of a particular character? _____
- 34 explain that this website includes detailed information that other websites don't? _____
- 35 mention how the website fails to provide users with practical skills? _____
- 36 highlight the site's missing explanation for the importance of certain skills? _____
- 37 admit that the website helps students to think about what they've done? _____
- 38 comment on how easy it is to find the required information quickly? _____
- 39 suggest the website could be improved in terms of ability to locate information? _____
- 40 highlight the practical advice that the website's users can receive from specialists? _____

A *Speakright* is geared towards helping students prepare a forthcoming class presentation. The site's main aims are to assist students in developing oral presentation skills and building confidence. The website contains lists of useful phrases for sequencing and signaling. Students will have to rely on memorising these phrases, as there are no practice exercises to develop understanding of how to apply them correctly. Also lacking is any focus on why being able to do a presentation may be useful beyond the classroom; instead, the website is geared towards simply getting students through their next talk. What is outstanding about the site, however, is the record function. Students can record themselves speaking, watch themselves back, and post their talk so that their peers and expert advisors can give detailed feedback on their performance.

B One of the best tools available for practising research skills, *School Search* offers access to a vast range of academic publications. What I found particularly refreshing about the site is how user-friendly it is, despite the amount of data available. Also impressive is that information about each publication is presented clearly and concisely, which helps users to locate relevant and useful material as background reading for any assignment they're working on. All you have to do is enter keywords on the topic of your choice, and in a moment you'll gain access to hundreds of articles and papers which you can read online or print. In my opinion, there's no better site for first-time researchers.

C The *Info-pics* website is an up-to-the-minute website which incorporates a useful tool for creating 'information graphics', with the intention of allowing students to present complex or potentially less interesting information in a clear and attractive way. The tool allows users to input data into a choice of different templates, helping them to present their history project or science presentation however they wish. I haven't come across any similar site with such a wide range of charts, graphs, and graphics to choose from. But although the visuals are exciting and high quality, finding your way around the site isn't straightforward, meaning it's probably better left to older students.

D *Readwell* allows users the freedom to review books, share opinions, and make recommendations about the best reads of the moment with their contemporaries. One thing many reading websites fail to do is provide a comprehensive portfolio of an author's work and biographical information, something *Readwell* does with style. One of the highlights of the site is the chance to get involved in discussion groups, which is an interesting way for students to form and communicate arguments while learning to understand and react to different opinions. Some of the comprehension quizzes aren't as challenging as I'd like to have seen for the intended audience, but at least they get users to carefully consider what they've read.

E *Writeway* is a free resource intended as a reference for any student wishing to improve their writing skills in a relatively short period of time. It covers all aspects of writing, from how to include references to background reading, to effective use of punctuation and style. The different topics are accessible, though without examples of how to apply the information to a particular piece of writing, the site is less successful. There are no interactive elements either, which means users don't have the opportunity to communicate with others or seek answers to any questions they might have. This is one

for the independent-minded out there, who will still find the site useful for learning how to express their ideas better in writing.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

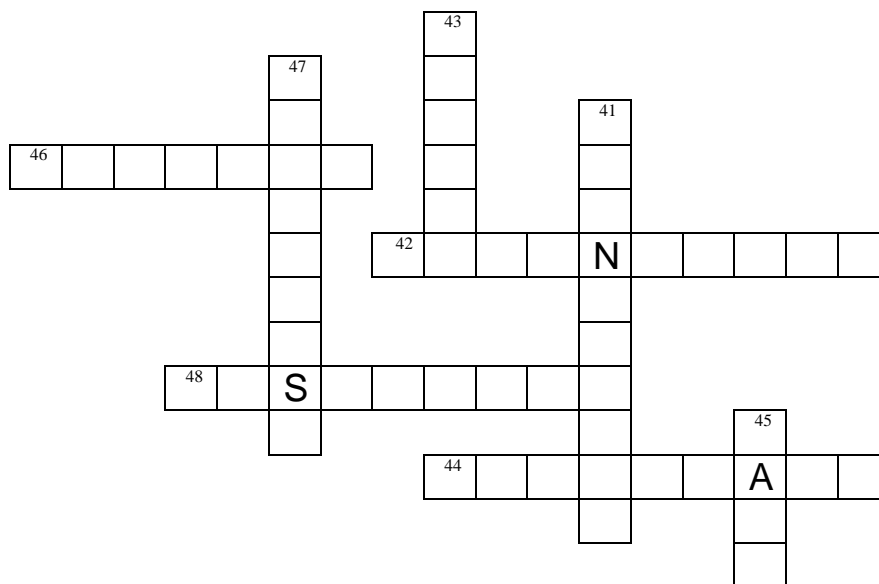
USE OF ENGLISH (20 minutes)

TASK 6 Do the crossword.

A neologism (from Greek *νέο*– ‘new’ and *λόγο* ‘speech, utterance’) is a relatively recent or isolated term, word, or phrase that may be in the process of entering common use, but that has not been fully accepted into **41** _____ (**common and accepted by most people**) language. In the process of language formation, neologisms are often driven by changes in culture and **42** _____ (**scientific knowledge used in practical ways**).

Neologisms are often formed by combining existing words or by giving words new and **43** _____ (**the only one of its kind**) suffixes or prefixes. Neologisms can also be formed by blending words, for example, *brunch* is a blend of the words **44** ‘_____’ (**the first meal of the day**) and ‘lunch’, or through abbreviation or acronym, by intentionally rhyming with existing words or simply through playing with sounds. A relatively **45** _____ (**not frequent**) form of neologism is when proper names are used as words, for example, Charles Boycott (1832–1897), British army captain, is the eponym for the English verb *to boycott*, which means ‘to refuse to do something in order to **46** _____ (**to show that you strongly disagree with something**).

Neologisms can become popular through memetics, the mass media, the internet, and word of mouth, including academic **47** _____ (**communication in speech or writing**) renowned for the use of jargon, and often become accepted parts of the language. Other times, they **48** _____ (**stop existing**) from common use just as readily as they appeared. Whether a neologism continues as part of the language depends on many factors, probably the most important of which is acceptance by the public.



TASK 7 Match the following outstanding American and British scientists and the fields A–D they excelled in. The fields may be chosen more than once.

- 49** Paul Dirac (1902–1984) _____
- 50** John McCarthy (1927–2011) _____
- 51** Alexander Fleming (1881–1955) _____
- 52** Stephen Hawking (1942–2018) _____
- 53** Timothy Berners-Lee (1955–) _____
- 54** John Nash Jr. (1928–2015) _____

- A Physics C Physiology or Medicine
 B Mathematics D Computer Science

TASK 8 Complete the sentences with one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

- 55 Kathleen’s twin daughters are so similar that I keep _____ them up.
 Try _____ some cornflower into that sauce to thicken it up.
 You can have some fun _____ studying and socialising at these olympiads.
- 56 The robbery took place in _____ daylight, so it’s amazing no one saw it.
 She arrived at the party with a _____ smile, accompanied by her new boyfriend.
 It is useful to examine this issue in a _____ historical context.
- 57 The government passed a law that regulates the disposal of _____.
 My shoes fell apart in less than a month. They were a total _____ of money.
 Don’t _____ your breath asking for help. She’s really uncooperative.
- 58 The two sides agreed to meet on _____ ground to discuss a truce.
 I’ve decided to paint the house in _____ colours like cream and beige.
 Journalists are supposed to be politically _____ .
- 59 She immediately poured _____ water on his plans to expand the business.
 Most modern art leaves me _____ .
 ‘Hurry up – your dinner’s getting _____ !’
- 60 He’s trouble _____ a capital T!
 I can’t put up _____ the house being messy – I just hate if it’s not clean!
 They welcomed him home _____ open arms.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (30 minutes)

TASK 9 Choose one quotation and write a short essay about it (150–190 words).

We all need people who will give us feedback. That’s how we improve. <i>Bill Gates</i>	If you don’t like to read, you haven’t found the right book. <i>Joanne Rowling</i>	Travel is the only thing you buy that makes you richer. <i>Author unknown</i>
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Follow this plan.

- Introduce the quotation you have chosen.
- Suggest your own interpretation of the quotation.
- Say whether you agree or disagree with the author; support your opinion with an argument or an example.
- Explain in what way the quotation is relevant to you personally.

Do not forget to include an opening and closing comment.

WRITE ON THE ANSWER SHEET