

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2023.  
Муниципальный этап.  
11 класс

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО  
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2023-2024 УЧЕБНЫЙ ГОД  
ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**

возрастная группа (11 класс)

**Уважаемый участник олимпиады!**

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 3,3 академических часа (150 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 за письменный тур 90 – баллов.**

**Listening (20 points)**

**Time: 30 min**

*You are going to hear a radio programme about an annual cheese festival. You will hear the programme in several parts. After each part you will hear 2-4 questions. For each question choose the correct answer. First, listen to the introduction and note the example question below.*

You will hear the recording only once!

**Example**

- a. 1836
- b. 1846
- c. 1848

*The correct answer is a*

1.
  - a. It's an old English name.
  - b. It's the same as the original French name.
  - c. It's a combination of both English and French.
2.
  - a. Fox River
  - b. Little Chute
  - c. Mississippi River
3.
  - a. It is the only way to travel to the Great Lakes.
  - b. It is travelled more than the Mississippi River.
  - c. It was once a heavily travelled waterway.

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4.
  - a. a town
  - b. a windmill
  - c. a hotel
5.
  - a. The town organises many festivals.
  - b. Tourists come to see the windmills.
  - c. The town organises one festival every year.

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6.
  - a. 1914
  - b. 1920
  - c. 1981
7.
  - a. its proud people
  - b. its dairy products
  - c. its friendly people

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8.
  - a. act in a bizarre way
  - b. engage in unusual activities
  - c. eat all the cheese
9.
  - a. Chefs distribute it to the public.
  - b. It is made into works of art.
  - c. It is used to make cheesecake.
10.
  - a. the cheesecake competition
  - b. the cheese carving contest
  - c. judging the various contests
11.
  - a. The cheesecakes are sold for a dollar.
  - b. The cheesecakes are sold by the slice.

c. The winning cheesecakes are eaten by the judges. \_\_\_\_\_

12.

- a. They are eaten.
- b. They are not accepted.
- c. They are handed out for free.

13.

- a. the tomato and cherry cheesecake
- b. the apple pie cheesecake
- c. the blue cheese cheesecake

14.

- a. It didn't taste like cheesecake.
- b. It won first prize.
- c. Nobody wanted to taste it.

\_\_\_\_\_

15.

- a. exciting musicals
- b. live music
- c. local food

16.

- a. musical entertainment
- b. a small amusement park
- c. a tea party in a haunted house

17.

- a. present the best cheese curds
- b. eat cheese curds faster than others
- c. win the most cheese curds

18.

- a. ideas for cheese that contain fruit
- b. ideas for different kinds of food that go with cheese
- c. for new recipes with cheese

\_\_\_\_\_

19.

- a. a type of cheese
- b. a volunteer at the cheese festival
- c. a hat in the shape of a piece of cheese

20.

- a. because he goes to all the Green Bay Packers' games
- b. because he promotes 'cheeseheads'
- c. because a 'cheesehead' saved his life

*Transfer your answers to your answer sheet*

**Reading (20 points)**

**Time: 30 min**

*Task 1. You are going to read some information about different train journeys. For questions 1-10, choose from the list of train journeys A-D. Some of the train journeys may be chosen more than once. They may be given in any order.*

*Which person or people*

felt disappointed by the journey?	1	
could learn something interesting while on the journey?	2	
did this journey more than once?	3	
thinks the price was too high?	4	
says this was the first time they had been on a journey like this?	5	
have good memories of their journey?	6	7
went on the longest journey?	8	
talk about what they could see outside the train?	9	10

**Train Journeys**

**Cairns to Kuranda (Australia) A**

I went on this train journey while I was visiting some friends who lived in Australia. I went away for a few days on my own and before I left, my friends had recommended this trip; it was definitely worth it. It used to be an old mining train that took miners to work every day. This heritage-listed railway line starts on the coast and goes right up the side of a mountain. It is very steep and the views are fantastic looking back out to sea. There is lots of information in the different stations about the people who built the railway originally. It was a very dangerous job and many of them died while doing it, either through accidents or disease. The whole journey only takes about an hour but you see all sorts of amazing things on the way. At one point it even goes through a tropical rainforest and there are some really beautiful plants. It is a wonderful trip to do as a tourist, but I'm sure the miners didn't enjoy it quite so much.

**Casablanca to Marrakech (Morocco) B**

Marrakesh is the fourth largest city in the Kingdom of Morocco and it isn't far from the capital. We decided to travel by train because it was cheap and it only took three hours. Besides, I thought a train journey through the desert would be exciting and different. In fact, it wasn't quite as much fun as I had hoped. We got<sup>4</sup> to the station in plenty of time and got our

tickets without too much difficulty. The chaos started when we went out to the platform. It appeared that everyone else in the station was also planning to get on the same train as us. It was really crowded. When the train arrived, there was a real fight to get on and all the seats were occupied in seconds. My friend and I got separated in the confusion but there was no way we could move so we just had to stand where we were and hold on. My friend managed to sit down after about an hour but I had to stand for the whole three hours. The scenery was quite spectacular in places but the train was hot and uncomfortable.

### **Moscow to St Petersburg (Russia) C**

The most memorable train journey I have ever been on was between Moscow and St Petersburg in Russia. We were about 17 years old and on a school trip to see the places we were studying in our Russian history lessons. We spent three days in Moscow then took the overnight train to St Petersburg. I remember feeling really excited about it. I had never been on an overnight train journey before. We went to the theatre on our last evening in Moscow and then went straight to the station to get on the train at about 11pm. There were four of us in each room and our whole group occupied about two carriages of the train. Our teachers were very aware of the dangers of travelling by train at night in Russia and warned us never to walk around the train on our own. They told us to go in groups of three to the toilets so that two people could wait outside together while one person went in. That frightened us a little but nothing happened. I don't think we slept much; we stayed up most of the night talking, but I remember waking up in the morning and realizing it was daylight outside and that we were in a completely new city.

### **It was amazing. London to Brighton (UK) D**

I spent over ten years doing this journey every day of the week. I'm very relieved I am retired now. I still do the same journey sometimes but now I don't have to travel in the rush hour and if there are delays it doesn't matter so much. The journey when it went well wasn't bad at all. It wasn't too long and I was usually able to sit down and read the newspaper. It was quite pleasant as long as there were no annoying people having loud phone conversations. But generally it was fine and not a bad way to begin and end a busy day in the city. The problems and stress came with the all too frequent delays and cancellations. It was extremely frustrating, especially as I was paying so much money for my ticket. The cost was much too high in my opinion. I am glad I don't have to pay that anymore.

**Task 2. Read the text and answer questions 11-20 after the text. Choose A, B, C or D.**

### **Modern spending habits**

Various Internet resources and social media shape our tastes, everyday habits and our values. As a result, we are buying more footwear and clothes than ever before. Online shopping encourages customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items – worn two or three times and then thrown away. For instance, in Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment. First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £675 per adult to credit card companies. That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget. Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

#### **What is Black Friday?**

Black Friday is the day after the American holiday of Thanksgiving, which is celebrated on the fourth Thursday of November. Because it is a holiday in the United States, it has long been a popular day for consumers to start shopping for Christmas. Over the last 20 years big retailers have started to offer discounts and bargains on this day, and it has become more and more popular. Last year, people in the USA spent an estimated \$54.7 billion between Black Friday and Cyber Monday (the Monday after Thanksgiving, when people often buy more online). The idea of Black Friday has also spread around the world. For example, in 2017, people in the UK spent the equivalent of \$10.3 billion, in Germany \$7.6 billion and in France \$6.2 billion.

#### **Is Black Friday out of control?**

Many of us love to get a bargain, but some feel that events like Black Friday encourage people to buy things that they don't really need and can't afford. Many people seem to completely lose control of both their spending and their tempers. It is easy to find video of customers physically fighting each other over bargains. It is also argued that Black Friday is bad for small shopkeepers, who cannot afford to offer the kinds of price cuts that the big companies can.

#### **What's the alternative to Black Friday?**

Instead of taking the opportunity to buy as much as possible on Black Friday, you could do the opposite and buy absolutely nothing. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and

then moved to the US, where it became a stand against overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend.

Since 1997, Buy Nothing Day has been held on the same day as Black Friday. The rules are simple. Just don't buy anything at all for 24 hours. On Buy Nothing Day people organize various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organize the exchange and repair of items they already own.

### **Ethical spending**

As well as spending less and not buying unnecessary items, Buy Nothing Day aims to raise awareness of how to be a more ethical consumer. For example, you can avoid buying 'fast fashion', that is, very cheap clothes that are worn a few times before being thrown away. Or you could decide not to automatically upgrade your mobile at the end of a contract. These kinds of decisions can help to protect the environment as well as save your money.

People might not realize they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it comes in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

### **The 'buy nothing' experiment**

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes, or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000.

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

- 11.** According to the text, people buy a lot of clothes because
- A. they want to throw them away.
  - B. there is a lot of advertising, and some clothing is very cheap.
  - C. online shops offer only disposable clothes.
  - D. consumers are addicted to buying clothes.
- 12.** The writer thinks it is worrying
- A. that people spend money on things they do not need.
  - B. that people spend all the money they have on cheap clothing.
  - C. that landfill sites in Britain are growing.
  - D. that 300,000 tons of clothes go into landfill sites in Britain every year.
- 13.** The amount the average Briton owes on credit cards is
- A. one third of the amount they spend on clothes each year.
  - B. less than a half of the average wardrobe budget per adult.
  - C. around 600£ per family.
  - D. over 50% of the money an average British adult spends on clothes each year.
- 14.** Black Friday first became popular as a shopping day because
- A. there have always been special offers on that day.
  - B. many people in the United States don't work or go to school on this day.
  - C. it is the day before Thanksgiving, an important holiday.
  - D. it was the only day when one could get bargains and discounts.
- 15.** Why do some people think Black Friday is out of control?
- A. Small shopkeepers offer discounts too.
  - B. Some people physically fight with the retailers.
  - C. People spend more than they can really afford.
  - D. Small shops cannot compete with big retailers.
- 16.** To celebrate Buy Nothing Day, the rules are that you
- A. only buy from small shopkeepers.



- B. think carefully about what you are buying.  
C. don't buy anything at all for one day. organize protests and cut up credit cards.
- 17.** 'Fast fashion' offers  
A. cheap and recyclable clothes.  
B. cheap and high-quality clothes.  
C. inexpensive clothes that people often buy second-hand.  
D. clothes which are of low quality.
- 18.** According to the text, what should an ethical consumer probably do?  
A. Buy cheap clothes.  
B. Buy more disposable clothes.  
C. Avoid buying "fast fashion".  
D. Consider shopping second-hand.
- 19.** Which of the following is NOT true about the two friends who participated in the 'buy nothing' experiment?  
A. They gave up buying petrol for their cars for less than a year.  
B. They didn't do the shopping for a year.  
C. They cut on their spending for 12 months.  
D. They had to learn living a life of ethical consumers.
- 20.** The 'buy nothing' movement encourages people to stop buying unnecessary goods because  
A. overconsumption is the biggest social problem nowadays.  
B. products, electrical goods and other items are overpriced.  
C. it helps protect the environment.  
D. charity shops are overloaded with unwanted clothes.

*Transfer your answers to your answer sheet.*

**USE OF ENGLISH (40 points)**

**Time: 40 minutes**

**Task1. For items 1–8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap.**

**Use only one word in each gap.**

***A Talent for Lying***

Although we are all natural born liars, most of us seem to take it (1)... granted that lying is bad. However, psychologists argue that lying is just (2) ... important as any (3) ... social skill we possess. We learn (4)... art of deception very early in life; (5)... the age of five, we have not only become quite efficient at lying, but we have also learnt how to read people's reactions and act accordingly. For example, if someone is avoiding direct eye contact with us, this makes us think that we're being lied to, so we might lie, too. A person's smile is also a giveaway. A genuine smile makes the skin near the eyes crease, whereas a 'put on' smile doesn't have the (6)... effect on the facial features as a real one. Even though both women and men know how to watch out for clues that somebody is lying, it is a fact that women are (7)... more skillful liars than men. (8)... this, women are also more affected by other people's feelings, so they have more sympathy for them. As a result, women tend to be more willing to have an honest conversation.

**Task2. For items 9-20, read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.**

***Art in Amsterdam***

The Stedelijk Museum, which can be (9)... in Amsterdam, is (10)... as one of the most interesting museums of modern art in the world. The museum first opened its doors on 14 September, 1895 and it was controversial from the start. The French poet Apollinaire (11)... it as 'the only place in the world where you can see truly modern art'. From the beginning, its main (12)... was to display the best of new art whether it was (13)... by the establishment or not. Back in 1905, its decision to show the work of Van Gogh (14)... a problem with city authorities, as his work was 'little valued' at the time. But the real trouble started after the War when they decided to exhibit even more experimental works.

Rudi Fuchs, the (15)... director of the museum, has decided to be a bit more cautious in his choice of exhibits, as (16)... to previous directors. He believes it is his (17) ... to care for the old collection of paintings as well to continue encouraging new art. As (18) ... as the future is concerned, he has decided to display a (19) ... collection of modern classics, including art dating back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but he will also continue to (20) ... for more unusual and daring works to display at the Stedelijk.

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2023.  
Муниципальный этап.  
11 класс

9.	A discovered	B found	C traced	D detected
10.	A said	B considered	C regarded	D thought
11.	A illustrated	B defined	C showed	D described
12.	A cause	B purpose	C reason	D view
13.	A adopted	B accepted	C taken	D agreed
14.	A caused	B did	C brought	D caused
15.	A now	B present	C today	D contemporary
16.	A similar	B contrasted	C opposed	D unlike
17.	A duty	B charge	C intention	D time
18.	A long	B far	C soon	D well
19.	A continual	B permanent	C fixed	D permanent
20.	A view	B search	C investigate	D explore

**Task 3. For items 21-30, match the colloquial names for certain types of people (A-J) with the correct description below.**

21. Last weekend he watched television for 14 hours straight! He's so lazy and does nothing the whole day.
22. He's eager to go home and keeps checking how much longer he has to work.
23. She likes to impress others by frequently mentioning famous or important people she's met.
24. Unfortunately she is not usually asked to dance by anyone. She just stands there hoping.
25. He's so very annoying! I can't stand him.
26. Her speech was over an hour long at the meeting.
27. I never know where to find him, he goes from job to job, from place to place.
28. She's very aggressive, bossy and domineering. She's unpleasant to deal with.
29. He's really convinced that drag racing on city streets is a harmless game.
30. He goes to parties and other occasions without an invitation. He just walks in.

<b>A a good mixer</b>
<b>B a clock-watcher</b>
<b>C a battle-axe</b>
<b>D a windbag</b>
<b>E a couch potato</b>

<b>F a name-dropper</b>
<b>G a rolling stone</b>
<b>H a pain in the neck</b>
<b>I a wallflower</b>
<b>J a daredevil</b>

**Task 4. Match dates, places, events and people.**

	Date		Event/place		Name
<b>31</b>	1666	A	the Civil War (the War of the Roses)	a	Christopher Columbus
<b>32</b>	1455-1485	B	World War II	b	Abraham Lincoln
<b>33</b>	1861-1865	C	the end of the British Republic	c	Sir Christopher Wren
<b>34</b>		D	Moon Landing	d	Winston Churchill
<b>35</b>	1492	E	Declaration of Independence was ratified	e	Oliver Cromwell
<b>36</b>	1485	F	Restoration of London after the Great Fire	f	Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin
<b>37</b>	1776	G	the Great Depression	g	King Henry VIII
<b>38</b>	1929-1939	H	Discovery of America	h	Thomas Jefferson
<b>39</b>	1939	I	American Civil War	i	Franklin D. Roosevelt
<b>40</b>	1660	J	the Establishment of the Tudor Dynasty	j	House of Lancaster and House of York

**Transfer your answers to your answer sheet**

**Writing (10 points)**

**Time 40 minutes**

Think of a town/city in your country which you consider would be a good place for a tourist to visit for the weekend except Moscow. Write a report about such a town/city using the following plan:

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2023.  
Муниципальный этап.  
11 класс

- introduction;
- how to get there;
- historical information;
- tourist attractions;
- why everyone should visit the town/city.

**Write your report. Use 200-250 words.**