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**Форма бланка заданий**  
**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ**  
**ЯЗЫКУ**  
**(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)**  
**ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**  
**возрастная группа (11 класс)**

**Уважаемый участник олимпиады!**

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 2 академических часа (90 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.
- Конкурс устной речи предполагает участие по желанию. Балл, полученный за устный ответ, не учитывается при общем зачете.

Максимальная оценка – 60 баллов (общий зачет).

С инструкциями по проведению муниципального этапа Всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку ознакомлен:

\_\_\_\_\_  
подпись участника

**LISTENING**

**Time: 10 minutes**

*You will hear a presentation about the dark side of Halloween. You will hear the text twice. For questions 1-5, complete the sentences below. Write NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR NUMBER for each answer.*

*The Dark Side of Halloween*

1. The average young trick-or-treater will consume about 3 cups of sugar on Halloween, and \_\_\_\_\_ around 7,000 calories.
2. The Halloween industry has grown dramatically, \_\_\_\_\_ Halloween stores have opened up.
3. Children can trip over their Halloween costumes and some are \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Halloween can \_\_\_\_\_ violent behaviour in people.
5. On Halloween in the US, people throw eggs at houses, which \_\_\_\_\_ on impact.

**For questions 6-8, choose THREE letters, A-G.**

What are the **THREE** activities mentioned in the presentation a person could be held legally accountable for in the US?

6. \_\_\_\_\_ A stealing sweets from kids when they're trick-or-treating
  7. \_\_\_\_\_ B crossing the road wearing dark clothes
  8. \_\_\_\_\_ C putting silly string on trees
- D giving dogs plastic accessories to play with  
E targeting other people's property  
F giving dog biscuits to kids  
G running away after ringing the bell

**For questions 9 and 10 Choose TWO letters, A-E.**

Name **TWO** dangers that could put someone's mental and physical health at risk on Halloween:

9. \_\_\_\_\_ A masks
  10. \_\_\_\_\_ B mailboxes
- C toilet paper  
D realistic decorations  
E Big Macs

**READING**

**Time: 30 minutes**

**Task 1**

*You are going to read an article about travelling. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

*Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.*

I have just returned from a long weekend break in Lisbon, to enjoy the southern European weather. From a base in the old town which forms the heart of the city, I tested my calves on long uphill walks to districts that qualify the Portuguese capital as Europe's 'in' city, according to the people who write travel reviews on the internet. I ate poorly in tourist traps and exquisitely at the hands of genius chefs. I took in the central monuments and the hidden wonders in the industrial part of the Lisbon shoreline. I covered a good few kilometres, I can tell you, as you would in most large cultural towns.

Lisbon is a great city that is really open to tourists, and I like it enough to return soon. I felt refreshed and pleased not to have to think about work. But did I learn much or emerge an improved person? No. On my travels, I rarely do, and I am not sure that anyone does. The more of the world I see, the less confident I am that there is anything innately educational about travel. It is worth doing because it is fun. Travel is for the senses, not the character. Fun is a

good enough reason to do anything, as long as we do not kid ourselves that something more profound is at work.

The most frequent travellers I know are not wiser or smarter than anyone else. At worst, travel can make people a bit too sure of themselves. They tend to rely all the time on personal anecdotes: whatever they saw of a place represents the truth. They tend to under-rate the character formation that takes place at home: the quarrels, the disappointments, the mistakes learned from. And our culture tends to encourage them in their misbeliefs.

Imagine you are an employer staring at two job applications that are identical in all respects save one. Candidate A spent a gap year between school and university seeing the world – funded, incidentally, by Mum and Dad. Candidate B spent the same year stacking shelves in a local supermarket. One of the hopefuls showed self-reliance, commitment, cooperation and a certain grown-upness. The other is Candidate A. Yet ours is still a world that rewards the gap-year wanderer with the big well-paid job, a world where ‘well-travelled’ is still a synonym for ‘clever’.

In a sense, travel is a kind of hangover from a time when few people went abroad, and when little knowledge about the wider world was available to those who did *not* go abroad. The effect was that people who had done a couple of international trips could feel they’d done a great thing: they felt more cultural and intellectual. That era of travel ended in the mid-1990s when the internet was born. We can now not just read in detail about anywhere on earth, but instantly see videos of it with high-definition clarity. Our potential to be surprised or educated by a visit to a place has diminished. I would go as far as to say that anyone who is consistently ‘discovering’ things on their travels is incurious when at home, and not perceptive when abroad.

In the modern world, the only way to learn much more about a place than you could remotely, is to live there for a sustained period, paying taxes and using local services. Mere travel is no great source of insight, which leaves just one reason to do it: fun. That’s more than enough. I enjoy travel, including the bits many people hate. I enjoy the boring atmosphere of airports, the anonymity of hotel rooms where there are no distractions, and the useful isolation of long-haul flights. If I could afford it, I would go on regular London-to-Sydney trips just to finish long and interesting books in one setting. But precisely because I take so much pleasure from travel, I can see through any attempt to cover it in virtue.

11. The writer says that internet reviewers seem to rate Lisbon highly on the basis of
- A the unusual layout of the city.
  - B the wonderful cuisine available there.
  - C how pleasant (easy) it is to get around on foot.
  - D the areas of interest away from the city centre.
12. What point is the writer making in the second paragraph?
- A We can’t expect travel to be continually enjoyable.
  - B We shouldn’t pretend that travelling is a deep experience.
  - C We can’t expect a place to feel the same when we revisit it.
  - D We shouldn’t see holidays as a chance to escape from ordinary life.
13. The writer believes that people who travel a lot
- A fail to learn from mistakes they have made.
  - B choose to ignore the unpleasant aspects of travelling.
  - C think their own views and impressions must always be right.
  - D think everyone will be interested in their travel stories.
14. The write implies that students who travel around the world on gap years

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- A should stay at university if they want to be considered clever.
  - B are wrong to assume that employers will be impressed.
  - C would be better off earning some money at home.
  - D usually end up in low-paid jobs.
15. In the final paragraph, what part of travel does the writer enjoy personally?
- A the feeling of living somewhere different for a long time
  - B the thought that it makes him a nicer person
  - C the opportunity to be alone and undisturbed
  - D the sense of being as far from home as possible

### Task II

*You are going to read an introduction to a book about polar bears. Five sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A – F the one which fits each gap (16-20). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.*

*Mark your answers on the separate answer sheet.*

The polar bear, more than any other animal, symbolizes the Arctic. People all around the world who will never see one know what it looks like. Like the vastness of the polar sea ice it lives on, the sheer size of an adult polar bear is impressive. Its whiteness matches the backdrop of snow and ice that we all associate with the Arctic.

**16** \_\_\_\_\_ The Arctic is not a forgotten wasteland to a polar bear; it is home, and a comfortable home at that. For thousands of years, the climate, the ice, and the seals upon which it feeds have shaped the evolution of this predator. While it's easy to understand why the polar bear became such a powerful icon, it is difficult even now to comprehend its vulnerability to a changing environment.

The polar bear is a true marine mammal in the sense that it depends on the ocean for its existence. **17** \_\_\_\_\_ For example, in the United States, the polar bear is considered a marine mammal for legal purposes. In Canada it is a land mammal. Ecologically, however, the polar bear is clearly an integral part of the marine ecosystem, and that's the context I will treat it in.

I began my research on polar bears forty years ago. International concern for polar bears was high, and conservation agreements were in development. Management plans were needed, and The Polar Bear Specialist Group recommended more fundamental research on the bears' ecology. I undertook a wide variety of studies of polar bears, including behaviour, genetics and denning habitat. In this book, I explain the results of that research. **18** \_\_\_\_\_.

I have followed a few general themes. Firstly, the polar bear does not exist in isolation. It is both a product and part of the polar marine ecosystem. **19** \_\_\_\_\_ The polar bear has been a significant factor in the evolution of the behaviour and ecology of the arctic seal and vice versa.

Secondly, a polar bear's life revolves around energy. It obtains as much energy as efficiently as possible when there is an opportunity, and then conserves that energy as much as possible. **20** \_\_\_\_\_ Because their success as predators determines their very existence, and this is

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the aspect that most peoples have the greatest interest in, I've written the longest chapter on how they hunt and how diverse their techniques are.

**A** However, the fact that it walks about on the sea ice like a regular land bear, and periodically comes ashore causes confusion.

**B** In other words, because of their low reproductive rate, they are still vulnerable if not properly managed.

**C** This is because it is often uncertain when or where the next meal will come from.

**D** I attempt to provide a broad understanding of the ecology and natural history of polar bears in accessible non-technical language.

**E** It is constantly influenced by a changing environment and it interacts with other species on a daily basis.

**F** At special moments when I have time to watch an undisturbed polar bear, I'm often struck by an overwhelming sense that it is simply where it belongs.

## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 20 minutes**

### Task 1

*For items 21-30, read the text and think of the best word which fits the gap. The first example (0) is already done for you.*

Joshua bell is one of the best violinists (0) in the world. He was born in Indiana in 1967. When he was a very small child, his parents saw him using rubber bands to mimic the sounds his mother made when she played the piano. Bell was just four years old (21) \_\_\_ his father bought him a violin, and Bell gave his first concert (22) \_\_\_ age seven.

Joshua Bell is known (23) \_\_\_ his love of classical music and his commitment to the idea that everyone should have access to it. Bell has been on *Sesame Street* and has helped make soundtracks (24) \_\_\_ multiple films, for example he played the theme song for *The Red Violin* and back in 2007 *The Washington Post* held the experiment involving Bell playing violin in a busy subway station at rush hour. Bell decided to use his Stradivarius violin, an instrument with an estimated value (25) \_\_\_ over three million dollars. Three days before the experiment, Bell played a concert where the bad seats cost (26) \_\_\_ 100 dollars. The people who designed the experiment estimated that (27) \_\_\_ 75 and 100 people would stop to listen to Bell and that he would make about 100 dollars during the hour that he played.

Bell showed (28) \_\_\_ at the subway station wearing a black long-sleeved shirt, jeans, and a baseball hat. He started playing pieces (29) \_\_\_ Johann Sebastian Bach and Shubert's Ave Maria. It became evident fairly quickly that people often look and see (30) \_\_\_ really seeing or listening. In the end, the world-renowned violin prodigy played for about 47 minutes. To

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everyone's surprise, only six people actually stopped to listen. Most of the commuters were completely indifferent to Bell's performance. They didn't notice or care that a world-famous musician was playing a concert for free right in front of them.

## Task 2

***This task is history and culture oriented and requires your knowledge of dates and facts. Please fill in the gaps 31-40.***

Throughout the times there were many events that influenced the future course of American history and had a tremendous impact on the relations between the countries and the people. One of such events was the well-known **Boston tea party** that took place in **31**\_\_\_\_\_.

Back at the end of the **32** \_\_\_\_\_ century the British government implemented a heavy burden of taxation on their American colonies. There was a lot of growing tension in the colonies and Parliament cancelled all aspects of the acts, except the tax on tea. The **33**\_\_\_\_\_ Company founded in **34**\_\_\_\_\_ held a monopoly on the importation and transporting of tea to Great Britain. The company sold tea wholesale and later the tea was sold to the colonies. Thus, the tea was much more expensive than tea carried illegally from Dutch ports.

Arriving at Boston in late November, the tea ship **35**\_\_\_\_\_ was not allowed to unload the tea. Samuel Adams - the leader of *Sons of Liberty* spoke before a large crowd and suggested sending the ship back to Britain. Aware that law required the ship to land its cargo and pay duties within **36** \_\_\_\_\_ days of its arrival, he directed members of the *Sons of Liberty* to watch the ship and prevent the tea from being unloaded.

On the night of **37**\_\_\_\_\_ a group of about 60 men came to the Griffin's wharf, boarded the ships, and dumped the **38** \_\_\_\_\_ tea chests with £18,000 value were destroyed and the tea was thrown into the water. In **39** \_\_\_\_\_ British Parliament introduced measures to punish the protesters which was called *Intolerable Act* and a new administration was established for the territory. As a result the colonies got more united and the American patriots called for independence and in **40**\_\_\_\_\_ the American Revolution began.

1 A 1876 B 1492 C 1773

2 A 18<sup>th</sup> B 15<sup>th</sup> C 19<sup>th</sup>

3 A West India B North India C East India

4 A 1778 B 1872 C 1600

5 A Calcutta B Dartmouth C Boston

6 A 10 B 20 C 50

7 A November 15, 1786 B December 16, 1773 C November 24, 1876

8 A 342 B 648 C 560

9 A 1875 B 1784 C 1774

10 A 1775 B 1774 C 1776

**WRITING**

**Time: 40 minutes**

*You have recently become a member of a volunteer movement. At school you have heard a number of negative opinions related to volunteering. You think that volunteering is extremely beneficial, and the criticism is unjust. You have decided to write a leaflet appealing to people to join the movement and accentuating its merits.*

You should

- think of the volunteer movement you belong to
- use an eye-catching headline
- identify the target audience
- use convincing arguments (3-4) in favour of this activity

Write your **leaflet** in **140-180** words.

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!**