

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(2023 -2024 учебный год)
Муниципальный тур
(7-8 классы)**

LISTENING (10 points)

Listen to the radio interview about the Pomodoro Technique. Mark the statements T (true), F (false) or NS (not stated). You will hear the recording twice. Before you listen, you have 1 minute to read the task.

1. The Pomodoro Technique was invented in the 1980s.
2. Students and workers can use the technique.
3. The technique is a bit complicated to use.
4. You need to break down your tasks into smaller sections.
5. Each break is called a 'pomodoro'
6. Peter uses an app on his mobile to time himself.
7. After four or five short breaks you can have a longer break.
8. Peter takes less time to do his homework these days.
9. During each break Peter eats one tomato.
10. Peter helps his dad to cook with his kitchen timer.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

READING (15 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. You are going to read an article about forgotten inventions. For questions 1-5, choose from the inventions (A-D).

Inventions the world forgot

A. The Telharmonium

The Telharmonium was the world's first electronic musical instrument. It was designed by an American, Thaddeus Cahill, in 1897. Three models of the instrument were built; the first weighed about 7,000 kg, and the other two weighed nearly 200,000 kg! Music from the instrument was broadcast to people's homes using another new invention: the telephone. For

the first time, people could stay at home and listen to live music from another part of the country on their telephones. (The radio had not been invented.) People loved these concerts, but there were problems. Some telephone users who were not listening to the concert were interrupted by loud music half way through their conversation! By 1914, the world was no longer interested in the Telharmonium. After Cahill's death in 1934, his brother kept one of the three models, but in 1962 it was destroyed. No recordings of the music were kept, so the Telharmonium and its unique sound have disappeared forever.

B. The Rejuvenator

In the early 20th century, there was a lot of interest in the power of electricity to cure medical conditions. A device called the Rejuvenator was invented by British scientist Otto Overbeck in 1925. It was used in the home to treat all kinds of medical problems, including deafness and baldness, and became very popular. It was advertised in newspapers and members of the public were invited to watch live demonstrations in theatres. The users placed electrodes on any part of their body and a small electric current was passed through it. It was unclear exactly how the machine worked, but hundreds were sold all around the world and Overbeck became rich. In the 1950s, it was still possible to buy new parts for these machines, but today they are only seen in museums.

C. The Writing Ball

The Writing Ball was invented in 1865 by Rasmus Malling-Hansen from Denmark. It was a machine for typing onto paper. Malling-Hansen spent a long time working on the design. For example, he made sure all the keys were placed in the best positions for typing quickly. The machine even used electricity to make the movement faster. There was one problem, however: you could not see the paper as you were typing. Nevertheless, the Writing Ball was sold all over Europe and was very successful. However, each model was made by hand. Soon, other machines became more popular because they were made in factories and were cheaper. A new keyboard was developed with the keys arranged differently. This arrangement is now used on phones and computer keyboards all over the world, even though it was quicker to type using the Writing Ball. The once-popular Writing Ball was forgotten.

D. The Antikythera Mechanism

In 1901, a ship was discovered at the bottom of the sea near the Greek island of Antikythera. On the ship there was an ancient machine. It had been made in 2 BC. For many years after its discovery, nobody understood exactly what the machine was for. But in the 1970s, scientists used X-rays to find it out. Amazingly, they detected that the machine was an ancient computer. It had been designed to predict the movements of the sun, the moon and the planets. It did so by means of more than thirty hand-made metal wheels of different sizes. In 2006, a study of the mechanism was led by Professor Michael Edmunds from Cardiff University. He described the device as 'just extraordinary, the only thing of its kind' and 'more valuable than the Mona Lisa'. Reconstructions have been made and the device works perfectly.

Which invention:

was lost and then found again? 1 ____

was designed to improve people's health? 2 ____

was very heavy? 3 ____

was designed by an unknown inventor? 4 ____

was forgotten because it was expensive to make? 5 ____

Task 2. Read the article again and decide if the sentences below (6-15) are true (T), false (F) or 'not stated' (NS).

6. The Telharmonium was invented before the radio. ____

7. Thaddeus Cahill destroyed the final model of his invention before he died. ____

8. The Rejuvenator successfully cured deafness and baldness in hundreds of people. ____

9. In order to treat their medical problems using the Rejuvenator, people had to visit hospitals. ____

10. The Rejuvenator was a commercial success even though it was not obvious how it operated. ____

11. The Writing Ball was the first machine that used electricity for typing. ____

12. Other typing machines were cheaper to make because they were not made by hand. ____

13. The Antikythera Mechanism was at the bottom of the sea for nearly 2,000 years. ____

14. For about 70 years after it was found, the purpose of the mechanism was not known. ____

15. The parts of the Antikythera Mechanism were machine made. ____

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH (20 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. For items 1-8, read the text below and decide which option (A, B or C) best fits each gap.

I lie to my 1) _____ child, and not just about Father Christmas and the tooth fairy. I started when he was about two years old, and now I can't help myself. If he wants to watch television, and I think he's already watched enough for one day, I tell him that he'll get 2) _____ eyes. I tell him that, unless he eats his carrots, he'll have to wear 3) _____, and that if he eats his crusts, he'll have curly hair.

Most parents tell their children lies, and they're usually the same lies that their parents told them. But is there anything wrong with it?

Yes, say a group of parents who feel that unless you're 100 % truthful with your children, you can't expect the same in 4) _____. They think that it's better to try to make a child understand the real reasons why it's bad for him or her to watch another hour of television or eat too many sweets than to take an easy route and tell a lie.

No, say busy parents who think it's ridiculous to explain the detrimental effects of too much television or the lack of nutritious value of a sweet to a small child.

It 5) _____, say psychologists. White lies that protect a child's innocence or stimulate their imagination are good for them.

Psychologists believe that many of 6) _____ white lies may actually benefit children by stimulating their brains, helping them develop language skills and making them more creative. The story of the tooth fairy, for example, aims to make the world a more magical place for children, and to help them through a stage in their life. Father Christmas comes into the same category: he's part of the magic of Christmas, and parents enjoy the fun and excitement he brings to their children.

Other white lies originate from the need to encourage children to eat 7) _____. If a child thinks that carrots will improve their eyesight, they're more likely to eat up their vegetables.

Crusts 8) _____ not have anything to do with the curls in their hair, but if the story helps to get a child to finish their lunch, then the white lie is worth telling.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | A four-years-old | B for-year-old | C four-year-old |
| 2 | A square | B round | C oval |
| 3 | A hat | B glasses | C gloves |
| 4 | A answer | B return | C response |
| 5 | A depends | B differs | C contrasts |
| 6 | A them | B this | C these |
| 7 | A properly | B more | C sweets |
| 8 | A must | B may | C should |

Task 2. For items 9-15, use the word on the left to form a word that best fits each gap.

When we talk about 9) _____ species, we might mention the sea turtle or the giant panda or maybe even the Asian elephant, but we 10) _____ consider the shark. That's not surprising when we see sharks in films, TV series and books portrayed as man-eating predators. In fact, the shark population has dropped over the last 30 years by 90 %, mainly because of 11) _____ fishing. Sharks may be at the top of the food chain, but they have a vital role in maintaining the ecosystem. When their numbers decrease, it disturbs the 12) _____ balance of the oceans.

One man, Rob Stewart, has dedicated himself to raising 13) _____ about sharks, whose bad reputation is, he believes, completely 14) _____. "Sharks kill about 5 people a year and yet they are loathed," he says. "Elephants kill at 15) _____ 100 people but when a single elephant falls in Africa the world goes crazy."

DANGER
RARE

LEGAL

NATURE
AWARE

DESERVE
LITTLE

WRITING (10 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Read an advertisement.

Stories wanted!

We are looking for stories for teenage English-speaking on-line magazine. Do you have a blog? Are you fond of storytelling? If your days are eventful and thrilling, turn them into an exciting adventure story for the Best Blog Story Contest! Your story must begin with:

**Dear readers,
I experienced an amazing adventure last Sunday.**

Write a story about one day of your life.

Remember to:

- start with the sentence from the advertisement;
- describe time, place, characters, weather and events in an entertaining way;
- express your ideas in a clear and logical way;
- in conclusion, write about the role of incidents in people's lives.

Write 120-140 words.