

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку

2023/2024

Муниципальный этап

7-8 классы

Part 1. Listening

Time: 10 minutes

Listen to a radio programme and complete the fact-file. Use one word in each space. You have to write numbers in words. You will hear the text twice.

ESPERANTO

Spoken today by 1.6 (1) _____ people.

Developed at the end of the (2) _____ century by L.L. Zamenhof.

He thought that a common language would help to avoid conflict and prevent

(3) _____.

He thought that existing languages were (4) _____ for people to learn.

He proposed a new language where everyone would be (5) _____.

Esperanto has five vowels and twenty-three consonants with phonetic (6) _____ and logical grammar rules.

For an English speaker, Esperanto is (7) _____ times as easy to learn as Russian.

In 1911 there were plans to replace (8) _____ with Esperanto.

It is spoken as a second language in (9) _____ countries.

Esperanto is on the school curriculum in China, Hungary and (10) _____.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Part 2. Writing

Time: 40 minutes

Imagine that you read the following question on a forum: “Hi, guys! I need your advice. I’ve been chosen to arrange our class party. What should I do to make it unique?”

Now give your advice how to arrange the party to make it **exciting** and **educational** at the same time.

Do not forget to:

- greet the members of the forum;
- give two reasons for your choice;
- sign your advice.

Write about 100-110 words.

Part 3. Reading

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1

You are going to read an article about the effects of tourism on local people. For questions 1-8, choose from the people (A-C). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person:

1. misses a place they used to go to as a child?
2. says that tourism provides a lot of jobs for local people?
3. states that tourism destroys traditional local industries?
4. feels that presence of the people from other cultures benefits the local community?
5. criticizes the behaviour of some tourists in their town?
6. believes that most of the profit from the local tourist industry goes abroad?
7. claims that tourists are unwilling to learn the local language?
8. believes tourism helps the local people to get to know other cultures and their traditions?

Living with tourism

Three people describe how tourism has affected their home town.

A. Yusuf Demir

In my childhood in my home town there was a path I used to go to school, and last summer I went to see if it was still there. It was, but the view from it was different. Now there is a vast shopping mall, with a cinema and some cafes. I don't really worry about that, because it means there are many more things to do, and I also like the fact that it has a really international atmosphere. It is good for local people to meet visitors from other parts of the world, try new kinds of food and hear about different ways of living.

B. Matt Walker

Tourism has changed this town so much, even in the years since I was at school. In those days there was a football pitch near the harbour, but it's gone now, which is a pity. We used to kick a ball around there a lot. In the harbour itself luxury yachts owned by people from richer parts of the country have replaced the fishing boats owned by locals. And now there is no sign of what used to be the main source of income and employment locally. In the evenings the town is certainly a lot livelier than it used to be. But sometimes people start doing things they would never do in their home towns. And then the police have to be called!

C. Daniela Navarro

I know some of the new hotels and holiday apartments are unattractive, and the bars, restaurants and nightclubs for tourists have changed the nature of the town. Without them the unemployment would be much higher, particularly among the young. But the problem is that the only ones making any real money out of all this are big tour operators and the owners of the hotels. None of them are actually based in my country. Also, very few tourists learn our language, so it means there's little communication between them and us.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Task 2

I. Read the text below. The text has 4 sections. For each section choose the correct heading A-E. There is one heading that does not suit any of the paragraphs.

A. The creator of the Christmas card

B. The place of creation

C. Displeasure of some people

D. The ancestor of the Christmas card

E. The description of the first Christmas card.

1. Today, we send millions of Christmas cards every year. But in fact, the Christmas card is a relatively modern invention. In the Middle Ages, European wood engravers produced prints with religious themes. But the first real Christmas card, as we understand the term today, was designed in London, England in 1840. It went on sale in 1843.

2. The designer was John Callcott Horsley, a well-known British painter and member of the Royal Academy. He designed the card at the suggestion of his friend Sir Henry Cole, who was the first director of the Victoria & Albert Museum. Horsley produced 1,000 cards and offered them for sale at 1s (one shilling) each.

3. They were printed on stiff card and coloured by hand, with the greeting: "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You". The card showed three pictures: in the centre, a family party; to one side the hungry receiving food; to the other side the poor being clothed. Puritans immediately denounced the card, since it showed people drinking in the family party. But with most people the idea was a great success, and the Christmas card quickly became very popular.

4. Christmas cards were not the first greetings cards. Since 1796, with the improvements in printing, merchants had been sending cards to their customers offering “best wishes” for the New Year. In many countries, Christmas cards gradually became even more popular than New Year's cards.

1	2	3	4

II. Read the text again. For questions 5-13 decide if these statements are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).

5. The Christmas card dates back to the Middle Ages.
6. The first Christmas card was sold in 1840.
7. The designer of the card was Sir Henry Cole.
8. John Callcott Horsley produced ten hundred cards.
9. The cards were very cheap.
10. Puritans were the first buyers of Christmas cards.
11. The first Christmas card was a great success with all British people.
12. New Year’s cards became more popular than Christmas cards in many countries.
13. Christmas cards were the first greeting cards.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

III. Read the text again and complete these sentences using the words and expressions from it.

14. He is a _____ good squash player. (1)
15. I went to the Park Street dentist’s at Ann’s _____. (2)
16. We really have to leave _____. (3)
17. Most online _____ will email you an order confirmation with details of your purchase. (4)

14	15	16	17

Part 4. Use of English

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

Read the email. Fill in the gaps with the most suitable word (A, B, C or D).

Hi Jackie,

I'm writing to tell you about my holiday. We hired bicycles and on the first day we cycled beside the Grand Union (1)_____, which was built in 1793 to carry goods from the Midlands to London. It was very relaxing. The next day we cycled around a (2)_____. That took a few hours but there was a small sandy (3)_____ and a little (4)_____ where you could sit (5)_____ the shade. We camped there and the next day we hired a boat. The only problem was there was a lot of thick (6)_____ at the side of the lake which we got stuck in. We weren't in danger because the water was (7)_____, but there was a risk of not being able to get the boat out. On another day we went for a walk to the top of a (8)_____. It wasn't very high but we had a lovely (9)_____. We came down the other side and stopped in the village at the bottom for lunch in a really nice café. I'd recommend it.

Write back soon.

Love,

Maria

	A	B	C	D
1	stream	canal	flood	river

2	sea	ocean	lake	waterfall
3	bank	shore	beach	coast
4	wood	forest	rainforest	timber
5	in	under	on	out
6	sand	soil	dust	mud
7	little	shallow	narrow	gentle
8	mountain	cliff	hill	cave
9	view	look	sight	scenery

Task 2

Fill in each gap with a preposition.

Prepositions can be used as many times as you need:

for	at	with	in
on	to	after	from

I got home (10)_____ work (11)_____ Thursday (12) _____ a really awful sore throat. As I was really tired (13) _____ a long day, I went (14)_____ bed immediately. When I looked (15)_____ the mirror (16) _____ Friday morning I realised my throat was bright red and covered (17) _____ spots. So I made an appointment (18) _____ the doctor (19) _____ the local surgery. My doctor gave me a prescription (20) _____ antibiotics. It cleared up quickly once I started taking them.

10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	

Task 3

Fill in the gaps using the same word which suits both sentences.

Here is an example:

0. Can I have some _____?

00. If you don't _____ the plants, they'll die.

Answer: water

21. This is my favourite _____.

22. We'd better _____ a table in advance.

23. They had a terrible _____ yesterday.

24. Our seats are in _____ 5.

25. He is the best _____ of our school.

26. His left eye _____ is wider than his right one.

27. Where is the _____ to this door?

28. The _____ character in the book was a beauty.

29. I like to _____ in the sun.

30. Don't _____ to me.

21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30

Task 4

Sort out the following anagrams (31 - 35). Look at the example first.

Example: Change **toga** into an animal.

goat

31. Change **asleep** into a word used by polite people. _____
32. Change **below** into a part of the body. _____
33. Change **cheap** into a fruit. _____
34. Change **heart** into a planet. _____
35. Change **thing** into a time of day. _____

31	32	33	34	35