

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**  
**(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)**  
**ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**  
**возрастная группа 9-11 классы**

*Уважаемый участник олимпиады!*

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 120 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 – 94 балла.**

**ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**

**LISTENING (14 points)**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**PART 1**

*Listen to the film reviews and write the descriptions (1-8) in the correct group (A or B), then do the tasks from Part 2. You will hear the recording twice.*

(1) is the second in the story      (3) was better than the reviewer expected      (5) has unrealistic characters      (7) The reviewer hated it.

(2) The reviewer felt sympathetic towards the characters.      (4) made the reviewer feel like a child again      (6) was what the reviewer expected      (8) is a story a lot of people already know

the first film (A)	the second film (B)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**PART 2**

*Are the sentences (9-14) true (T) or false (F)?*

	True (T)	False (F)
(9) The reviewer didn't think she was going to enjoy the first film.	T	F
(10) The first scene of the first film is important for the rest of the film.	T	F
(11) The reviewer was glad the first film was set in a different country.	T	F
(12) There is another sequel planned for the first film.	T	F
(13) The reviewer had some doubts about the actors who were chosen for the second film.	T	F
(14) The second film made the reviewer think about her children.	T	F

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

## READING (29 points)

Time: 35 minutes

### PART 1

*You are going to read an article about black clothes in fashion. Read the text, ignoring the gaps. Which sentence, A, B, C or D, is true about the writer (1)?*

- A. He often gets depressed.
- B. He has a job in the fashion industry.
- C. He recommends people buy black clothes.
- D. He is interested in why people wear black.

### Back to Black

“Why do you always wear black?” I’ve remembered this opening line from Chekhov’s *The Seagull* since I first read it at college. This is because the question could have been directed at me. My obsession with black clothes at that time annoyed my parents enormously. However, I must say that, in spite of being rebellious and often a little melodramatic, I never replied as Masha did in *The Seagull*: “I am in mourning for my life”, although at times I may have thought it!

These days I still often wear black but for many different reasons. (2) \_\_\_ Black can do all these things. But what intrigues me is how this colour moved from representing grief or rebellion to becoming the must-have fashion colour in today’s world. At a time when trends and colours come and go, black is a constant, it is always ‘in’. But why? I think the answer lies in the unique power of the colour itself and its many associations. Black always tells others something important about who wears it, far more than any other colour.

Many people, like Masha in *The Seagull*, associate black with mourning. Looking back in history we can see quite clearly that since Greek and Roman times black clothing has been a symbol of grief and sorrow. (3) \_\_\_ In Victorian England, widows were forced to dress in black for years. And the Romantic poets in the 19th century, including Byron, Shelley and Keats, adopted the colour as a symbol of isolation, sadness and mystery.

But, through the centuries black has also had other associations. One of these is with protest, standing against what people thought was wrong. Johnny Cash, the legendary country singer, famously wore black to remind people of the injustices he saw in society. Linked to this is the association of black with rebellion. Groups who want to show their distance from the rules and opinions of normal society often choose black as their go-to colour. My grandmother remembers the beatniks in the 1950s

who wore black jumpers, berets and thick black-rimmed glasses. (4) \_\_\_\_ And who could imagine a biker riding a Harley Davidson wearing a yellow leather jacket?

But it's when we look at fashion trends that we can see black's biggest moment. In Victorian times black was the uniform for servants and shop assistants, but in 1926 the influential fashion magazine, Vogue, had a dress by designer Coco Chanel on its cover. Referred to as the "Little Black Dress", it immediately changed the face of fashion. It was simple, practical and elegant. (5) \_\_\_\_ In an instant the LBD (a term which gained a place in the Oxford English Dictionary in 2010) moved black from the shadows to centre stage, where it has remained ever since.

And it continues to dominate. (6) \_\_\_\_ Retailers clearly want to use the flexibility and timelessness of black to reach a wide market. In terms of fashion, black suits all age groups, all skin types and can be worn for nearly any occasion. No surprise that clothing retailers are profiting from this.

So, whether black is worn to look attractive or efficient, to show sadness or sophistication, to be rebellious or appear important, it is a uniquely powerful colour. (7) \_\_\_\_ It is there for those occasions when we either want to fit in or stand out from the crowd. Black will always be 'the new black'.

***Read the article again. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from sentences A-G the one which fits each gap (2-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.***

- A. In addition to this it was both flattering and affordable.
- B. In many countries people wore, and still wear it to funerals.
- C. This was because a new high-quality black dye became available.
- D. For instance, at formal parties I might want to look elegant and sophisticated, or when meeting clients and in work meetings to give an efficient, serious and business-like impression.
- E. We may not at all be 'in mourning for our lives', like Masha in *The Seagull*, but there is a strong probability that there is something black and timeless in all our wardrobes.
- F. Recent reports of online clothes sales show that the purchasing of black items has gone up considerably in the last decade.
- G. Another example would be, of course, the Goths, whose obsession with black goes beyond clothes to eye make-up, hair and lipstick.

## **PART 2**

*Read a magazine article about internet phenomena and decide whether the following points (8-13) are included (A) or not (B):*

- (8) the origin of the word “*meme*”
- (9) the change in the meaning of “*meme*” in the internet age
- (10) examples of memes used in politics
- (11) characteristics of a meme
- (12) memes and marketing
- (13) memes and charities

### **The Power of Memes**

Leading figures in the business world dumping icy water over themselves, eye-catching photos posted on the Internet of people lying horizontally for no good reason. Looking at some of the things online today, it seems these crazes are becoming more and more popular. And what do they have in common? They’re all memes.

First used by biologist Richard Dawkins in the 1970s, the word *meme* described the transmission of ideas from person to person. However, the meaning has evolved in the social media age: a dictionary recently defined *meme* as ‘an image or video that is spread rapidly by internet users’. Transmission is so fast that a joke shared between friends can become a global phenomenon in a matter of hours.

Typical memes are easy to understand and quick to pass on. People sharing a meme feel a sense of belonging: they are ‘in’ on an inside joke.

Having seen the potential of the meme, marketing executives were keen to use this powerful tool. However, successful memes are unforced, starting organically rather than in a marketing meeting. Apparently, you are more likely to buy a prize-winning lottery ticket than have a meme go viral!

The meme has also proved to be an amazing way to generate donations for charities and NGOs (non-governmental organizations) - in one case producing a tenfold increase in the charity’s previous annual income. Opinions on this are sharply divided. Supporters say it not only raises money for a specific cause, but also encourages people to donate more in general.

Opponents, however, criticize the way celebrities exploit these phenomena for their own interests; they say many people taking part are engaged more by the meme than by the real issue; they also feel the income one charity receives may be out of proportion with the relative extent of a given disease, or reduce donations to other causes not in the public eye.

Whatever your view, there is little doubt that the viral meme is one of the most powerful communication tools around.

***Read the article again and decide if the statements (14-19) are true (T) or false (F).***

- (14) Richard Dawkins was the first person to use a meme.
- (15) It can only take a short time for an inside joke to be seen all over the world.
- (16) Marketing executives were keen to invent a tool to achieve global results.
- (17) Charities and NGOs can benefit financially from memes.
- (18) Opponents comment that a lot of people are taking part in sharing memes.
- (19) Critics say that charities which are less visible benefit less from donations.

***Look at the article. Find a word or phrase for each definition (20-24).***

- (20) immediately noticeable because it is particularly interesting, bright or attractive \_\_\_\_\_
- (21) a joke that is understood by only a small group of people \_\_\_\_\_
- (22) a ticket for a competition based on buying the winning number \_\_\_\_\_
- (23) ten times as much \_\_\_\_\_
- (24) being talked about a lot in the media \_\_\_\_\_

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

**USE OF ENGLISH (31 points)**

**Time: 30 minutes**

**PART 1**

*Think of a word which best fits each gap (1-8). There is an example at the beginning (0).*

**The History of a Captivating Portrait**

A portrait taken (0) by the photographer, Steve McCurry, captivated the world when it appeared in the magazine in 1985. McCurry was at a refugee camp in Pakistan. One day he approached a shy girl to ask (1) \_\_\_\_\_ he could take her picture. The girl replied that he (2) \_\_\_\_\_. The portrait turned out to be one of those images that tug at the heartstrings. In the photo, the girl has a red scarf wrapped (3) \_\_\_\_\_ her head. Her eyes are vivid green and her suffering can (4) \_\_\_\_\_ read in those eyes. The girl's name was unknown, so the photo was called the Afghan Girl. The picture became so influential in the art world that it has (5) \_\_\_\_\_ been referred to as the "Afghan Mona Lisa".

Seventeen years later, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a long search, the photographer found the subject of his celebrated photograph. Her name is Sharbat Gula. The portrait McCurry had taken of her was the first time she (7) \_\_\_\_\_ been photographed. The next time she had her picture (8) \_\_\_\_\_ was after McCurry had found her again.

**PART 2**

*For questions 9-16, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

**A New Language**

It is (0) <b>EVIDENT</b> that emojis have changed the way we communicate. And their use is not limited to millennials. 18-34-year-olds only make up 54 percent of users.	<b>EVIDENCE</b>
Emojis make reading and writing messages ever more (9) _____ for everyone.	<b>ENJOY</b>
The result is increasingly more (10) _____ communication.	<b>EFFECT</b>
Indeed, some experts are (11) _____ that these icons can develop into a truly global language. After all, when we speak, our conversation is supplemented by our body language.	<b>CONFIDE</b>

Gestures, facial expressions and positioning combine to add clarity, express mood and elements of our (12) _____.	<b>PERSON</b>
Emojis, which are visual and, therefore, (13) _____ across languages and cultures, do the same for the written word.	<b>RECOGNISE</b>
They make what we're saying (14) _____ to an international audience. With so many forms of written conversation today, different conventions are developing all the time, particularly concerning punctuation.	<b>UNDERSTAND</b>
One of these is the (15) _____ about whether or not to use full stops in texts and messages. Is it rude?	<b>CONFUSE</b>
All we can be sure of is that nothing stays the same and creativity will continue to make written communication even more (16) _____, but definitely interesting.	<b>TRICK</b>

### PART 3

#### Idioms Quiz

*Match the idioms (A-J) with their meanings (17-26).*

<b>A)</b> You've fallen head over heels for him.	<b>17.</b> You've agreed to do more than you are able to do.
<b>B)</b> Stand your ground.	<b>18.</b> When you have been hurt or tricked, it makes you more cautious.
<b>C)</b> Don't bite the hand that feeds you.	<b>19.</b> You won't see that again.
<b>D)</b> Don't run before you can walk.	<b>20.</b> You only need to give a small hint.
<b>E)</b> A nod is as good as a wink.	<b>21.</b> Don't be ungrateful.
<b>F)</b> It's better than a kick in the teeth.	<b>22.</b> Take your time, do things properly.
<b>G)</b> Once bitten, twice shy.	<b>23.</b> There is no chance of your getting what you've asked for.
<b>H)</b> You can whistle for it.	<b>24.</b> You're in love with him.
<b>I)</b> You can kiss that good-bye.	<b>25.</b> Don't let people try to change your mind.
<b>J)</b> You've bitten off more than you can chew.	<b>26.</b> You're not getting what you wanted, but it's better than nothing.



17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

*Which of the idioms (A-J) might these people use to illustrate what they are saying?*

- 0. You left your computer on the train? I
- 27. You can't stop talking about him, can you? \_\_\_\_\_
- 28. Look, you've won on the lottery. OK, it's only 10 pounds, but ... \_\_\_\_\_
- 29. You've only got two hours to do two day's work. \_\_\_\_\_
- 30. Well, I think you are right. Don't listen to what other people are saying. \_\_\_\_\_
- 31. I know you don't like your employer, but don't be so rude to him. \_\_\_\_\_

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

## WRITING (14 points)

Time: 40 minutes

**A. Read the article below (from <https://ebookfriendly.com/who-is-j-w-eagan/>).**

“Never judge the book by its movie” is one of the most popular book quotes on the web. Do you know its author?

She or he must be a writer. Or maybe a literary critic. A screenwriter? Hollywood-based reporter? A charismatic lecturer or passionate librarian?

It’s interesting that one of the most quoted persons on the Internet is so astonishingly anonymous. The quote is shared hundreds of times each day on social media. It’s being reused on posters, t-shirts, mugs, and on an endless number of quote pictures.

Millions of people imagine J.W. Eagan, but no one knows how she/he looks like.

Sorry, the web, including Google and Wikipedia, doesn’t know this clever person.

Most interestingly, the first appearance of the quote dates back to October 1996. It was posted on a website of Shaffe Mohd. Daud, of Institut Perguruan Darulaman, Malaysia, and was a part of a selection of the author’s favourite quotes from Reader’s Digest.

☛ *Never judge the book by its movie.* (J.W. Eagan, quoted in The New Dictionary of thought, compiled by Tryon Edwards (J.G. Ferguson). In Reader’s Digest, April 1992, p. 42)

So, the issue of Reader’s Digest from April 1992 was the essential part of making this quote famous.

**B. Write an essay reflecting on the quote (180-200 words).**

**Organise your essay in paragraphs.**

**Paragraph 1 – introduction (State your main point here. You may want to hook your readers’ attention with interesting facts, unusual situations or direct questions.)**

**Paragraph 2 – background information on the quote (Tell the story of the quote in your own words, making use of the information above; make it personal.)**

**Paragraph 3 – interpretation (Write about main aspects of the quote, giving explanations, definitions.)**

**Paragraph 4 – conclusion (Discuss the quote’s relevance to you or society, say something new that adds context to the quote while staying true to its original meaning.)**

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**