

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку

Муниципальный этап

2023/24 учебный год

9-11 класс

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура - **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.

Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка – 70 баллов.

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

Комплект олимпиадных заданий для муниципального этапа
всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому
языку (комплект заданий для учащихся 9–11 классов)

LISTENING (15 points)

Time: 15 minutes

Part 1 (1 – 5). You will hear a Communication Studies student talking to his tutor about optional courses for the next semester. You will hear the recording TWICE.

What does Jack tell his tutor about each of the following course options?

- A. He'll definitely do it.
- B. He may or may not do it.
- C. He won't do it.

Write the correct letter, A, B or C next to questions 1- 5. You may choose any letter more than once.

- 1. Media Studies
- 2. Women and Power
- 3. Culture and Society
- 4. Identity and Popular Culture
- 5. Introduction to Cultural Theory

Part 2 (6 – 15). Listen to the recording TWICE and choose the answer which fits best according to what you hear. You have TWO TASKS for each speaker.

Task 1. Choose from the list the reason each speaker gives for changing jobs.

Speaker 1	6. unfriendly colleagues
Speaker 2	7. lacking a sense of purpose
Speaker 3	8. no prospect of advancement
Speaker 4	9. the workload
Speaker 5	10. needing more of a challenge

Task 2. Choose from the list what each speaker feels about their new job.

Speaker 1	11. hopeful about future success
Speaker 2	12. glad to be helping other people
Speaker 3	13. happy to feel in control
Speaker 4	14. delighted by the change in lifestyle
Speaker 5	15. relieved the initial uncertainty is over

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

READING (20 points)

Time: 45 minutes

Task 1. You are going to read a paragraph about the book ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’. For questions **1-9**, choose the best answer **A, B, C, or D**.

For question **10**, choose **three** letters.

‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’ by Mark Twain

‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’, written by Mark Twain and first published in 1884, is one of the most beloved and widely read American novels of all time. Set in the pre-Civil War South, the book tells a story of a young boy named Huckleberry Finn who, with the help of a runaway slave named Jim, sets out on a journey down the Mississippi River. Along the way, Huck and Jim encounter a cast of memorable characters and have a series of adventures that challenge their beliefs about society, freedom, and friendship.

One of the most striking aspects of ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’ is its depiction of life in the **antebellum** South. Through his portrayal of slavery, racism, and economic injustice, Twain provides a powerful critique of the society in which he lived. Huck’s relationship with Jim is a particularly striking example of this, as it challenges the deeply ingrained racist attitudes of

the time and offers a vision of friendship and equality that transcends the boundaries of race. Another important aspect of ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’ is its use of satire. Twain was a master of humor, and he uses this skill to great effect in the book, poking fun at a range of subjects. Through his satire, Twain not only exposes the flaws of society, but also encourages his readers to think critically about the world around them.

‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’ has also been the subject of much controversy over the years. **(A)** Some critics have pointed to its use of racial slurs and its depiction of African Americans as evidence of its racist content. **(B)** Others have argued that these elements are simply reflections of the attitudes of the time and they should be understood in the context of Twain’s **larger aim** of critiquing society. **(C)** Despite these controversies, ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’ remains an important and widely read book, both in the United States and around the world. **(D)** Its powerful message about the value of freedom, friendship and equality continues to resonate with readers of all ages and backgrounds, and its place in the canon of American literature is secure. Whether one sees it as a masterpiece of satire or a powerful critique of society, there is no denying that ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’ is a truly great American novel.

1. According to the paragraph, who is the protagonist of ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’?

- A) Tom Sawyer
- B) Jim
- C) Huckleberry Finn
- D) Mark Twain

2. What does Twain provide a critique of through his portrayal of slavery, racism, and economic injustice in the book?

- A) The society he lived in
- B) The society of the antebellum South

- C) The society of the post-Civil War South
- D) The society of the North

3. According to the paragraph, which of the following is NOT true about ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’?

- A) It was written by Mark Twain.
- B) It was first published in 1884.
- C) It is one of the most beloved and widely read American novels of all time.
- D) It is set in the post-Civil War South.

4. The author mentions all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) Twain's use of satire
- B) Huck's relationship with Jim
- C) The controversies surrounding the book
- D) The importance of being honest

5. Which of the following can be inferred from the paragraph about ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’?

- A) The book is primarily a work of historical fiction.
- B) The book offers a critique of American society in the pre-Civil War era.
- C) The book primarily focuses on the adventures of a wealthy protagonist.
- D) The book has been widely criticized for its use of offensive language.

6. Why does the author include the information about ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’ being the subject of controversy?

- A) To acknowledge the controversy and present different perspectives on it.
- B) To argue that the book should not be read due to its controversial content.
- C) To suggest that the book is outdated and irrelevant to modern readers.
- D) To highlight the book's popularity despite the controversy.

7. The word "antebellum" in the passage is closest in meaning to:

- A) post-Civil War
- B) post-World War II
- C) pre-Civil War
- D) pre-World War II

8. The phrase "larger aim" in the passage is closest in meaning to:

- A) more important purpose
- B) wider audience
- C) longer book
- D) grander vision

9. Look at the four letters – (A), (B), (C), and (D), – that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage. “The controversy surrounding ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’ has not diminished its importance as a piece of American literature.” Where would the sentence best fit?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

10. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. You may write the letters in any order.

“The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is a novel by Mark Twain that tells the story of a young boy named Huckleberry Finn and his journey down the Mississippi River with a runaway slave named Jim.”

- (A) ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’ is a book about a young boy who travels down the Mississippi River with a runaway slave named Jim, without any deeper themes or critiques.
- (B) Despite controversy over its use of racial slurs and depiction of African Americans, ‘The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn’ remains an important and widely read book with a powerful message about freedom, friendship, and equality.
- (C) The book's use of racial slurs and depiction of African Americans as inferior are acceptable because they reflect the attitudes of the time and Twain's intentions of critiquing society.

(D) Twain uses satire to poke fun at a range of subjects and encourages readers to think critically about the world around them.

(E) The novel provides a powerful critique of pre-Civil War Southern society through its portrayal of slavery, racism, and economic injustice.

(F) Twain uses satire in the book only to make readers laugh, without any larger message or encouragement to think critically.

Task 2. You are going to read an extract about Peter Leonidovich Kapitsa, a famous Russian physicist. Ten sentences have been removed from the extract. Choose from the sentences A-K the one which fits each gap (11-20). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

**A brilliant scientist and unsurpassed experimenter.
Peter Leonidovich Kapitsa**

Peter Leonidovich Kapitsa was a Soviet physicist who invented new machines for liquefaction of gases and in 1937 discovered the superfluidity of liquid helium.

11 _____

Peter Leonidovich Kapitsa was born in Kronstadt on July 9 1894, in the family of the tsarist general, military engineer Leonid Kapitsa. His mother, Olga Ieronymovna Stebnitskaya, worked as a philologist and wrote children's books, and her father, Peter's grandfather - Jerome Ivanovich Stebnitsky - was a famous military cartographer and surveyor, a general from Infantry. Also, the future scientist had a brother, named after his father Leonid.

In 1905, the eleven-year-old Kapitsa was assigned to the gymnasium, but a year later, due to problems with Latin, he left it and continued his studies at the Kronstadt real school. **12** _____ However, the “realists” were not taken there, and Kapitsa eventually ended up at the electromechanical department of the Polytechnic Institute. Abram Fedorovich Ioffe, an outstanding Russian scientist, was his physics teacher. He is rightly called the “father of Soviet physics”, at various times he was

engaged in: Nobel Prize winner Nikolai Semenov, creator of the atomic bomb Igor Kurchatov, physicist and chemist Yuli Khariton, experimental physicist Alexander Leipunsky.

Already at the beginning of his training, Ioffe drew attention to Peter Leonidovich and attracted him to classes in his laboratory. During the summer holidays of 1914, Kapitsa went to Scotland to learn English. But in August, World War I broke out; Kapitsa managed to return home only in the middle of autumn. At the beginning of 1915, he volunteered to go to the front, where he worked as an ambulance driver, part of the medical and sanitary unit of the All-Russian Union of Cities. His work was not at all calm, the detachment often fell into shelling zones. Demobilized in 1916, Kapitsa resumed his engineering education at the Petrograd Polytechnical Institute, turning to physics in the seminar of Abram Joffe. Before graduation in 1919, he started work at the Petrograd Physico-Technical Institute, a new research institution organized by Joffe after the Russian Revolution of 1917.

In 1921, when Joffe took him on an academic tour of postwar Europe, Kapitsa remained in England at the University of Cambridge as a research student of Ernest Rutherford. The topic of Kapitsa's doctoral thesis was "Methods for obtaining magnetic fields and the passage of alpha particles through matter". At 1923, Kapitsa brilliantly defended it at Cambridge and became a doctor of science, having achieved, by the way, the prestigious James Maxwell scholarship. And at 1924, the Russian genius was appointed deputy director of the Cavendish Laboratory for magnetic research. **13** _____

He was made a fellow of Trinity College, University of Cambridge, in 1925 and elected to the Royal Society in 1929. The same year, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences elected Kapitsa a corresponding member. Kapitsa started research in low-temperature physics, and in the Royal Society's Mond Laboratory, established for him at Cambridge in 1932, he built a new type of helium liquefier based on an expansion turbine.

For thirteen years of work in England, Peter Leonidovich remained a devoted patriot of his country. Thanks to his influence and support, many young Soviet

scientists got a chance to visit foreign laboratories. In 1934, Kapitsa wrote: “Constantly communicating with various scientists in Europe and England, I can assist commanders abroad to work in various places, which otherwise would be difficult for them, since my assistance is based not on official connections, but on favors , mutual services and personal acquaintance with the leaders ”. **14** _____

During a regular visit to the U.S.S.R in 1934, Kapitsa was told that he would have to continue his work in the Soviet Union. In 1935 he was appointed director of the specially established Institute of Physical Problems in Moscow, where he installed his former equipment from the Mond Laboratory after it was purchased by the Soviet government. He resumed researching the heat-conduction properties of liquid helium, and in 1938 he discovered superfluidity, or the fact that helium II (the stable form of liquid helium below 2.174 K, or -270.976 °C) has almost no viscosity (i.e., resistance to flow). **15** _____ In 1939 he was elected a full member of the Academy of Sciences.

During the precarious years of political purge trials in the Soviet Union, Kapitsa developed ties with several leaders of the government, including Joseph Stalin, to whom he wrote long and sometimes daring personal letters. As one of the politically best-connected Soviet scientists, he managed to secure certain privileges for his institute, advance the industrial application of his inventions, and save several scientists from prison, including two of the nation’s best theoretical physicists, Vladimir Fock and Lev Landau. Landau, who worked as house theoretician at Kapitsa’s institute, developed a quantum theoretical explanation of the phenomenon of superfluidity in 1941.

After the war began, the Kapitsa Institute was evacuated to the city of Kazan. Kapitsa’s son Sergey wrote: “During the evacuation, we spent two nights with our mother and father in the tunnels of the Kursk railway station - the very same ones from which passengers now leave on the platforms.” Upon arrival, the Institute of Physical Problems was located in the buildings of Kazan University. During the war years, the physicist worked on the introduction of oxygen plants created by him into industrial production. 8 May The 1943 Decree of the State Committee on Defense

established the General Directorate for Oxygen, the head of which was appointed Kapitsa.

In August 1945 the Politburo appointed Kapitsa to the special committee entrusted with the construction of the Soviet atomic bomb. Tensions soon developed between him and the committee's political chairman, Lavrenty Beria; as a result, Kapitsa fell out of favour with Stalin. By mid-1946 Kapitsa had been dismissed from all of his official appointments, except membership in the Academy of Sciences. After Stalin died in 1953, Beria was ousted by Nikita Khrushchev, who gradually restored Kapitsa's academic (but not government) positions. In 1955 Kapitsa regained the directorship of the Institute of Physical Problems and kept it until his death.

16 ____ Later he also contributed to controlled thermonuclear fusion research. Starting in 1955, he edited the main Soviet periodical in physics, the *Journal of Experimental and Theoretical Physics*, and from 1957 he was an influential member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences.

Kapitsa maintained a visible profile, pushing the boundaries of allowed public speech by his addresses and actions, including support for the temporarily banned field of genetics and the 1960s environmental campaign to preserve Lake Baikal from industrial pollution. **17** ____ Kapitsa was also active in the international Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, in which many scientists spoke out against the Cold War and the dangers of thermonuclear conflict.

18 ____ The Institute of Physical Problems under his strict guidance has become one of the most prestigious and most productive institutions of the Academy of Sciences, attracting many famous domestic physicists to its walls. The success of the organizational activities of Kapitsa was based on one simple principle: "To lead is to not interfere with the work of good people." By the way, Kapitsa did not have direct students, but the entire scientific atmosphere created by him at the institute had a great educational value in preparing new generations of physicists. **19** ____ All the time that Petr Leonidovich was directing the institute, not a single experimental work done in it was sent to the press without his careful study. Kapitsa

loved to repeat to his colleagues: “True patriotism is not in praising the homeland, but in working for its benefit, in correcting its mistakes.”

In life, the great scientist was unpretentious. At leisure, Kapitsa repaired antique watches and excellently played chess. According to contemporaries, he put a lot of emotion into the game and did not like losing at all. However, he did not like to lose in any case. The decision to take or abandon any task - public or scientific - was not a surge of emotions, but the result of in-depth analysis. **20** ____ The nature of the great scientist, again according to the memoirs of contemporaries, is best characterized by the Russian word "cool." It was not always easy to talk with him, Kapitsa "always knew exactly what he wanted, he could immediately and without bluntness say no, but if he said yes, you could be sure that he would do that."

A	Also, Peter Leonidovich in every possible way promoted the international exchange of experience in the scientific field.
B	In this regard, all employees of this institution could be called his students.
C	Having done some original work on ball lightning while he was out of favour with the government, Kapitsa switched from low-temperature physics to high-power microwave generators.
D	He was a corecipient of the 1978 Nobel Prize for Physics for his basic inventions and discoveries in the area of low-temperature physics.
E	In addition to achievements in the scientific field, Peter Leonidovich proved to be a remarkable administrator and teacher.
F	If the physicist was convinced that the matter was hopeless, nothing could force him to take on him.
G	In the meantime, he also invented an apparatus for large-scale industrial production of liquid oxygen.
H	Peter graduated with honors in 1912 year, after which he wished

	to enter the University of St. Petersburg.
I	In order to continue his advanced research in Moscow, Kapitsa was forced to inform the leadership of the country that he needed all the scientific instruments and installations he had developed in England.
J	His scientific authority grew rapidly.
K	While disagreeing with political dissidents, he refused to sign an official letter by the Academy of Sciences condemning physicist Andrey Sakharov.

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH (25 points)

Time: 45 minutes

Task 1 (8 points). *The following passage is written in phonemic symbols. Write it in normal letters. Use punctuation marks. Slashes separate sentences.*

/ðə ɡzəl ɪn greɪ keɪm ə'gen tə ðæt kwaiət 'kɔ:nər əv ðæt kwaiət smɔ:l pa:k
ət ðə brɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ əv 'twaɪlaɪt/ ʃɪ sæt daʊn ə'pɒn ə bentʃ ənd brɪ'gæn tə ri:d ə bu:k / ʃɪ
wəz θɪn/ hə feɪs wəz veri bju:təfl/ʃɪ həd klɪm ðeə ət ðə seɪm əvə ʊn ðə 'prɪ:vjəs
deɪ ənd ʊn ðə deɪ brɪ'fɔ: ðæt ənd ðeə wəz ə ʤŋ mæn hu: nju: ɪt/ðə ʤŋ mæn keɪm
nɪə/ət ðæt 'məʊmənt hə bu:k slɪpt frəm hə 'fɪŋgəz ənd fel ʊn ðə graʊnd/ðə ʤŋ
mæn pɪkt ʌp ðə bu:k rɪ'tz:nd ɪt tə ðə ɡzəl pə'laɪtlɪ 'seɪnŋ ə fju: wɜ:dz ə'baʊt ðə
'weðə ənd stʊd 'weɪtɪŋ/ ʤʊ meɪ sɪt daʊn ɪf ʤʊ laɪk ʃɪ sed/ðə laɪts tu: bæd fə
'ri:dɪŋ/aɪd laɪk tə tɔ:k ðə ʤŋ mæn rɪ'plaɪd/

Task 2. Items 9–18 (10 points). For questions 9-18, match the beginning of each sentence with its ending (A-N). There are some extra endings which do not match.

9. It's not easy to make	A) the tradition, despite opposition.
10. We've had a ridiculous volume	B) disaster for the economy of the area.
11. We were all very impressed by the student's mental	C) rails in the downtown area.
12. The people are determined to uphold	D) thriving.
13. Why not have a bowl of soup or a banana if you are feeling a bit	E) positive results.
14. The budget plan explains how we intend to allocate our various	F) havoc in low-lying areas.
15. The preliminary meeting set the wheels	G) a living as an actor.
16. The floods last week wrought	H) with tradition.
17. Although heavy industry is in decline, service industries are	I) resources.
18. Transrail apologized to passengers after a series of peak-	J) of work.
	K) of the new project in motion.
	L) agility.
	M) peckish.
	N) time delays on morning services.

Task 3. Items 19–25 (7 points). Match items 19–25 to the phenomena (A–J). There are some extra phenomena which do not match.

19. Jamie Oliver	A) a British rock band formed in London in 1970.
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20. The War of the Worlds	B) the setting of much of the English writer J. R. R. Tolkien's fantasy.
21. Haggis	C) a science fiction novel by British writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
22. The Midlands	D) a British restaurateur and cookbook author.
23. The Lost World	E) a dual-purpose British racecourse.
24. Oliver Twist	F) a science fiction novel by English author H. G. Wells.
25. Royal Ascot	G) a savoury pudding traditionally served as the main course of a Burns supper.
	H) an 1851 novel by American writer Herman Melville.
	I) the central part of England, bordered by Wales, Northern England, Southern England and the North Sea.
	J) the second novel by English author Charles Dickens.

Transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (10 points)

Time: 45 minutes

Write a short story. This is the title for your story:

How Dreams Come True.

*Write your story in 100-140 words on your answer sheet. The story title is **not included** in the word count.*

Transfer your writing to the ANSWER SHEET