

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников

Муниципальный этап

2023 – 2024 учебный год

Английский язык

9 – 11 классы

Ленинградская область

Listening (20 min – 20 points)

Task 1. You will hear someone giving a talk about the famous writer Sir Arthur Conan Doyle . For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

The speaker remembers reading one of Conan Doyle's (1) stories when he was young.

The first Sherlock Holmes story appeared in (2)

Conan Doyle lived and worked in the south-east of (3)

The person who had the most effect on Doyle's writing was his (4)

Sherlock Holmes is the hero in (5) of Conan Doyle's short stories.

Recent TV series about Sherlock Holmes take place in the (6)

Sherlock Holmes dies in the story (7)

Conan Doyle belonged to an organization called (8)

Conan Doyle wrote a famous (9) about a young girl who had supposedly photographed herself with fairies.

Initially, Conan Doyle's body was buried in the (10) at his home.

Task 2. You will hear an interview with Laura Baum about her family's year in an eco-house. Read the questions 11 – 15 and choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

11. How did Laura Baum and her family find the 'One-Ton, One-Year' challenge?

A) very tiring B) quite hard C) too green

12. What is the largest source of most Swiss families' annual carbon dioxide production?

A) domestic energy needs B) local car journeys C) international flights

13. What did Lara think of the eco-house?

A) It took her a while to adjust to living there.

B) She would recommend it to anyone.

C) It was too hot inside during the summer.

14. Why did Lara's family stop eating meat and dairy products?

A) They realised these foods weren't environmentally friendly.

B) They felt that being vegetarian was better for them.

C) They had nearly reached their annual carbon dioxide limit.

15. What is Lara's conclusion about the challenge?

A) She felt they had to give up too much.

B) She wished there was a computer at home.

C) She enjoyed the low-carbon way of life.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Reading (30 min – 20 points)

Task 1. *You are going to read a newspaper article about happiness. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

1. According to the first paragraph, people's characters
 - A) may deliberately be altered.
 - B) are inherited from our parents.
 - C) tend naturally towards being positive.
 - D) usually form through external experiences.

2. Why does the writer compare research into happiness with dieting?
 - A) To make the point that it is fashionable at the moment.
 - B) To show how people could easily incorporate it into their everyday lives.
 - C) To highlight the difficulties in making long-term changes to our habits.
 - D) To illustrate the idea that mental health is as important as physical health.

3. According to the third paragraph, having high levels of personal happiness
 - A) is a proven factor in better overall wellbeing.
 - B) is the main factor in women achieving a longer life.
 - C) is something that must be taught in the same way as other subjects.
 - D) is something that educationally successful children have in common.

4. Why are neuroscientists now interested in the shape of the human brain?
 - A) It allows them to predict certain behavioural characteristics in people.
 - B) It can help them to find effective cures for common health problems.
 - C) It provides a starting point for research by other branches of science.
 - D) It had improved their understanding of the link between the brain and the body.

5. According to the fifth paragraph, how do some scientists feel about the results of their research?
 - A) sceptical
 - B) unsurprised
 - C) encouraged
 - D) uncertain

6. According to some psychologists, feeling continuously happy
 - A) is not as unusual as we might think.
 - B) is not a healthy balance of emotions.
 - C) is not a condition that can be taught.
 - D) is not a reflection of real life.

Look on the bright side, banish the blues and think yourself happy

How you can adjust your brain and teach yourself to be happier.

How did you feel when you woke up this morning? Did you leap out of bed, eager to start the day? Or were you just full of worries about all those jobs you had to do that morning? Until very recently, the opinion of scientists was that personal qualities like happiness were in your genes; you were born an optimist, or, of course, a pessimist. New research now indicates that genetic influences on personality are actually far less important than mental attitude and that it is perfectly possible to develop a happier, more optimistic personality simply by performing some basic mind training exercises. In short, a person can switch personalities at will.

If the ideas behind this research take a hold of the popular imagination in the same way that fashionable diets sometimes do, people could find themselves doing a mental workout alongside their morning trip to the gym. Politically, this research has come along at just the right moment. The happiness of individuals has never been a higher priority for government than it is now. Politicians take this kind of thing as seriously as more familiar policy initiatives such as promoting healthy eating and getting people to take more exercise.

Increasingly, academic research is showing that a positive mental outlook, i.e. happiness, has a demonstrable effect on human health. One particularly well-known piece of long-term research on a group of women in Milwaukee, in the United States, in which they were required to keep a regular journal of their thoughts, especially on how happy they were feeling, produced some astonishing results. The most consistently positive lived, on average, 9 years longer than those with the most negative outlook. Basically, this means that happiness apparently helps you to stay healthier and, ultimately live longer. And it doesn't stop there: performance at school and university seems to be affected too. A number of UK schools took part in research involving offering so-called 'happiness lessons', where they learned about mental well-being and positive thinking. These schools all showed a marked increase in academic performance and this programme is now being rolled out nationwide.

Part of the research involved volunteers having a series of brain scans by neuroscientists at Cambridge University. It is now known that brain asymmetry – where the brain is uneven in shape when viewed from the front – is strongly connected to our personalities. Happy individuals show much more activity in the front left-hand side of their brains than unhappy people do. Having a pessimistic outlook doesn't just mean seeing only doom and gloom ahead of them in life, it also means facing more everyday concerns like insomnia. An increasing number of psychologists now believe that you can alter this asymmetry through a series of exercises and so alter your character for the better.

In the simplest exercise, participants sit in front of a TV screen. For 10 minutes a day over two or three weeks they are shown, in quick succession, people's faces. With one exception in each 15, they all show people displaying negative emotions such as anger or crying, to various degrees. The task is to identify, when it appears, the single happy face. It seems hard to believe that just identifying one happy face from a set of unhappy ones can make one happier, but this is what scientists are claiming. Many of the academics involved admitted to doubts at the start of the research: 'I was extremely unconvinced at first, but having seen the results – and this has worked on people with real emotional problems, I can tell you – it does appear make a genuine difference. Admittedly, more work is needed, but the signs are all very positive,' said one.

Many psychologists make the point that continuous feelings of happiness are not the norm and can actually be negative. When things go wrong in life, we can, in fact benefit from a good dose of misery. It is what helps us cope with the inevitable let downs and disasters we'll all encounter. But, overall, being generally happy with life is highly desirable, as the ladies of Milwaukee have proved and surely merits further study.

Task 2. *You are going to read the text about Yaroslavl. Eight phrases have been removed. Choose from the list (a-i) the ones which fits each gap (7-14). There is one extra phrase you do not need to use.*

The city of Yaroslavl is situated on the Volga River at its confluence with the Kotorosl River, some 250 km northeast of Moscow. It was founded by the Prince of Kievan Russia Yaroslav-the-Wise (988-1010). Until the 13th century, it had belonged to the territory of Rostov Principality and (7) The city of Yaroslavl started developing in 1463 when Yaroslavl Principality joined the powerful Moscow state. After several fires, and starting from the 16th century, the original wooden town was gradually rebuilt in stone.

The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl is (8)....., rich, and well-preserved Russian cities. The historic centre is a representative example of the development of the planning structures of ancient Russian cities, which was subject to regular urban re-development as a part of unique town-planning reform pursued by Empress Catherine the Great at the end of 18th century. Solutions (9) ensured preservation of the historical environment and spatial integrity in the central part of the city The Historical Centre of the City of Yaroslavl became a recognised model in the art of town planning during the Neoclassical Age, (10).....

The historical centre of Yaroslavl comprises a large number of town-planning elements representing (11)..... The property consists of the historic centre of the city, the Slobody, forming roughly a half circle with radial streets from the centre. It is Neoclassical in style, (12)..... Most residential and public buildings are two to three storeys high along wide streets and urban squares. A specific and unique feature of Yaroslavl is the existence of numerous 16th- and 17th-century churches and monastic ensembles with valuable mural paintings and iconostases, (13), as dominant town-planning elements and composition centres. The main merits of the town-planning structure and architectural face of Yaroslavl city centre are (14)....., and the subordination of further architectural constructions to them, using the contrast between picturesque ancient churches and distinctly regular, symmetrical, composed classical buildings of the later periods.

Another particularity is the organic use of the rich natural landscape at the junction of two rivers, with their picturesque banks and wide water expanses. They reveal marvellous sights of well-equipped embankments with the best buildings constructed there.

- a) the development of Russian architecture of the 16th to 18th centuries
- b) the serious changes to the town-planning due to the construction
- c) which has organically incorporated ancient elements of the city's historical structure
- d) in 1218 it became the capital of Yaroslavl Principality
- e) the oldest part and the kernel of development of one of the most ancient
- f) with harmonious and uniform streetscapes
- g) which are outstanding in terms of their architecture
- h) developed and implemented in Yaroslavl
- i) the rational approach to activation of artistic values of the past within the city system

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Use of English (30 min – 40 points)

Task 1. For questions 1-8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Basic English

In the 1920s, psychologist Charles Kay Ogden developed what he termed Basic English, also (0) ____ as Simple English. It (1) ____ of 850 core words for expressing everyday meanings, (2) ____ supplementary lists of over a thousand specialist words related to such areas as science, commerce, literature and religion. Ogden (3) ____ verbs to be an obstacle to meaning and felt the elimination of verbs and their conjugations would be a very (4) ____ simplification, so he included just 18 of them in his core list.

The simplified language was (5) ____ as an aid for teaching English as a Second Language. It achieved its (6) ____ popularity shortly after the Second World War and received the support of Winston Churchill, who saw it as a tool for world peace. However, it has had many critics, the main complaint being that it is too restricted and (7) ____ range and expressiveness. The choice of words is also felt to be too (8) ____ influenced by Ogden's personal world-view, and there is no actual proof that it makes learning English simpler.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| 0 A called | B entitled | C regarded | D <u>known</u> |
| 1 A contains | B consists | C concerns | D composes |
| 2 A as well | B in addition | C along with | D more than |
| 3 A pretended | B suggested | C seemed | D considered |
| 4 A welcome | B grateful | C thankful | D appreciative |
| 5 A aimed | B intended | C thought | D looked |
| 6 A longest | B grandest | C largest | D greatest |
| 7 A fails | B lacks | C extracts | D deletes |
| 8 A heavily | B hardly | C roughly | D mostly |

Task 2. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. You cannot change the word in bold. Use from two to five words.

9. She usually does her homework when she gets home. **AT**
She tends home.
10. There is almost nothing to watch on television tonight. **HARDLY**
There to watch on television tonight.
11. Mary resigned last week. **RESIGNATION**
Mary handed last week.
12. My English teacher has a lot of passion for the subject. **VERY**
My English teacher the subject.

Task 3. *Correct the mistake in each sentence.*

13. I'm worry sick about my English.
14. I never fall to sleep watching television.
15. We ran out on money and had to go to the cash machine at the bank.
16. I've always believed you should save for a rainy way.

Task 4. *For questions 17-24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

Example: (0) *observation*

The London Eye

The London Eye, the giant (0) wheel, is one of the most popular attractions in London. The wheel is one of the tallest of its kind, at a (17) of 135 metres. 1,700 tons of steel were used for its (18) People make special journeys to see the (19) wheel. Fifteen thousand visitors can ride on the Eye every day.

OBSERVE

HIGH

CONSTRUCT

EXCITE

The architects, Julia Barfield and her husband David Marks, won the competition to design a Millennium landmark. Their design was the most (20) of all the projects and the first (21) of the wheel were made on their kitchen table in 1993. Julia found the (22) site by drawing a circle round London and finding its centre.

IMAGINE

DRAW

IDEA

Task 5. *For questions 23-30, read the text below. Complete the text with the word that best fits each gap. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.*

Young novelist of the year, Carl Bruner, (23) (*plan*) a career in accountancy, before he was persuaded to try (24) hand at writing. So far, he's written two novels and both of (25) (26) (*win*) prizes. Despite suggestions from critics, (27) of them is autobiographical. Often when a writer (28) (*ask*) about where they get their ideas from, they are unable to say exactly, but Carl, (29) describes (30) as someone who is 'chaotic and disorganised', says most of (31) ideas – the (32) that (33) (*result*) in publications especially – come while out for a walk, or doing something (34) is unrelated to writing such as doing the shopping. This (35) (*mean*) that he always carries a notebook with him wherever he goes. The one he shows me (36) (*cover*) in writing, with lots of crossings out and funny pictures.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

PERSONAL NARRATIVES WANTED

Think of a time when you achieved a personal goal. You may have successfully competed in a sporting event, overcome a challenge or acquired a new skill. Write a personal narrative about how you reached your goal. Be sure to explain why the goal was important to you.

- *introduce the experience to the readers,*
- *include 2-3 specific details of your narrative in the main body,*
- *summarise the theme in the conclusion .*

Write your **personal narrative** (200-250 words).

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.