

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
2023-2024 УЧЕБНЫЙ ГОД
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП
9-11 КЛАССЫ**

**Время выполнения - 2 часа (120 минут)
Максимальное количество баллов – 68**

LISTENING

Time: 15 minutes (10 points)

Task 1

You will hear part of a radio talk about Sydney, Australia. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. You will hear the text twice.

To see the harbor, you should (1) _____

The bridge connects North Sydney and (2) _____

You get the best view from the bridge by crossing (3) _____

Some people say that the Opera House was designed to look like a (4) _____

You can get in for less if you are (5) _____

The Botanical Gardens have plants from all over (6) _____

In Sydney there are people who come from (7) _____

From Sydney, Bondi Beach is located (8) _____

Swimmers on Bondi Beach are watched by (9) _____

Because of the view, Tarongo Zoo is a good place for (10) _____

READING

30 minutes (13 points)

Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions 1-13, which are based on the reading passage below.

Readers can join a unique experiment to discover what goes on in our brains and bodies at the fairground.

Roger Highfield reports.

A. For decades, thrill-seekers have happily queued to experience a few seconds of the adrenaline-spiking, intestine-twisting thrills of roller coaster and other funfair joy rides. Nowadays, people also spend hours living out the virtual excitement of computer games.

B. An experiment will soon lay bare the science of thrills and help to build the foundation of the next generation of funfair rides and sensational computer games. Brendan Walker, a self-proclaimed “thrill engineer”, is curating this extraordinary venture where people can become a guinea pig. Fairground: Thrill Laboratory, at the Science Museum’s Dana Centre, will include three different rides over three weeks – the Booster, to measure the physiology of excitement and thrill; a ghost train, to measure fear and the tingle of anticipation; and Miami Trip, a gentler ride designed to explore pleasure.

C. One of the collaborations in the thrill lab is Prof Tom Rodden. Its impetus is the blurring of the boundary between the real and the digital worlds, he explained: today, trainers count footsteps, wrist watches can measure heart rate, satellites can detect where we are and, all the while, computer games are being played in the streets not just the living room, and computer accessories such as joysticks are being replaced with real-world objects such as tennis racquets.

D. Doctors already understand the broad effects of joy rides. as roller coaster puts the body through weightlessness, high gravitational forces and acceleration, the brain struggles to make sense of conflicting and changing signals from the senses. There are effects on the vestibular system, located in the inner ear, that detects position and motion, and on the somatic nervous system, which controls voluntary systems in the body, such as heartbeat.

E. Added to the confusion of these signals are the messages from the eye, which may be different from those of the other systems. This can lead to peculiar effects such as thevection illusion (think of when you are stopped at a traffic light and the car next to you edges forward – you feel as though you are moving).

F. Overall the brain responds to an exhilarating ride by triggering the release of a potent cocktail of biochemicals to deal with the body’s stress, including more adrenaline (epinephrine) and norepinephrine which can suppress pain and boost the

glow of euphoria that follows. The result can be pleasure but can also be nausea. Military and Nasa researchers have studied the problem for half a century, calling it “simulator sickness”.

G. But engineers and scientists have not figured out how to fool the senses at the same rate and at the same time. They still don't know for sure who might get sick. Meanwhile, the latest rides are pushing the boundaries of endurance. The human body cannot take much more of a G-force than the latest rollercoasters, so we need to understand more about what distinguishes a spine-tingling thrill from a gut-emptying fright to ensure the experience is memorable for the right reasons.

H. As the thrill lab volunteers will be asked to try the fairground rides while hooked up to special equipment. This includes an accelerometer that measures the G-force their body is subjected to; a measure of blood oxygen levels; measures of skin conductance (sweating) and an ECG monitor that keeps track of their heart rate. In addition, a helmet-mounted video camera will film their expressions, from the first gasp to the last scream. As with astronauts and test pilots, information will be beamed in real time to a computer. And measurements will be displayed publicly. aside from providing amusement for onlookers, participants can relive their terrifying experience.

I. This study will help designers of amusement parks to squeeze more shrieks out of people by creating the illusion of imminent death, said Prof Rodden. Equally, the next generation of rides will sense when too many people feel nauseous and wind down accordingly. In short, they will be able to distinguish terror from titillation. This work will also help computer games to escape the boundaries of the Xbox and PlayStation. Steve Bendford, of the mixed-reality lab at the University of Nottingham, believes that the thrill lab will help to design more immersive rides and games, “real-time adaptive spaces”.

Questions 1-6

The reading passage has nine paragraphs A-I.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

You may use any letter more than once.

1. the impact on the human auditory system

2. what the lab experiments will show onlookers
3. the purpose of having different test rides
4. the various types of medical apparatus employed to monitor the research
5. the substances produced in reaction to thrilling rides
6. specific assistance to those designing amusement parks in the future

Questions 7-12

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the reading passage?

WRITE:

True – if the statement agrees with the information

False – if the statement contradicts the information

Not Given – if there is no information on this

7. More people now get thrills from computer games than fairground rides.
8. The brain has difficulty understanding the messages sent from the senses during rollercoaster rides.
9. Simulator sickness has been under investigation by a large number of researchers.
10. The most recent rollercoasters take the human body further than their G-force limits.
11. The lab volunteers will consist of equal numbers of men and women.
12. Future rides will be able to adapt to people`s reactions.

Questions 13

Choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.

13. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the reading passage?
 - A. Roller coasters and their effects on the brain
 - B. What makes fairground rides so thrilling?
 - C. The equipment used to test the efficacy of funfair rides.
 - D. How the brain copes with fear in response to funfair rides.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1 (15 points)

Read the text carefully. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (V) in the space provides. If a line has a word which should not be there, write it in the space provides.

0	Have you ever wondered where the expression	V
00	O.K., which it means all right, comes from originally?	it
1	In one amusing story the expression said is attributed to the	
2	American President Andrew Jackson who, like to many before	
3	and after him, was a soldier by occupation. Unlike the most	
4	presidents these days, who have spent many years	
5	at college, Jackson`s education was not as	
6	complete as that his military training and it	
7	is said his spelling was not as much good as	
8	it should have been. Of course, a great many	
9	papers were been given to the president to	
10	sign but he did not never want to write	
11	much at the bottom of these papers so, when	
12	he agreed with what thing was written, he	
13	would simply write O.K. on to the paper because	
14	President Jackson believed in the spelling of “All Correct”	
15	to be “Orl Kerekt”, or O.K. as for short	

Task 2 (5 points)

For Questions 31-40, complete the second sentence 50 that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (O).

Example: O You must write all your personal details on this form.

fill

You must (0) _____ with all your personal details.

The gap can be filled by the words 'fill in this form' so you write:

0. fill in this form

Write only the missing words on your answer sheet.

1. I'd love to go on holiday in March, but that's my busiest month.

wish

I _____ go on holiday in March, but that's my busiest month.

2. 'Harry, I think you should cancel the concert if this rain continues,' John said.

advised

John _____ the concert if the rain continued.

3. Not many students attended Dr Brown's lecture on politics.

number

Only _____ students attended Dr Brown's lecture on politics.

4. City residents are going to organise a campaign to reduce street noise.

be

A campaign to reduce street noise _____ by city residents.

5. After the accident Brenda was confused and did not recognise her brother.

so

After the accident Brenda _____ did not recognise her brother.

Task 3 (10 points)

Match the two columns. [BRITISH CITIES NICKNAMES]

1.	Cambridge	A.	City of Arcades
2.	Cardiff	B.	The Maiden City
3.	Aberdeen	C.	The City
4.	Derry	D.	The City of Dreaming Spires
5.	Edinburgh	E.	Cottonopolis
6.	Glasgow	F.	The Fair City
7.	London	G.	City of Perspiring Dreams
8.	Manchester	H.	Athens of the North
9.	Oxford	I.	Energy Capital of Europe
10.	Perth	J.	Dear Green Place

WRITING
Time: 45 minutes
15 points

Comment on the saying

Appearances are deceptive.

Write your essay.

Write 200-250 words

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction, explaining how you understand the author's point of view;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples from literature or history to illustrate your reasons;
- make a conclusion restating your position.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet