

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**  
**(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)**  
**ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**

**возрастная группа 7-8 классы**

**Уважаемый участник олимпиады!**

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 90 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 – 60 баллов.

**ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**

**LISTENING (14 points)**

**Time: 10 minutes**

**PART 1**

*Listen to two students comparing Mars and Earth. For questions 1-8, put the characteristics in the correct group (A or B). You will hear the recording twice.*

(1) is 50 per cent smaller

(5) is colder

(2) is closer to the sun

(6) used to have water

(3) has more air

(7) has stronger gravity

(4) has a longer day

(8) has more nitrogen and oxygen than  
carbon dioxide

EARTH (A)				MARS (B)			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**PART 2**

*For questions 9-14, complete the sentences with the words given (C, D, E, F, G, H).*

nitrogen (C)

gravity (F)

frozen (D)

same (G)

support (E)

astronomical (H)

(9) Most people think Mars can \_\_\_\_\_ human life.

(10) We measure distances in space using \_\_\_\_\_ units.

(11) The two planets aren't the \_\_\_\_\_ colour.

(12) Most of the water on Mars is probably \_\_\_\_\_.

(13) The air on Earth is mostly made up of \_\_\_\_\_.

(14) \_\_\_\_\_ on Mars is just over one third as strong as on Earth.

9	10	11	12	13	14

**TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

## READING (15 points)

Time: 30 minutes

### PART 1

*Read what some students' diets are like and do the questions (1-5) below. There is one sentence that is not needed.*

#### WHAT'S YOUR DIET LIKE?

**A** I eat normally – not too many fatty foods or sweets and I try to eat some fruit every day.

**B** I buy everything fresh. I don't eat foods grown by farmers that use lots of chemicals, and I don't buy things that have lots of packaging. I shop at the local butcher's and the greengrocer's rather than the supermarket.

**C** I don't want to get fat. I check how many calories there are in things. I never eat between meals, and I usually eat salads. If I get thirsty, I drink a glass of water.

**D** I eat whatever I like. My favorite foods are chocolate, crisps, pizza and chips. I don't like cooking, so I usually buy frozen goods or get a takeaway.

**E** I am not very adventurous when it comes to food. I usually have cereal or toast for breakfast, a sandwich for lunch and then, for dinner, it's usually meat and potatoes.

**F** I can't eat any dairy products like milk or cheese. Even when I was a child, I didn't drink milk. I have to be careful about what I eat so that I don't get ill, but...

**Which student:**

\_\_\_\_\_ (1) eats a lot of junk food?

\_\_\_\_\_ (2) has a balanced diet?

\_\_\_\_\_ (3) can't eat something for health reasons?

\_\_\_\_\_ (4) is careful about their weight?

\_\_\_\_\_ (5) eats healthily and thinks about the environment?

### PART 2

*Read the text below. Then, read the questions that follow it (6-10) and circle the letter of the correct answer (A, B, C or D).*

Just then she heard something splashing about, and she swam closer to see what it was. At first, she thought it was a walrus or hippopotamus, but then she remembered how small she was now, and she soon saw that it was only a mouse that had fallen in like herself.

“Should I,” thought Alice, “speak to this mouse? Everything is so out-of-the-ordinary down here, that I think it can probably talk. Anyway, there’s no harm in trying.” So she began: “O, Mouse, do you know the way out of this pool? I am very tired of swimming about here, O Mouse!” (Alice thought this must be the right way of speaking to a mouse: she had never done such a thing before, but she remembered having seen in her brother’s Latin grammar book, “A mouse – of a mouse – to a mouse – a mouse – O mouse!”). The mouse looked at her curiously, and seemed to wink at her with one of its little eyes, but it said nothing. “Perhaps it doesn’t understand English,” thought Alice; so she began again: “Qu est ma chatte?” (Where is my cat?) which was the first sentence in her French lesson-book. The mouse suddenly jumped out of the water and started to shake with fright. “Oh, I beg your pardon!” cried Alice quickly, afraid that she had hurt the poor animal’s feeling. “I forgot you don’t like cats.” “Not like cats!” screamed the mouse, in a high, passionate voice. “No mouse likes cats!”

(6) Alice is...

**A** at the zoo.

**C** at school.

**B** in a library.

**D** in water.

(7) Alice wanted to talk to the mouse because...

**A** she wanted to see if it would answer.

**B** it was not an ordinary mouse.

**C** she thought it would help her.

**D** she liked speaking French.

(8) The mouse spoke when Alice...

**A** said she was sorry.

**C** spoke a different language.

**B** mentioned a cat.

**D** read something to it.

(9) The mouse...

**A** really didn’t like Alice.

**C** was terribly cold.

**B** shouted loudly at Alice.

**D** was like other mice.

(10) This text is about...

**A** a little girl with a problem.

**C** a little girl who likes mice.

**B** a mouse who hates cats.

**D** a mouse that speaks English.

### Part 3

*For questions 11-15, look at the text again. Find a word for each definition and write it down.*

- (11) give a long, loud, piercing cry expressing excitement, great emotion, or pain. \_\_\_\_\_
- (12) close and open one eye quickly, usually as a signal that something is a joke or a secret. \_\_\_\_\_
- (13) such a person has very strong feelings about something or a strong belief in something. \_\_\_\_\_
- (14) physical injury, especially that which is deliberately inflicted. \_\_\_\_\_
- (15) a sudden feeling of fear, especially the fear that you feel when something unpleasant surprises you. \_\_\_\_\_

### TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

#### USE OF ENGLISH (21 points)

**Time: 30 minutes**

#### PART 1

*For questions 1-7, read the text below. Transform the words given in capitals at the end of the lines so that they can fit in the gaps.*

#### RUSSIAN BANYA

- The banya (steam bath) is very popular with Russians both in the
- (1) summer and in the winter. For centuries the banya \_\_\_\_\_ a big part in **PLAY**  
the culture of Russia. There is often a banya in or next to country
- (2) houses but plenty can be found in towns and \_\_\_\_\_ too. The banya **CITY**  
used to be a very practical solution to the tough conditions Russians
- (3) faced. If you \_\_\_\_\_ in Russia even a century ago, the communal banya **LIVE**  
would have been the warmest and cleanest place around. It is not
- (4) surprising then that the banya was once the place where babies \_\_\_\_\_! **BEAR**  
With the arrival of modern conveniences, the banya today is more
- (5) about fun and relaxation than \_\_\_\_\_ yourself clean. But it is also a **KEEP**
- (6) healthy use of your leisure time. What could be \_\_\_\_\_ than drinking **GOOD**  
tea with lemon after a hot banya and exchanging the latest news with  
your friends? Therefore, it is not surprising that there are millions of  
banyas in Russia. Big and small, new and old, they continue a very

important tradition. A lot more could be said about the banya, but you  
 (7) should really go and check it out for \_\_\_\_! **YOU**

## PART 2

*For questions 8-13, read the text below and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).*

Example: 0 – **D**

### WINDMILLS AND WATERMILLS

For 1,000 years, windmills and watermills were the largest and most complex machines in our world. As a result of the development of steam in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, their (0) \_\_\_\_ declined. Water and wind power were comparatively inefficient and expensive. Nevertheless, many mills remain as (8) \_\_\_\_ of an age of silent power. Watermills were (9) \_\_\_\_ to the Greeks during the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and are thought to have been introduced into Britain by the Romans. However, it was the Saxons who made most use of them in Britain. Records show that the Arabs invented windmills as (10) \_\_\_\_ as the 7<sup>th</sup> century. They were used where water power was unavailable and unsuitable. They were usually built on high (11) \_\_\_\_ to catch the winds and could be seen for miles around. Nowadays there are very few mills of either sort left in Britain, although in recent years there has been a movement to (12) \_\_\_\_ some of them to their former glory. This is good news because mills are not only attractive to look at but also environmentally friendly in that they get their energy from (13) \_\_\_\_ resources. Some are working museums, so you can appreciate their history and cultural significance.

0	A strength	B size	C employment	D importance
8.	A mementoes	B memories	C reminders	D souvenirs
9.	A used	B invented	C known	D designed
10.	A early	B soon	C long	D far
11.	A place	B hill	C earth	D ground
12.	A restore	B build	C renew	D make
13.	A normal	B natural	C primitive	D common

## PART 3

*For questions 14-21, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.*

Example: 0 – **are**

## SWIMMING WITH SEALS

The UK is home to half the world's population of grey seals and there (0) \_\_\_\_\_ many local boat trips offering sightseeing tours out to the islands and sandbanks (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the animals are most regularly found.

But if you really want to get close (15) \_\_\_\_\_ the seals and understand something about their way of life, then you need to go on an underwater seal-watching trip. On these trips, you have the chance to go over the side of the boat and, equipped (16) \_\_\_\_\_ a wetsuit, mask and snorkel, spend time in the water alongside the animals.

Seals are extremely inquisitive creatures and, once you're in the water, they will swim past you trying to work (17) \_\_\_\_\_ who you are and (18) \_\_\_\_\_ you're doing there. (19) \_\_\_\_\_ they can appear shy at first, seals soon (20) \_\_\_\_\_ used to you being in the water, and will come and play around you. Young pups especially like to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ contact with divers, and often use their teeth, gently biting masks, fins and cameras out of curiosity. It can be a thrilling experience.

### TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

#### WRITING (10 points)

**Time: 20 minutes**

*You have decided to enter a short story competition in an English language magazine. The competition rules say that the story must begin with the words "I will always remember the day as one of the happiest days of my life."*

*Write your story in which you:*

- tell about the character(s).
- tell when and where the event is taking place.
- tell how the actions develop.
- tell about the results of the event.

*Write 100-120 words.*

### TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET