

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)
Возрастная группа: 9-11 классы

LISTENING (20 points)
Time: 30 minutes

Part 1. You will hear three different speakers. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B or C) which fits best according to what you hear. There are two questions for each extract.

Extract One: You hear a woman training a new recruit to a firm selling water purifiers.

1. *What is the woman's view of the ten-point plan approach to selling?*

- A It helps to identify potential customers.
- B It comes complete with all the necessary paperwork.
- C It is likely to succeed within a specific time period.

2. *What does she emphasize as a particularly important factor in door-to-door selling?*

- A being extremely well dressed
- B interacting socially with potential customers
- C dealing with objections at the door

Extract Two: You hear a fashion designer talking about footwear.

3. *In the speaker's opinion, fashions in shoes are now becoming*

- A more sport-orientated.
- B less formal.
- C more versatile.

4. *He feels that the main sports shoe manufacturers should*

- A be wary of competition.
- B employ more adventurous designers.
- C take advice from traditional specialists.

Extract Three: You hear a pop star talking about his sudden rise to fame.

5. *What does the man put his initial success down to?*

- A experience gained touring with a group
- B setting up in business on his own
- C working in the film industry

6. *What is his attitude towards his potential wealth?*

- A He thinks he'll find it hard to cope with.
- B He's afraid it will be short-lived.
- C He won't let it change him.

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Part 2. You will hear a radio presenter called Ruby Eversden talking about an international hospitality network known as *couchsurfing*. For questions 7-15, complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase.

COUCHSURFING

Ruby explains that members do not have to have a(n) 7. in order to offer accommodation.

There are couchsurfing members in as many as 8. different countries.

Ruby says that couchsurfing was initially aimed at a(n) 9. or a gap year student.

Ruby uses the term 10. to describe the wider category of activities that couchsurfing belongs to.

Ruby stresses the need for 11. when creating a couchsurfing profile.

Groups of hosts can cooperate in producing something called a(n) 12. for the website.

Ruby points out that new members have to provide 13. before they are allowed to sign up.

Ruby recommends consulting what are known as 14. before making arrangement with a member.

Ruby feels that 15. is essential when you are a couchsurfing guest.

Part 3. You will hear an interview with Dr Lafford, a leading expert in the field of forensic science. For questions 16-20, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear.

16. According to Dr Lafford, Sherlock Holmes was a good forensic scientist because of his

A psychological insight.

B unbiased approach.

C detailed observations.

D medical knowledge.

17. Forensic scientists pay particular attention to

A evidence of mutual contact.

B items criminals have touched.

C a suspect's clothing.

D carpet fibres and human hair.

18. Dr Lafford mentions the broken headlight to show that forensic science nowadays is

A more complex than it used to be.

B just as reliable as it was in the past.

C not as time-consuming as it once was.

D more straightforward than it was in the past.

19. According to Dr Lafford, electron microscopes can
- A produce conflicting results.
 - B sometimes damage evidence.
 - C provide a chemical analysis.
 - D guarantee total accuracy.

20. Dr Lafford feels that the value of forensic science lies in
- A how its significance to a case is explained.
 - B the use of advanced genetic fingerprinting.
 - C the possibility of eliminating human error.
 - D reducing the number of possible suspects.

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Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

READING (15 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Part 1. Read the text and answer the questions 1-5. Choose **A, B, C** or **D**.

1. According to the text, we are intrigued by dinosaurs
 - A. because they became extinct a long time ago.
 - B. because we know very few things about them.
 - C. primarily because of their size.
 - D. because, besides being big, there are things that we do not know or understand about them.
2. The idea that mankind coexisted with dinosaurs is suggested to be
 - A. an undisputed fact.
 - B. highly unlikely.
 - C. something that may eventually be proven.
 - D. something that most paleontologists agree on.
3. What do we find out about the temples in Cambodia?
 - A. They are situated in a densely populated area.
 - B. They have carvings of various animals on them.
 - C. They were built just after dinosaurs ceased to exist.
 - D. They were dedicated to some magnificent animals such as the stegosaurus.
4. Which dinosaur species are associated with reported sightings?
 - A. the stegosaurus and the pterosaur.
 - B. the pterosaur and the sauropod dinosaur.
 - C. the pterosaur and the flying serpent.
 - D. the stegosaurus, the pterosaur and the sauropod dinosaur.

5. What are we told about the evidence of dinosaurs?

- A. It is adequate.
- B. It is conclusive.
- C. It is descriptive.
- D. It is questionable.

The Dinosaur Saga

Our fascination of dinosaurs is brought on not only by their size, as many dinosaurs were immense compared to anything in the animal kingdom today, but also by the mystery behind some aspects of their existence and extinction. Controversy lies at the centre of both these issues. Regarding the former, the question is, did dinosaurs and humans coexist? Some evidence has come to light that may, in time and upon close examination, prove that they actually did, which has long been argued against by most paleontologists. Evidence has come in the form of an ornate carving of a stegosaurus found alongside other carvings of familiar-looking animals, such as monkeys, in the magnificent jungle temples of Cambodia. The assumption is that the artist must have seen a stegosaurus to have produced a carving of one. We must keep in mind that these temples were built some time during the eighth century AD, and that scientists have always assumed that this animal species, had by then, long ceased to exist.

The question for some, however, is not if they existed then, but if they continue to exist now. Yes, there are those who claim that this species may not have altogether disappeared! For them, it cannot be said without a shadow of a doubt that they no longer exist. They base their claims on fascinating reports of various sightings of dinosaurs. Some of these sightings have occurred deep in the mountainous interior of the mainland of Papua New Guinea of what has been identified as a pterosaur or flying serpent, and others in the unexplored regions of the African swamp and jungle of an animal whose description matches that of sauropod dinosaur. Various expeditions have been launched to assess the authenticity of these claims, but evidence is as yet inconclusive. The question is, will we ever know for sure or are these issues destined to remain the bone of contention for years to come?

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

Part 2. You are to read a text about technology and travel. For questions 6-15, choose the best answer from sections A-E. Some of the choices may be required **MORE THAN ONCE**.

Which writer ...

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 6. suggests that places retain their essential identity despite the passage of time? | 6. _____ |
| 7. refers to a tendency for each generation of travellers to look down on the next? | 7. _____ |
| 8. expresses a personal feeling of nostalgia for some of the hardships in the past? | 8. _____ |
| 9. feels that travel can still be spontaneous and unpredictable in the age of the internet? | 9. _____ |
| 10. explains how even seemingly pointless journeys can have a worthwhile outcome? | 10. _____ |
| 11. questions the use of a term in relation to one type of traveller? | 11. _____ |
| 12. reveals a slight sense of guilt in an attitude towards the modern traveller? | 12. _____ |
| 13. offers a word of caution for those who want to get the most out of a trip? | 13. _____ |
| 14. mentions valuable insights gained from observing other travellers? | 14. _____ |
| 15. insists that modern travellers can do without modern technology if they so desire? | 15. _____ |

Has technology robbed travel of its riches?

We asked five experts ...

A. Jan Morris

I began travelling professionally just after the Second World War, and I travelled mostly in Europe, where famous old cities lay ravaged. Travelling in this disordered region was not easy. Currencies were hard to come by, visas were necessary almost everywhere, food was often scarce, trains were grimy and unreliable and air travel was reserved largely for privileged officialdom. I am sorry to have to say it, because those times were cruel indeed for many Europeans, but I greatly enjoyed my travelling then. The comfort and safety of modern transport means that while travel is a lot less fraught than it used to be, it has lost some of its allure for me. Partly, I am almost ashamed to admit, this is because everybody else does it too! Travelling abroad is nothing unusual, and even if we haven't actually been to the forest of Borneo or the Amazon jungle, most of us have experienced them via television or the internet.

B. Pico Iyer

The world is just as interesting – as unexpected, as unvisited, as diverse – as it ever was, even though the nature of its sights and our experience of them have sometimes changed. I once spent two weeks living in and around Los Angeles airport – that hub of modern travel – and, although it wasn't a peaceful holiday, it offered as curious and rich a glimpse into a new era of crossing cultures as I could imagine. Places are like people for me, and as with people, the wise, rich, deeply rooted places never seem to change too much, even though they might lose some hair or develop wrinkles ... Though the tides of history keep washing against a Havana or a Beirut, for instance, their natural spiritedness or resilience or sense of style never seems greatly diminished. My motto as a traveller has always been that old chestnut: 'The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking new sights, but in seeing with new eyes'.

C. Benedict Allen

Now, the world is open to us all. Grab your camera or smartphone and hike! So these couldn't be better times for the average person – we may all share in the privilege. Is it exploration? Well, if it's not advancing knowledge, no. Those who today flog to the Poles are not explorers, they are simply athletes. Yet, exploration isn't entirely about assembling proven fact. Dr David Livingstone made many discoveries in Africa but his biggest role was actually as communicator, giving nineteenth-century Europeans a picture of the continent. Take Edd Stafford's walk along the length of the Amazon. Not a greatly significant journey in itself, with two-thousand miles of it along what is essentially a shipping lane. Yet the journey was saved from irrelevance and self-indulgence because along the way he documented the Amazon for his time, which is our time.

D. Vicky Baker

Personally, I relish the fact that we can forge new contacts all around the world at the click of a button and a quick email can result in the type of welcome usually reserved for a long lost friend. I also relish the fact that we're less likely to lose touch with those whose paths we cross on the road and we get to explore places we wouldn't have stumbled across had we left it all to chance. Does all this distract from the experience? I hardly think so. There's nothing to stop you following a random tip you saw on an obscure blog and ending up who knows where. Sure, it's a far cry from what came before, but one day these will be the current generation's 'good old days'. And if you have the time and the money to go off into the back of beyond without so much as a guidebook let alone a smartphone, if haphazard wandering is your thing, those days aren't over either.

E. Rolf Potts

Many of the older travellers I met when I first started vagabonding fifteen years ago – some of them veterans of the 1970s hippy trail across Asia – argued that my travel experiences were tainted by luxuries such as email and credit cards. These days I am myself tempted to look at younger travellers and suggest that smartphones and micro-blogging are compromising their road experiences. Any technology that makes travel easier is going to connect aspects of the travel experience to the comforts and habits one might seek back home – and can make travel feel less like travel. There are times when a far-flung post office encounter or directions scribbled onto a scrap of paper can lead a person into the kind of experiences that make travel so surprising and worthwhile. That means 21st-century travellers must be aware of when their gadgets are enhancing new experiences, and when those gadgets are getting in the way.

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

USE OF ENGLISH (25 points)

Time: 25 minutes

Part 1. For items 1-8, solve the crossword using the definitions of the required word given in brackets. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example: 0. crew

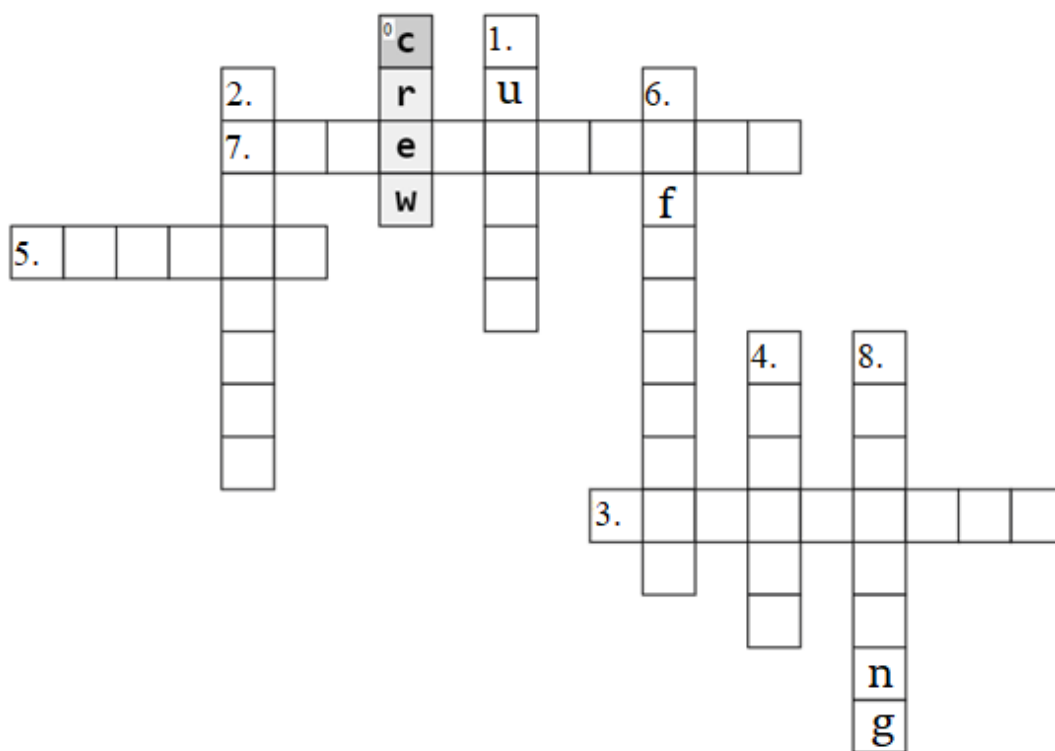
Who discovered America?

True, in 1492 Columbus sailed the ocean blue, and just as his **(0) ... CREW... (a group of people who work together to operate a ship)** became so disgruntled that they threatened **1. ... (a refusal by people, usually soldiers or sailors, to continue obeying a person in authority)** so that they could return to Spain, land was spotted. This was an island in the Bahamas. Though technically it was only a part of “America” Columbus never set foot on the **2.... (the large main part of a country, in contrast to the islands around it).**

Despite Columbus’ **3. ... (fame you get from doing something bad or being part of a misfortune or scandal)**, plenty of archaeological evidence exists to bolster the claim that a number of others preceded him. Norseman Leif Erikson not only reached North America, he established a **4. ... (a country or area controlled politically by a more powerful country that is often far away)** in Newfoundland 500 years prior to Columbus. But even this **5. ... (a descendant of the people originally from Scandinavia, who from the late 8th to the late 11th centuries raided, pirated, traded, and settled throughout parts of Europe)** was not the first. Another Norseman, Bjarni Herjolfsson arrived in 985 or 986.

By **6. ... (a statement of the meaning of a term)**, the Americas include the continents of North and South America, but popular use of the term “America” is construed to mean the United States. In this context, the first European to discover America would be Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon, who “found” and named Florida in 1513.

These and other 7. ... **(people who enjoy going to new, unusual, and exciting places)** were among the first of their cultures to “discover” America. From their perspective, they had indeed uncovered something previously unknown. Obviously, there were already many people and cultures 8. ... **(growing, developing, or being successful)** in North America when they arrived. Can one “discover” what already exists? It depends on your point of view.



Part 2. Open Cloze.

For items 9-16, read the text and below and think of the word which best fits each gap. The first example (0) is done for you.

Example: 0. its

I. Behaviorist theory has 0. *its* roots in an experiment by Ivan Pavlov. His research was 9. have far-reaching consequences for psychology. When Pavlov placed meat powder on a dog’s tongue, the dog salivated. Pavlov then began ringing a bell just 10. giving the dog the meat powder. This resulted 11. the dog salivating when it heard the bell, even 12. it didn’t get any meat powder afterwards. Many psychologists concluded that a major source of motivation is conditioning. This had a huge 13. on many areas of life, 14. language learning. For example, behaviorist theory gave rise 15. the audiolingual method (listen and repeat). It also brought 16. many changes in the teaching materials used.

Part 3.

For items **17-25** match the two columns.

17.	Toto, I've a feeling we're not in Kansas anymore.	A.	A quote of <i>Peter Pan</i> from the book by James Matthew Barrie
18.	Keep your friends close, but your enemies closer.	B.	A quote of the creature created by <i>Dr. Frankenstein</i> in the book by Mary Shelley
19.	Tomorrow I'll think of some way to get him back. After all, tomorrow is another day.	C.	A quote from <i>The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy</i> by Douglas Adams
20.	The answer to the ultimate question of life, the universe and everything is 42.	D.	A quote of Scarlett O'Hara from <i>Gone with the Wind</i> by Margaret Mitchell
21.	You may have noticed that I'm not all there myself.	E.	A quote from <i>The Time Machine</i> by H. G. Wells
22.	My mama always said life was like a box of chocolates. You never know what you're gonna get.	F.	A quote of Michael Corleone from <i>The Godfather Part II, 1974</i>
23.	The moment you doubt whether you can fly, you cease for ever to be able to do it.	G.	A quote from the movie <i>Forrest Gump, 1994</i>
24.	There are really four dimensions, three which we call the three planes of Space, and a fourth, Time.	H.	A quote of Cheshire Cat from <i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i>
25.	Beware; for I am fearless, and therefore powerful.	I.	A quote of Dorothy from the movie <i>The Wizard of Oz, 1939</i>

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Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

WRITING (10 points)
Time: 45 minutes

Your school is planning an event devoted to the Year of the Family in Russia. As a member of the Student Committee, you have been asked to write a letter to the school authorities with a proposal. Suggest an idea for the school event, explaining why it should have a positive impact on students and their outlook.

In your proposal remember to

- give the name of the event;
- briefly describe suggested activities and provide information about organizational arrangements;
- name prospective guests and participants;
- explain how this event can affect students and their outlook;
- use the following words:

mutual

attain

commitment

contribute

value

Write **200-250** words.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.