

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

7-8 классы

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания. Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 1,5 академических часа (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 – 56 баллов.

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку

Муниципальный этап

7- классы

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

LISTENING (10 POINTS)

Time: 10 minutes

Task 1. Listen to three people. Write B (Brian), Z (Zara) or D (Dan) next to the descriptions (1-10). You will hear the text twice.

1. played computer games all the time
2. eats healthy food
3. felt tired all the time
4. is more relaxed
5. had a lot of stress
6. does rowing
7. lost weight
8. does yoga
9. was overweight
10. became happier

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

READING (16 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1 For items 1–7, read the text below and choose sentences A–I that fit into the numbered gaps in the text. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use.

Police and buses

In one part of England, police officers are exchanging their cars for the bus to cut down on expense and to improve efficiency. 1._____.

Most of the buses are double-deckers and police officers will be encouraged to sit on the top deck. 2._____.

Officers have been issued with timetables so that they can avoid long waits at bus stops. A police inspector said he did not want them waiting around thirty to forty minutes for a bus as this would clearly be a waste of police time. 3._____. “If a bus is full, we will have to stand or wait for another one,” he said.

Officers in uniform, detectives and traffic wardens will all use buses during a six-month trial of the scheme. 4._____. However, buses would be used when officers are involved in non-urgent routine business such as going to take statements or when returning from court appointments.

Senior police officers believe that the scheme will be effective in cutting down crime on public transport and will lead to a reduction in spending by the police force. 5._____. A policewoman said, “I am all in favour of the idea. 6._____. If it’s good enough for them, it’s good enough for us.”

The transport manager for the local bus company which is sponsoring the scheme said, “This scheme will help the police and give peace of mind to the travelling public. 7._____. We are hoping that the scheme will become permanent.”

- A. It is thought that if they sit here, this will help to discourage crime as they will be able to see and to be seen clearly.
- B. The scheme will make life safer not only for passengers but also for our bus drivers.
- C. Certainly, buses will not be used when officers are responding to emergency calls.
- D. We have always found the scheme very successful in the past.
- E. However, he did not expect the police to be treated differently from the rest of the public.
- F. It is good for the public, who will be able to see us and talk to us on the buses.
- G. They are to be allowed to travel free on buses in Northampton upon production of their identity card.

- H. Having police officers travel free on buses is cheaper than sending patrol cars to pick them up in order to return them to the police station.
- I. But it's not about stopping people doing things: it's about doing the same things differently.

Task 2. Read the text. Then choose the correct answer to complete the statements below.

The Tunguska Fireball

At night, you can sometimes see a meteor if there are no bright lights nearby. We call it a "falling star". Most meteors die as they enter the earth's atmosphere. The friction of the meteors passing through the atmosphere burns them up, even though they are made of rock and metal.

When a meteor hits the earth, it is then called a meteorite. Most are very small. However, occasionally in the past, large meteorites hit the earth and made huge craters. There is one in Australia and another in Arizona. They are both thousands of years old.

Was a meteorite the cause of the explosion in Tunguska, in central Siberian tableland, in 1908? On June 30 of that year, the inhabitants of the lonely Tungus plateau saw a very bright light in the sky. Seconds later, they heard a tremendous explosion. As far away as Europe, people saw their sky illuminated. For years afterwards, they talked about the brightness of the sky that night.

Tunguska is so remote that it was twenty years before scientists traveled there to look for the cause of the explosion. Even after all that time, the area was still completely destroyed. Trees were black from the explosion and lay flat on the ground for a twenty-mile radius. At first, scientists thought a meteorite was the cause. When they couldn't find a crater, they thought it might be a blast from an early top-secret atomic bomb. Others said it might be a huge ball of fire. A lot of the theories were really just guesswork. Newspapers printed articles on the fireball of Tunguska. Some journalists went further. They wrote about the crash landing of an alien space ship.

Years have passed since then, but even today no one can fully explain the Tunguska explosion. One recent theory is that a meteor exploded just before it hit the earth's surface. That is why there was no crater like those in Arizona and Australia. However, no one knows for certain, and the explosion in Tunguska remains a mystery.

- 8. There are ____ huge craters on the earth's surface that were made by meteorites
 - a) no
 - b) many
 - c) several
 - d) many hundreds of
- 9. On June 30, 1908, there was a tremendous _____ in Tunguska.
 - a) bomb

b) tundra

c) mystery

d) blowup

10. The explosion caused a great amount of ____.

a) damage

b) fireballs

c) craters

d) expense

11. Even many years later, the area around Tunguska was ____.

a) completely exhausted

b) completely devastated

c) completely restored

d) completely depleted

12. Tunguska is a remote area of ____.

a) Salekhard

b) Australia

c) Siberia

d) Arizona

13. Meteorites are meteors that ____.

a) burn up as they enter the earth's atmosphere

b) hit the earth

c) make large craters in the earth's surface

d) both b and c

14. A plateau is another name for ____.

a) an area destroyed by an explosion

b) a Siberian land

c) a compound of ice and metal

d) a high flat area

15. Firstly, scientists thought the explosion happened because of the ____.

a) fireball

b) meteorite

c) hole

d) alien spaceship

16. Which is the main idea of this text? Choose one.

- a) A mysterious explosion occurred in Tunguska. No one really knows what happened.
- b) The Tunguska fireball caused harm that was visible twenty years later. No one could explain it.
- c) Scientists found an answer to what really occurred in Tunguska. It was a meteorite.
- d) The Tunguska fireball was so powerful that it illuminated the sky in Europe. It also caused a lot of talks.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

USE OF ENGLISH (20 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1 Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only ONE WORD in each gap. The first one has been done as an example (0) for you.

Ads Everywhere!

Advertising has become a part 0)..... of..... everyday culture. People are exposed 1)..... hundreds of adverts every day whenever they switch 2).....the TV or radio or open a newspaper or magazine. This means that we know all 3)..... the tricks that advertisers use to sell us their products and so they need to work harder 4)..... ever to keep us interested. The latest trend designed to do this is known 5)..... ambient advertising. This is the practice of putting ads in unusual places to make the product stick 6)..... people's minds. Ambient ads started out on the sides of taxis and the backs of bus tickets but even these 7)..... now become commonplace. One recent award-winning campaign advertised a modern art agency 8)..... putting stickers on everyday objects 9)..... as lamp-posts and paving stones, describing them as 10)..... they were works of art.

Task 2 Match the beginning (11-20) and the ending (A - J) of these English proverbs.

11	You can't make an omelette without breaking	A	poison
12	The best things in life are	B	short
13	Something is better than	C	fish
14	There is a time to speak and a time to be	D	free
15	A hungry man is an angry	E	eggs
16	Tomorrow never	F	nothing
17	If you don't like the heat, get out of the	G	man
18	Art is long, life is	H	silent
19	Big fish eat little	I	comes
20	One man's meat is another man's J kitchen	J	kitchen

WRITING (14 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Your teacher asked you to write an advertisement and to invite students to an “English Book Club”.

You have to:

- give your advertisement an attractive title
- explain what is special about this club
- give the timetable
- explain what the benefits of participating in it are
- give final encouragement to students

Write 100 – 140 words.

Transfer your article to the answer sheet.