

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7-8 КЛАССЫ.
ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**

БЛАНК ЗАДАНИЙ

Время выполнения 90 минут. Максимальное кол-во баллов – 56.

LISTENING (10 POINTS)

Time: 10 minutes

TRAVEL EXPERIENCES

Task 1

You will hear three speakers talking about their travel experiences. Read the statements (1-5) below. In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet write

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--|
| T | (TRUE) | if the statement is true |
| F | (FALSE) | if the statement is false |
| NG | (NOT GIVEN) | if the information is not given in the passage |

1. Speaker 1 says that his trip was short but packed with a lot of activities.
2. Speaker 2 states that there was nothing to watch and take pictures of.
3. Speaker 2 recollects that the trip was a disaster right from the start.
4. Speaker 2 says that the hotel staff called the emergency.
5. Speaker 3 thinks that she might want to do the same in the future.

Task 2

Complete the information. Use one word in each space. In boxes 6-10 on your answer sheet write the correct answer.

6. Speaker 1 says that hostels were ok but _____.
7. Speaker 1 says that buses were cheap, _____, and safe.
8. Speaker 2 had a _____ time when she went to Italy last year.
9. Speaker 2 says that on the first day she tried out the local _____.
10. Speaker 3 thinks that her holiday wasn't expensive but quite _____.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

READING (18 POINTS)

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

Read the text about Queen Elizabeth II and add the sub-headings below for paragraphs 1-5. There are a few headings which are not suitable. In boxes 11-15 on your answer sheet write the correct answer.

- A. A Love Story
- B. A Fond Farewell
- C. Public Perception
- D. A Global Legacy

- E. A Royal Beginning
- F. Establishing the Commonwealth
- G. The Ascension

Queen Elizabeth II

1)

Princess Elizabeth was born in London on 21st April 1926. Then, her parents were the Duke and Duchess of York. She had a younger sister, Princess Margaret. Her father became King George VI in 1936. In World War II, many people left London, but the Royal Family stayed. Young Elizabeth wanted to serve in World War II, so she trained to work as a truck mechanic and she also drove trucks.

2)

Elizabeth married Prince Philip Mountbatten in 1947. They were married for 73 years, until he died in April 2021. Elizabeth and Philip had four children: Charles, Anne, Andrew and Edward.

3)

Elizabeth became Queen of the United Kingdom on 8th February 1952, when her father King George VI died. Many British families bought televisions, so that they could watch the coronation. She was also queen of other Commonwealth countries, including Canada, Australia and New Zealand. She served for more than 70 years, until her death on 8th September 2022. A few months before her death, she celebrated her 70th Jubilee.

4)

During her reign, Elizabeth visited 110 countries and she hosted many powerful leaders in the UK. She had weekly meetings with the UK Prime Ministers. Sir Winston Churchill was the UK Prime Minister when she became queen in 1952. He helped and advised the young Queen Elizabeth. Later, the Queen helped and advised many other Prime Ministers. In total, there were 15 UK Prime Ministers during her reign. She met the new Prime Minister, Liz Truss, two days before she died.

Elizabeth had a strong religious faith and she had an important role in the Church of England, but she also worked with leaders of other religions. She helped hundreds of different charities in the UK and around the world.

The Queen had some difficult family times, especially when Diana, Princess of Wales died in 1997. There was a scandal about Prince Andrew, because of his friend Brian Epstein. It was also hard for the Queen when Prince Harry moved to America with his wife Meghan Markle.

In her free time, she loved her dogs and horses. She continued to ride horses when she was over 90 years old.

5)

Elizabeth died aged 96 at Balmoral Castle in Scotland. Her son, Charles, became King when she died. After her death, the public were invited to visit her coffin, first in Edinburgh and then in London. Almost one million people waited for hours to walk past her coffin. On 19th September, her funeral took place at Westminster Abbey in London.

Task 2

Read the text and choose the best answer for the questions below. In boxes 16-28 on your answer sheet write the correct answer.

Gordon Brown was born in Scotland and grew up in the industrial town of Kirkcaldy. He started at Edinburgh University aged 16, becoming the youngest fresher there since the war. It was at university that he began to have problems with his sight and doctors diagnosed him with a detached retina, which was caused by an injury he received in his final game for his school rugby team. He gained a First

Class Honours degree in History and became the youngest ever Rector of Edinburgh University in 1972.

Gordon Brown became MP for Dunfermline East in the 1983 General Election with a majority of 11,000 and shared his first office in the House of Commons with Tony Blair, where they became friends. Later he became Shadow Chancellor and backed Tony Blair for the leadership of the Labour Party. Working together they won a landslide majority in 1997. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer during the longest ever period of economic growth. He also made the Bank of England independent and announced, at the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, an agreement to support the world's poorest countries and deal with climate change. His passion for global justice was shown in his negotiation to cancel the debts of the world's poorest nations and the tripling of the development budget. It was during his time as Chancellor that he proposed to Sarah Macaulay and 7 months later they were married at their home in North Queensferry.

Gordon Brown became Prime Minister on 27 June 2007 after Tony Blair left office. During his time as Prime Minister he oversaw changes such as the introduction of neighbourhood policing in every area, a legally-enforceable right to early cancer screening and treatment, and the world's first ever Climate Change Act, which was implemented in autumn 2008. The greatest challenge he faced in office was the worldwide financial crisis and the following recession. In April 2009, one year before retirement, he hosted the G20 Summit in London where world leaders pledged to make an additional \$1.1 trillion available to help the world economy through the crisis and restore credit, growth and jobs. They also pledged to improve financial supervision and regulation.

UK combat operations in Iraq, which had begun during his predecessor's time in office, came to an end under Gordon Brown. British forces withdrew from the country at the end of April 2009. He regularly visited Iraq and Afghanistan and, in December 2009, he became the first Prime Minister for some considerable time to stay in a war zone when he stayed overnight in Kandahar, Afghanistan.

He became heavily involved in international negotiations to reach an agreement to replace the Kyoto Treaty and, in December 2009, he attended the United Nations summit in Copenhagen. Following the summit, he pledged to lead an international campaign to turn the agreements reached at Copenhagen into a legally binding treaty. During his time in office, he worked with his Irish counterpart Brian Cowen to negotiate the devolution of policing and justice powers in Northern Ireland. This agreement was finally reached in February 2010 and the powers were passed to Northern Ireland's government in the following April.

16. In which Scottish location did Gordon Brown spend his childhood years, known for its industrial activities and working-class community?

- A) In the bustling city of Edinburgh, which is the capital of Scotland
- B) In the small fishing village of Anstruther, famous for its coastal views
- C) In the industrial town of Kirkcaldy, where he was raised
- D) In the scenic highlands of Scotland, surrounded by mountains

17. At what age did Gordon Brown commence his studies at Edinburgh University, thereby becoming the youngest student to enroll there since the end of World War II?

- A) At the age of 15, when he was still in secondary school
- B) At the age of 16, marking the beginning of his academic journey
- C) At the age of 17, after taking a gap year to travel
- D) At the age of 18, when he graduated from high school



18. What serious medical condition did Gordon Brown develop while attending university, which was identified by doctors as a detached retina stemming from a sports-related injury?
- A) A chronic eye infection that affected his vision
 - B) A detached retina caused by an injury sustained during his last rugby match
 - C) A severe case of myopia that required corrective lenses
 - D) A temporary loss of vision due to excessive studying
19. What noteworthy academic achievement did Gordon Brown accomplish in 1972, making him the youngest individual to hold that position at Edinburgh University?
- A) He graduated with a Master's degree in Political Science
 - B) He was appointed as the youngest Rector of Edinburgh University
 - C) He received a scholarship for his outstanding performance in mathematics
 - D) He was elected as the president of the student union
20. In the 1983 General Election, Gordon Brown secured his position as the Member of Parliament for Dunfermline East, winning with a significant majority of 11,000 votes.
- A) He became the MP for Dunfermline East, winning by a narrow margin of 1,000 votes
 - B) He was elected as the Member of Parliament for Dunfermline East with a majority of 11,000 votes
 - C) He lost the election but later became a prominent political figure
 - D) He was appointed as the MP for a different constituency in Scotland
21. During his tenure as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown was responsible for overseeing the longest period of economic growth in British history, while also implementing significant reforms.
- A) He managed to reduce unemployment rates significantly during his time in office
 - B) He oversaw the longest economic growth period in British history while making the Bank of England independent
 - C) He introduced a new tax policy that increased government revenue
 - D) He focused primarily on reducing the national debt through austerity measures
22. What major international event did Gordon Brown host in April 2009, where leaders from various countries came together to discuss measures to stabilize the global economy during a financial crisis?
- A) The G20 Summit in London, where \$1.1 trillion was pledged to support the economy
 - B) The United Nations General Assembly, focused on global peace
 - C) The World Economic Forum, discussing innovation and technology
 - D) The NATO Summit, addressing military cooperation
23. In December 2009, Gordon Brown attended a significant United Nations summit in Copenhagen, where he committed to leading a campaign aimed at transforming the agreements made there into an enforceable legal treaty.
- A) He participated in the Copenhagen summit, pledging to create a legally binding treaty from the agreements made
 - B) He attended the summit to discuss trade agreements between countries
 - C) He focused on promoting renewable energy sources during the conference
 - D) He negotiated a new climate change policy that would not require legal enforcement

Decide if the statements below are **True, False or Not stated** according to the information in the text.

24. Gordon Brown was the first person to be diagnosed with a detached retina while attending university.

25. Gordon Brown became Prime Minister immediately after winning the 1983 General Election.

26. During his tenure as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gordon Brown implemented significant reforms, including making the Bank of England independent.

27. Gordon Brown was married to Sarah Macaulay before he became Prime Minister.

28. The G20 Summit hosted by Gordon Brown in London focused solely on climate change issues.

USE OF ENGLISH (18 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1

Complete using the words from the box. In boxes 29-36 on your answer sheet write the correct answer.

Mrs. Green was 29 the _____ of a large company, and she 30 _____ had to have meetings with other business people in a room in her building. She did not smoke at all, but many of the 31 _____ people at the meetings did, so she often found the air during the meetings terrible. One day, after an hour, her 32 _____ and eyes were 33 _____ and she was 34 _____ a lot, so she called a big air-conditioning company and asked them to work 35 _____ how much it would cost to keep the air of the meeting room in her building really clean.

After a few days the air-conditioning company sent in two estimates for Mrs. Green to choose from. One estimate was for \$5,000 to put in new air-conditioning, and the other was for \$5.00 for a sign which said, NO 36 _____.

another; coughing; frequently; in; leg; manager; out; other; rarely; smoking; sore; throat;

Task 2

Write one word in each gap. In boxes 37-47 on your answer sheet write the correct answer.

37. The more we ..., the more we know.									Y
38. Naturally, there are ... of my autobiography which cannot now be written.	C				P				S
39. Spread one's ...					N				
40. All for each, and each for all, is a good motto; but only on ... that each works with might and main to so maintain himself as not to be a burden to others.				N					N
41. As hungry as a ...				U					
42. With gentleness and tenderness there must go dauntless ... and grim acceptance of labour and hardship and peril.					V			R	
43. As graceful as a ...					A				

44. Kill the ... that lays the golden egg			O		
45. in ...-pie order (= well organized)		P			
46. half a ... is better than none (= having part of sth is better than having nothing)					F

WRITING (10 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Your teacher has asked you to write a composition about last visit to the theatre. Remember to structure your writing carefully:

- Introduction (place, time/date of the visit)
- Main body (before the visit, during the performance, after the visit)
- Conclusion (your feelings)

Write 100-140 words.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

