

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП
ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР
9-11 классы

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания. Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 2 академических часа (120 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 – 65 баллов.

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап

9-11 классы
ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

LISTENING (20 POINTS)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. You are going to hear a radio interview with a young well-known artist. Listen to the interview and mark the statements below (1-10) with “T” if they are true, “F” if they are false and “NS” if the information is not given. You will hear the recording twice.

1. The girl took up painting because she was supported by her family.
2. Cartoons have influenced the artist so much because they can show the range of different emotions.
3. Connie prefers painting mostly at night.
4. While painting the girl welcomes the ideas from the people around her.
5. The main aim of the young artist is to make familiar objects look more attractive.
6. The paintings don't have titles because the young artist wants the viewers to interpret her work themselves.
7. The grandparents have once come up with the unexpected title for one of the paintings.
8. When asked about people who say they dislike her work the girl doesn't take much notice of them.
9. Connie's best friend's paintings will be shown at the exhibition next week.
10. The guests of the coming exhibition will be given a chance to try their hand at painting.

Task 2. You are going to hear an interview with a psychologist on a radio show. For questions 11-20 choose the best answer (A-C). You will hear the recording twice.

11. The presenter says that
- A. some people never make mistakes.
 - B. he never makes mistakes.

C. everybody makes mistakes and no one is perfect.

12. People often don't like apologizing because

A. they don't like dealing with other people's problems.

B. they don't like saying they are wrong.

C. they don't like rejecting other people.

13. Some people avoid saying sorry because

A. accepting an apology is difficult for most people.

B. their apology might not be accepted.

C. they can be laughed at.

14. For some people, not apologizing is a sign of

A. weakness.

B. strength.

C. power.

15. If a person finds it hard to say sorry, it's sometimes the result of

A. school bullying.

B. parental criticism.

C. the fear of not living up to teachers' expectations.

16. Avoiding situations where you have to apologize

A. is not realistic at all.

B. is easy to achieve.

C. is possible in childhood.

17. According to Dr Linn,

A. apologies are good for building relationships.

B. apologies are a perfect way to stop the unnecessary relationships.

C. apologies cause people emotional pain.

18. If people decided not to apologize,

A. nothing would happen.

B. they wouldn't trust each other.

C. they would still have lots of friends.

19. Apologizing demonstrates that you

- A. take responsibility for the actions of those who you love.
- B. are ready to deal with other people's problems.
- C. aren't indifferent to those who you love.

20. According to the psychologist, it's more important to

- A. make things right than to be right.
- B. be right than to lose friends.
- C. have lots of friends than to keep apologizing.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

READING (15 points)

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1. Read the text about The Deep Sea. Mark the statements below (1-10) with "T" if they are true, "F" if they are false and "NS" if the information is not given.

The Deep Sea

At a time when most think of outer space as the final frontier, we must remember that a great deal of unfinished business remains here on earth. Robots crawl on the surface of Mars, and spacecraft exit our solar system, but most of our own planet has still never been seen by human eyes. It seems ironic that we know more about impact craters on the far side of the moon than about the longest and largest mountain range on earth. It is amazing that human beings crossed a quarter of a million miles of space to visit our nearest celestial neighbor penetrating just two miles deep into the earth's own waters to explore the Mid-ocean Ridge. And it would be hard to imagine a more significant part of our planet to investigate – a chain of volcanic mountains 42,000 miles long where most of the earth's solid surface was born, and where vast volcanoes continue to create new submarine landscapes.

The figure we so often see quoted – 71% of the earth's surface – understates the oceans' importance. If you consider instead three-dimensional volumes, the land dwellers' share of the planet shrinks even more toward insignificance: less than 1% of the total. Most of the oceans' enormous volume lies deep below the familiar surface. The upper sunlit layer, by one estimate, contains only 2 or 3% of the total space available to life. The other 97% of the earth's biosphere lies deep beneath the water's surface, where sunlight never penetrates.

It was 1930 when a biologist named William Beebe and his engineering colleague Otis Barton sealed themselves into a new kind of diving craft, an invention that finally allowed humans to penetrate beyond the shallow sunlit layer of the sea and the history of deep-sea exploration began. Science then was largely incidental – something that happened along the way. In terms of technical ingenuity and human bravery, this part of the story is every bit as amazing as the history of early aviation. Yet many of these individuals, and the deep-diving vehicles that they built and tested, are not well known.

It was not until the 1970s that deep-diving manned submersibles were able to reach the Mid-ocean Ridge and begin making major contributions to a wide range of scientific questions. A burst of discoveries followed in short order. Several of these profoundly changed whole fields of science, and their implications are still not fully

understood. For example, biologists may now be seeing – in the strange communities of microbes and animals that live around deep volcanic vents – clues to the origin of life on earth. No one even knew that these communities existed before explores began diving to the bottom in submersibles.

Another challenge is that the temperature near the bottom in very deep water typically hovers just four degrees above freezing, and submersibles rarely have much insulation. Since water absorbs heat more quickly than air, the cold down below seems to penetrate a diving capsule far more quickly than it would penetrate, say, a control van up above, on the deck of the mother ship.

1. People reached the moon before they explored the deepest parts of the earth's oceans.
2. The Midocean Ridge is largely the same as when the continents emerged.
3. The writer says that saying 71% of the earth's surface is ocean is not accurate because it refers to the proportion of water in which life is possible.
4. We can make an approximate calculation of the percentage of the ocean which sunlight penetrates.
5. The diving bell helped divers offer access to a reservoir of air below the surface.
6. Many unexpected scientific phenomena came to light when exploration of the Midocean Ridge began.
7. The number of people exploring the abyss has risen sharply in the 21st century.
8. One danger of the darkness is that deep sea vehicles become entangled in vegetation.
9. The construction of submersibles offers little protection from the cold at great depths.

Task 2. Read an article about new technology and students. For questions 1-6 choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits according to the text.

Student life and technology

Last Saturday, as my grandfather drove me and my sister home from a dinner to celebrate his birthday, he got frustrated at not being able to remember the name of the singer of a song he'd just heard on the radio. Without a second thought, I grabbed my smartphone, searched for the song and found the name, bob Dylan. For me and my friends, this is a completely natural course of action, but it totally astonished my grandfather, who didn't understand how I had checked the information so quickly. My sister and I laughed and explained, but afterwards, it made me think about how much I depend on technology.

The list of the ways I use technology is endless: writing, planning, socializing, communicating and shopping, to name a few. When I reflected on its impact on my education, I saw that, for my fellow students and I, technology has been significant in many ways. Returning to the story of my grandfather and the smartphone, he had asked me more about how I used it and about university life. He said he thought we had an easy life compared to previous generations. My sister caught my eye and we exchanged a smile. But whereas she was just being a typical 65- year-old, I could see his point.

Not only are lucky enough to have the same educational benefits as those of previous generations, we have so many more as well. We still have walk-in libraries available to us, and I can see why some students choose to find and use resources in these distraction-free locations. However, the only option for studying used to be sitting in these libraries with as many books from your reading list as you could find, yet now a single search for your chosen study topic online can immediately provide access to a huge range of resources. At universities, interaction between students and university staff is another area that has changed considerably with developments in technology. We can have face-to-face time with our tutors when we need it, and also communicate using our electronic gadgets from the comfort of our homes, or on the bus. The most popular means of doing this is via instant messaging or social media – email is often considered too slow, and it has become unacceptable for messages to be unanswered for any length of time. While this puts an extra strain on the university's academic support team, who usually have to answer the queries as they come in, we students are greatly benefitted.

It's important that we remember to appreciate how much the advances in technology have given us. Electronic devices such as tablets, smartphones, and laptops are now standard equipment in most classrooms and lecture halls, and why shouldn't they be? The replacement of textbooks with tablets allows students the luxury of having up-to-date, interactive and even personalized learning materials, with the added benefit of them not costing the earth.

When we compare the student life of the past and that of the present day, it is tempting to focus on the obvious differences when it comes to technology. In actual fact, students are doing what they've always done: embracing the resources available and adapting them in ways which allow them to work more efficiently and to live more enjoyably. The pace of change in technology continuously gathers speed, so we have to value each innovation as it happens.

10. What does the writer illustrate by describing the incident in the car?

- A. A the older generation's frustration at people's dependence on technology.
- B. how unaware young people are of some effects of technology.
- C. the difference in attitudes to technology between two generations.
- D. how technology helps different generations communicate.

11. What did the writer think of her grandfather's comment, mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A. It showed how out-of-date he was.
- B. It had an element of truth in it.
- C. It was an annoying thing to say.
- D. It made her feel sorry for him.

12. What does the writer say about getting study resources from libraries?

- A. She considers libraries more preferable places for study than home.
- B. She cannot understand why anyone chooses to go to a library now.
- C. She appreciates the fact that people can still study in libraries if they want to.
- D. She thinks libraries are limited by the quantity of resources they can store.

13. What disadvantage of new technology does the writer mention in the third paragraph?
- A. Those who can afford the best gadgets gain unfair advantage.
 - B. Sometimes slow internet connections make communication difficult.
 - C. A heavier workload is created for teaching staff at the university.
 - D. Students cannot escape from dealing with university issues.
14. What is the purpose of the question “Why shouldn’t they be?” in the fourth paragraph.
- A. A to express an opinion
 - B. to introduce some problems
 - C. to make a criticism
 - D. to indicate uncertainty
15. What is the writer’s conclusion about students today in the final paragraph?
- A. they have such different lives to previous generations that’s unwise to compare them.
 - B. They deal better with change than previous generation did.
 - C. They take advantage of new resources more quickly than previous generation did.
 - D. they are behaving in a similar way to previous generations of students.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

USE OF ENGLISH (20 points)*Time: 30 minutes*

Task 1 For Questions 1-10, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space.

Desperate to go to school

Truancy has become a serious problem in many schools in recent years. In an attempt to tackle this problem one school introduced a new scheme to (1) ____ students to attend as many classes as possible. Pupils who achieved a 100% attendance record throughout the whole academic year were (2) ____ with an all inclusive weekend school (3) _____ to an activity centre where they would be able to have a go at (4) _____ activities such as climbing, abseiling and white water rafting. One student was so (5) ____ to qualify for this free weekend away that he even went to school with a broken wrist. He hurt his wrist when he fell (6) ____ his bike on the way to school but he was so worried about (7) _____ his 100% attendance that he didn't (8) _____ his teachers or parents until the school day had finished. He (9) _____ admitted to his mother what had happened when she (10) _____ that he was having difficulty eating his dinner and asked him what was wrong. She took him to hospital that night, where they put his arm in plaster and he was able to go back to school the next day. Fortunately, he was fully recovered from his accident in time to go on the trip.

	A	B	C	D
1	suggest	force	encourage	make
2	rewarded	given	won	compensated
3	holiday	trip	travel	excursion
4	outside	outdoor	risk	danger
5	interested	happy	excited	keen
6	away	down	off	over
7	filling	maintaining	guarding	succeeding
8	tell	say	admit	explain

9	lastly	actually	fortunately	eventually
10	knew	aware	looked	noticed

Task 2. For items 11-20, match the colloquial names for certain types of people (A-J) with the correct description below.

11	Last weekend he watched television for 14 hours straight! He's so lazy and does nothing the whole day.	A	a good mixer
12	He's eager to go home and keeps checking how much longer he has to work.	B	a clock-watcher
13	She likes to impress others by frequently mentioning famous or important people she's met.	C	a battle-axe
14	Unfortunately she is not usually asked to dance by anyone. She just stands there hoping.	D	a windbag
15	He's so very annoying! I can't stand him.	E	a couch potato
16	Her speech was over an hour long at the meeting.	F	a name-dropper
17	I never know where to find him, he goes from job to job, from place to place.	G	a rolling stone
18	She's very aggressive, bossy and domineering. She's unpleasant to deal with.	H	a pain in the neck
19	He's really convinced that drag racing on city streets is a harmless game.	I	a wallflower
20	He goes to parties and other occasions without an invitation. He just walks in.	J	a daredevil

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

WRITING (10 points)

Time: 30 minutes

You recently saw this announcement on your school's website.

Blog entries wanted! Lots of young people are going on their one-week autumn holiday soon. Where are the best places to visit? Tell us about where to go and what to see in your region!

Write a blog entry for our online school blog. Include the following information:

- a place to visit in your region;
- something young people should see while they are there;
- an activity (activities) they might enjoy there;
- explain why your recommendations are suitable for young people.

Write 180-200 words.

Transfer your text to the answer sheet.