

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)
ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР
возрастная группа (9-11 классы)

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура – 2 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 – 70 баллов.

Participant's ID number

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LISTENING (20 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. You are going to hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer A, B, or C. You will hear each recording twice.

1. You hear a woman telling her son about her favourite schoolteacher.

What did the woman like about her history teacher?

- A his acting skills
- B his sense of humour
- C his passion for the subject

2. You hear a girl talking about maths.

What does the girl enjoy most about maths?

- A getting clear answers
- B applying it to everyday life
- C solving difficult questions

3. You hear a man telling a friend about being unable to study art at school.

He says that he would have liked to study art in order to...

- A know more about art history
- B learn some techniques
- C follow a career in art

4. You hear two students discussing a sports class they have just attended.

What do they agree on about the class?

- A** how relevant the information was for them
- B** how knowledgeable the teacher was
- C** how inspiring the new ideas were

5. You hear a girl telling a friend about her brother.

How does the girl's brother feel about starting university?

- A** anxious about meeting new people
- B** worried about managing the workload
- C** concerned about his abilities in his subject

6. You hear a student talking to his teacher about an assignment.

The boy says that he feels...

- A** uneasy about having to write about an unfamiliar topic
- B** unsure about how to carry out some research
- C** doubtful about which writing style to use

7. You hear a science teacher talking to her class.

What is she doing?

- A** cancelling an activity / a plan
- B** changing an arrangement
- C** correcting some information

8. You hear two friends discussing learning foreign languages.

They both hold the opinion that

- A** communication does not rely on speaking a language
- B** it's possible to learn about culture through language
- C** learning languages is essential for travel

Task 2. *You will hear a young woman called Jenny Smythe talking about her job as an events organiser. For questions 9-20, complete the statements with a word or a short phrase. You will hear each recording twice.*

JENNY SMYTHE: EVENTS ORGANISER

9. The events Jenny prefers to organise are _____.

10. Jenny is currently organising a street fair in the _____ quarter of her town.

11. This is the first time a fair will have taken place in this part of town, so everyone's pretty _____ about it.

12. Jenny feels _____ about the event she's currently organising.

13. When Jenny takes on a job, she makes something she calls a '_____'.
_____.

14. After talking to clients, Jenny then contacts _____, who offer the necessary services.

15. Jenny uses the word '_____' to describe how she feels when an event goes well.

16. Jenny studied _____ before she became an events organiser.

17. You can enter the field with any _____, as long as you've got the right personality.

18. Jenny believes that being _____ is the most important requirement for her job.

19. When Jenny had a problem with one event, she used the _____ she had made.

20. Jenny recommends getting experience in any kind of _____ job, like the one she did.

Participant's ID number

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READING (15 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. Read the articles about discoveries, inventions and inventors. For questions 1-10, choose from the parts A-F. More than one option is possible for each answer.

What article / discovery / invention might be interesting useful for...

1. Someone who studies biology?
2. Someone who is studies zoology?
3. Someone who produces modern electronic devices?
4. Someone who studies medicine?
5. Someone who studies physics?
6. Someone who studies history?
7. Someone who studies dinosaurs?
8. Someone who is keen on space exploration?
9. Someone who is planning a trip to Russia?
10. Someone who studies chemistry?

A

Vladimir Kosma Zworykin

Vladimir Kosma Zworykin was an electronic engineer and inventor of the iconoscope and kinescope television systems. He studied at the St. Petersburg Institute of Technology, where from 1910 to 1912 he assisted physicist Boris Rosing in his experiments with a television system that consisted of a rotating mirror drum to scan an image and a cathode-ray tube to display it.

In 1933 Zworykin able to announce the existence of the iconoscope – the first electronic camera tubes which was used in the first public television broadcasts in 1939. Zworykin’s other developments in electronics included innovations in the electron microscope. His electron image tube, sensitive to infrared light, was the basis for the sniperscope and snooperscope, devices first used in World War II for seeing in the dark. His secondary-emission multiplier was used in the scintillation counter. In later life Zworykin lamented the way that television had been abused to titillate and trivialize subjects rather than for the educational and cultural enrichment of audiences.

B

Aleksandr Onufriyevich Kovalevsky:

Aleksandr Onufriyevich Kovalevsky, Russian founder of comparative embryology and experimental histology, who established for the first time the existence of a common pattern in the embryological development of all multicellular animals.

Kovalevsky received a doctor of science degree from the University of St. Petersburg (1867) and taught there (1867, 1891–93) and at the universities of Kazan (1868–69), Kiev (1869–74), and Odessa (1874–90). He also went on lengthy expeditions to the Red Sea and to the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea.

Kovalevsky’s demonstration of a common development pattern in the embryos of a wide variety of vertebrates and invertebrates provided important evidence of the evolution of living organisms.

C

Periodic Table

Everybody knows the Periodic table that logically classifies chemical elements. This genius table, which is so often used in chemistry, is the result of the hard work of a distinguished figure in the world of science – Russian chemist and scientist Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev. Organizing chemical elements logically is indeed among

Mendeleev's greatest achievements but he also made a major discovery – the periodic law that contributes to nearly every science field. You can learn more about this scientist's life in the Mendeleev Museum as you tour St. Petersburg.

D

Sputnik

Sputnik is one of the few Russian words known by foreigners around the world and all thanks to the brilliant engineer and inventor of this Soviet satellite, Sergei Pavlovich Korolev.

Korolev had a passion for space from early childhood and even projected his first glider in the teenage years! Throughout his career, Sergei worked with fuel rockets, missiles, and other aeronautical projects.

But most importantly, this great man was the founder of the Soviet Space Program. The Space Program achieved many successful firsts: the launch of the human-made Sputnik in 1957, the first flight of a human to space by cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin in 1961, and, of course, the spacecraft Luna 9 that landed on the moon in 1966.

If space is your "thing" too, consider visiting the top-notch Museum of Cosmonautics during your tour to Moscow.

E

Unusual namesake

Sue Hendrickson is an explorer, adventurer and famous hunter of fossils. She was part of a team of diving marine archeologists who discovered Cleopatra's living quarters and Napoleon's lost fleet from the battle of the Nile. But probably her best known discovery was of the largest and complete T-Rex ever found – in South Dakota, USA, in 1990. The T-Rex is displayed in the field museum in Chicago and is named Sue, in her honour.

F

Zhores Alferov

Zhores Ivanovich Alfyorov, Soviet physicist who, with Herbert Kroemer and Jack S. Kilby, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 2000 for their work that laid the foundation for the modern era of computers and information technology.

Alferov and his research team developed the first practical heterostructure electronic device in 1966. They then pioneered electronic components made from heterostructures, including the first heterostructure laser. Heterostructure solid-state lasers made possible fibre-optic communications, and heterostructure devices were later used in communications satellites, bar-code readers, cellular telephone communications, and other products.

Task 2. *You are going to read an article about zoos. For questions 11-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.*

Are zoos a good thing?

Zoos are hugely popular attractions for adults and children alike. But are they actually a good thing?

Critics of zoos would argue that animals often suffer physically and mentally by being enclosed. Even the best artificial environments can't come close to matching the space, diversity, and freedom that animals have in their natural habitats. This deprivation causes many zoo animals to become stressed or mentally ill. Capturing animals in the wild also causes much suffering by splitting up families. Some zoos make animals behave unnaturally: for example, marine parks often force dolphins and whales to perform tricks. These mammals may die decades earlier than their wild relatives, and some even try to commit suicide.

On the other hand, by bringing people and animals together, zoos have the potential to educate the public about conservation issues and inspire people to protect animals and their habitats. Some zoos provide a safe environment for animals which have been mistreated in circuses, or pets which have been abandoned. Zoos also carry out important research into subjects like animal behaviour and how to treat illnesses.

One of the most important modern functions of zoos is supporting international breeding programmes, particularly for endangered species. In the wild, some of the rarest species have difficulty in finding mates and breeding, and they might also be threatened by poachers, loss of their habitat and predators. A good zoo will enable these species to live and breed in a secure environment. In addition, as numbers of some wild species drop, there is an increased danger of populations becoming too genetically similar. Breeding programmes provide a safeguard: zoo-bred animals can be released into the wild to increase genetic diversity.

However, opponents of zoos say that the vast majority of captive breeding programmes do not release animals back into the wild. Surplus animals are sold not only to other zoos but also to circuses or hunting ranches in the US or South Africa, where some people are willing to pay a lot of money for the chance to kill an animal in a fenced enclosure. Often, these animals are familiar with humans and have very little chance of escaping.

So, are zoos good for animals or not? Perhaps it all depends on how well individual zoos are managed, and the benefits of zoos can surely outweigh their harmful effects. However, it is understandable that many people believe imprisoning animals for any reason is simply wrong.

11. What does the phrase '*natural habitat*' in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A** environment
- B** everyday routine
- C** innate behaviour
- D** regular actions

12. Why do zoo animals become distressed?
- A. The conditions are disgusting.
 - B They are poorly treated.
 - C They are separated from their relatives.
 - D They do not get any medical treatment.
13. One of the principal points in favour of zoos is that...
- A they provide food and shelter for wild animals
 - B they give medical treatment to endangered species
 - C they show visitors the diversity of species
 - D they support disappearing species breeding
14. The opponents of zoos declare that ...
- A captive breeding programmes are useless.
 - B all the zoo animals are released back into the wild.
 - C not all breeding programmes set animals free into their natural habitat.
 - D zoo animal are familiar with humans and can escape from them.
15. The opponents of zoos claim that...
- A. people come to see and kill animals in the zoos.
 - B hunting ranches in the US or South Africa purchase animals in zoos.
 - C zoo animals are released into the wild and die there.
 - D zoo keepers avoid selling animals to circuses.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Participant's ID number

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USE OF ENGLISH (25 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. For items 1-9, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Coming second: pleasure or pain?

Every ambitious athlete hopes to (1) _____ their dream of winning a gold medal at the Olympics. However, not everyone can win, and often talented athletes must accept second place. A team of psychologists recently (2) _____ some research on the emotional responses of those finishing second. For certain individuals, a silver medal may (3) _____ their expectations and so naturally they will be delighted. They may also enjoy surprising experts and journalists who believed they had absolutely no (4) _____ of achieving anything.

In (5) _____, the athlete who everyone assumed would win with ease, but then suffers a (6) _____ defeat, may not celebrate their silver medal. This reaction differs sharply from the athlete who comes second but finished a long way behind the winner. There is a (7) _____ in the research that shows such a person will feel significantly happier.

To a certain (8) _____, these findings are not surprising. Silver medalists who were close to victory will almost certainly (9) _____ on what might have happened if they had trained harder, or done things differently.

1	A	complete	B	finish	C	fulfil	D	succeed
2	A	controlled	B	conducted	C	directed	D	guided
3	A	exceed	B	overtake	C	pass	D	overcome
4	A	outlook	B	view	C	estimate	D	prospect
5	A	opposition	B	contrast	C	distinction	D	contradiction
6	A	thin	B	tight	C	narrow	D	slight
7	A	habit	B	trend	C	custom	D	tendency
8	A	extent	B	amount	C	range	D	level
9	A	review	B	wonder	C	consider	D	reflect

*Task 2. For questions 10-19, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use **only one word** in each gap.*

Keep on learning!

It doesn't matter (10) _____ you are still at school or in full-time employment, making the effort to learn new things is very important. Most of us have a few subjects on (11) _____ we focus. These may be associated (12) _____ our study or job, or sometimes a hobby. (13) _____ it is obviously important to develop a deep understanding of (14) _____ matters to us most, it is equally worthwhile to extend our range of knowledge beyond what we are familiar (15) _____, and that is true at (16) _____ age.

So the best advice is to find the time to (17) _____ on new challenges and learn new skills outside the areas where we feel most comfortable. People often choose subjects (18) _____ as new languages, computer skills, or painting. If you can't get to a class, then you can go online. Online courses

can easily (19) _____ found, and learning online means you put in as much time as you want each day.

Task 3. Look at the proper names listed 20-25. Decide which category (A-F) each of them belongs to.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 20. Piccadilly | a. Historic events |
| 21. Snowdon | b. Newspapers and magazines |
| 22. Steinbeck | c. Writers and poets |
| 23. Declaration of American
independence | d. Streets and districts |
| 24. The Sun | e. Geography |
| 25. Wars Of The Roses | f. Documents |

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Participant's ID number

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WRITING (10 points)

Time: 30 minutes

You recently saw this notice in an English-language magazine called Book World. Reviews needed!

Have you read any books by English writers recently? If so, could you write us a review of the book you have read? Include information on the characters, setting and plot and say whether you would recommend the book to other people.

The best reviews will be published next month.

Write your review. Use 100–140 words.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Participant's ID number

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LISTENING

Task 1			
1	A	B	C
2	A	B	C
3	A	B	C
4	A	B	C
5	A	B	C
6	A	B	C
7	A	B	C
8	A	B	C
Task 2			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			

Оценочные баллы: максимальный – 20 баллов; фактический – ____ баллов.

Подписи членов жюри

Participant's ID number

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READING

Task 1						
1	A	B	C	D	E	F
2	A	B	C	D	E	F
3	A	B	C	D	E	F
4	A	B	C	D	E	F
5	A	B	C	D	E	F
6	A	B	C	D	E	F
7	A	B	C	D	E	F
8	A	B	C	D	E	F
9	A	B	C	D	E	F
10	A	B	C	D	E	F
Task 2						
9	A	B	C	D		
10	A	B	C	D		
11	A	B	C	D		
12	A	B	C	D		
13	A	B	C	D		
14	A	B	C	D		
15	A	B	C	D		

Оценочные баллы: максимальный – 15 баллов; фактический – _____ баллов.

Подписи членов жюри

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET

Participant's ID number

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USE OF ENGLISH

Part 1						
1	A	B	C	D		
2	A	B	C	D		
3	A	B	C	D		
4	A	B	C	D		
5	A	B	C	D		
6	A	B	C	D		
7	A	B	C	D		
8	A	B	C	D		
9	A	B	C	D		
Part 2						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
Part 3						
20	A	B	C	D	E	F
21	A	B	C	D	E	F
22	A	B	C	D	E	F
23	A	B	C	D	E	F
24	A	B	C	D	E	F
25	A	B	C	D	E	F

*Оценочные баллы: максимальный – 25 баллов; фактический – ___ баллов.
Подписи членов жюри*

Муниципальный этап всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку
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2021-2022 учебный год
9-11 классы