

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ  
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)  
**ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**  
возрастная группа (9-11 классы) *А17916*

*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 – 50 баллов.**



**Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку**

**2023/24 уч. г.**

**муниципальный этап**

Шифр участника

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Фамилия \_\_\_\_\_

Имя \_\_\_\_\_

Отчество \_\_\_\_\_

Класс . \_\_\_\_\_

Сокращенное наименование образовательной организации (школы)

\_\_\_\_\_



## Participant's ID number

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### LISTENING (10 points)

Time: 15 minutes

*Task 1. Look at the five sentences for this part. You will listen to two people talking about advertising. Decide if the sentences are true or false? If the sentence is true, choose the letter A for YES. If it is false, choose the letter B for NO. **You will hear the recording twice.***

	<i>A</i> <i>(YES)</i>	<i>B</i> <i>(NO)</i>
1. Vicky is watching a programme about unpopular adverts	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
2. Vicky remembers one of the adverts from her childhood.	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
3. The first advert they talk about is for a perfume.	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
4. Steve thinks celebrities make adverts effective.	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
5. They agree that price comparison adverts work well..	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>



**Task 2.** *You will hear five radio news items. For questions 6–10, choose the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear the recording twice.*

6. Where will the military parade take place?

A Close to the capital's war memorial.

B Inside the National Opera House.

C In different places across the country.

7. The police know that the burglars ...

A had help from one of the employees.

B entered through an unlocked door.

C previously worked at the travel agent's.

8. The new Finnish device tells you ...

A when you should throw food away.

B what food you should buy.

C which food you should eat soon.

9. The singer and the model met ...

A while they were working together.

B last night for the first time.

C at a press conference three months ago.

10. What is going to happen to the Buy and Low shops?

A They will be sold.

B They will be closed down.

C They will be improved.



## Participant's ID number

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### READING (10 points)

Time: 20 minutes

*Task 1. You are going to read a newspaper article about the effect of having a dog in the classroom. For questions 1-10, choose from the sections (A-F). The paragraphs may be chosen more than once.*

In which paragraph are the following mentioned?

1. a way that students can overcome their fear of making mistakes.
2. the fundamental reason why dogs in general have a positive impact on people's happiness.
3. a motivating reason for students to keep up with their schoolwork
4. evidence to back up the theory that dogs can improve physical well-being.
5. people eventually being persuaded that a dog at school is beneficial
6. a misunderstanding concerning the way a dog is being cared for.
7. the popularity of a dog not attracting negative feelings.
8. a decision which was taken to avoid provoking people.
9. the accusation that schools have dogs just to attract media attention.
10. the criteria regarding the selection of an appropriate dog.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	E	A	C		D			A	

### PAWS FOR THOUGHT

*Buying a dog for a school isn't a barking mad idea, says Mary Braid. Man's best friend is also a useful classroom assistant.*

A

Henry is the undisputed star of Dronfield School near Sheffield. Whatever the achievements of other members of the comprehensive school, it is Henry, with his soulful eyes and glossy hair, who has hogged the limelight, appearing on television



in Britain and abroad. Yet despite all the public adulation, Henry stirs up no envy or resentment among the 2000 students - in fact, they all adore him, saying the Cavalier King Charles spaniel is simply a pupil's best friend. Their teachers make even greater assertions for Henry. They say the dog, who first arrived six months ago, is a super dog, who has improved pupil behaviour and encouraged more students to focus on their academic achievement.

## **B**

'It's hard not to drift off in a large class sometimes, explains Andrew Wainwright, 15, who, like everyone else, is crazy about Henry. So when I go to catch-up classes, Henry is always in the room where they're held. He helps me focus and get on with it. Andrew says Henry is a calming influence although he is unsure of why this might be. But he knows that there's something magical about being able to interact with Henry while he is studying. He knows that if he falls behind, that opportunity will be denied. Even doubting staff have finally been won round. Perhaps that is because Henry, who lies on the floor during staff meetings, has also had a calming influence on them:

## **C**

Wendy Brown is Andrew's teacher. It was Brown and Julie Smart, the school counsellor, who first proposed buying a school dog. Julie and I grew up with dogs and we were talking one day about how looking after dogs can affect children's conduct, says Brown. We did some research and discovered that the presence of pets has been shown to be therapeutic. A number of studies have found that animals improve recovery after surgery or illness and have a calming influence on people in lots of settings. Some of my kids can be a handful and some of the children Julie counsels have terrible problems.

## **D**

The two teachers could have plucked a dog from a rescue centre but felt that those dogs were more likely to have their own behavioural issues. What they and what troubled children needed was a stable, intelligent, people-loving animal. Step forward then puppy Henry, purchased from a local breeder. Julie looks after him



after school hours - information that has pacified animal lovers who, assuming he was being kept on the premises overnight, complained to the school about Henry's treatment. Also, the school budget was too tight to buy a dog and you can imagine that putting one before books might have stirred some people up a bit. We wanted the least controversy possible so we settled on approaching local churches. They donated the funds to buy him and his favourite food.

## E

Could the school dog become a craze? Other schools such as the Mulberry Bush, a primary school for 36 children with behavioural problems, have stepped forward to point out they already have one. Rosie Johnston, a Mulberry staff member, first brought her golden retriever, Muskoka, into school when he was nine weeks old. That was three years ago. Aside from being a calming influence, Muskoka even plays his part in literacy lessons. Children at the school can be too shy to read to adults so they read to Muskoka. Their anxiety about mispronouncing something or getting the words in the wrong order is reduced when they read to him, says Johnston.

Psychologist Dr Deborah Wells from Queen's University Belfast specializes in animal-human interaction. She believes the underlying key to the Henry effect is that dogs offer unconditional love and that cheers up adults and children and helps with self-esteem. But traditionalist Chris Woodhead, the former chief inspector of schools says, I can see how children with behavioural difficulties might be helped but I'm sceptical about the use of dogs in mainstream education. I don't see why a teacher cannot create a positive learning environment through the subject they teach and their personality, Dogs strike me as a bit of a publicity stunt. It's the kind of sentimental story journalists love. Despite this sentiment, Henry remains as popular as ever.



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### USE OF ENGLISH (20 points)

Time: 20 minutes

*Task 1. For questions 1-10, read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.*

#### What makes a musical genius?

In the early 1990s, the psychologist K. Anders Ericsson and two colleagues (1) \_\_\_\_\_ themselves at Berlin's elite Academy of Music. With the help of the academy's professors, they (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the school's violinists into three groups. First were the students with the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to become world-class soloists. Second were those (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to be merely "good". Third were the students (5) \_\_\_\_\_ ever to play professionally and who intended to be music teachers in schools. All were then asked how many hours they had practised since they first picked up a violin.

Everyone, from all three groups, had (6) \_\_\_\_\_ playing at roughly the age of five and practised for two or three hours a week. But around the age of eight, differences started to (7) \_\_\_\_\_. The students who would (8) \_\_\_\_\_ as the best in their class began to practise more than everyone else, until by the age of 20 they were practising (9) \_\_\_\_\_ over 30 hours a week. By then, the elite performers had all totalled 10 000 hours of practice over the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of their lives, the merely good students 8000 hours and the future music teachers just over 4000 hours.

1.    ~~A settled in~~    ~~B installed~~    C set up    D included
2.    ~~A parted~~    ~~B shared~~    C divided    D broke
3.    ~~A promise~~    **B potential**    ~~C prodigy~~    ~~D power~~
4.    A regarded    B measured    C calculated    D judged
5.    A improbable    B doubtful    C unlikely    D unsure
6.    **A started**    ~~B stopped~~    ~~C performed~~    ~~D gave up~~
7.    A emerge    B happen    C erupt    ~~D arrive~~
8.    A come out    B close off    C result in    D end up



9. A ~~well~~                      B much                      C ~~very~~                      D far
10. A track                      B way                      C course                      D path

**Task 2.** For questions 11-20, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

**An emotional reunion**

<p>In (11) <sup>reunited</sup> _____ scenes at Longleat Safari park, a pair of gorillas who were brought up together but then sent to separate zoos greeted each other (12) _____ with outstretched arms. Nine-year-old Alf may have felt slightly (13) _____ at meeting his 35-stone older brother, Kesho, after three years apart, but any (14) <sup>anxiously</sup> _____ was dispelled as soon as the gorillas were reunited. They hugged, slapped each other's backs and even shook hands. Born at Dublin Zoo, the siblings were separated when Kesho, 13, was sent to London Zoo to take part in a (15) _____ programme. Since then, Kesho has grown almost beyond (16) _____.</p>	<p>REMARK  ENTHUSIASM  EASE  ANXIOUS  BREED  RECOGNIZE</p>
<p>While living with three females as the (17) <sup>dominant</sup> _____ male, he became the leader of the pack and transformed from a small blackback gorilla to a silverback. Alf, who has yet to mature, is about a third of Kesho's (18) <sup>weight</sup> _____ Mark Tye, head gorilla keeper at Longleat, said: "They were very animated and there was a lot of rough and tumble, but not in an (19) <sup>aggressive</sup> _____ way. It is quite unusual to see that sort of childlike (20) <sup>behaviour</sup> _____ in a silverback."</p>	<p>DOMINATE     WEIGH  AGRESSION  BEHAVE</p>

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**



**Participant's ID number**

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**WRITING (10 points)**

**Time: 30 minutes**

An international research group is carrying out an investigation into changing trends in the way young people spend their free time. You have been asked to write a report about the situation in your country. You should:

- describe the changes that have taken place over the last twenty years in the way that young people spend their free time;
- say whether these changes have been for the better or the worse;
- suggest how you think the situation might develop in the future.

*Write your report. Use 200-220 words.*

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**



Participant's ID number

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LISTENING

1	A	(B)	+
2	(A)	B	+
3	A	(B)	+
4	(A)	(B)	-
5	(A)	(B)	-
6	(A)	B	+
7	A	(B)	+
8	A	B	(C) +
9	(A)	B	C
10	A	B	(C) +

Оценочные баллы: максимальный – 10 баллов; фактический – 8 баллов.

Подписи членов жюри \_\_\_\_\_

Participant's ID number

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**Participant's ID number**

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**READING**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	E	A	C	A	D	A	E	B	D
-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+

Оценочные баллы: максимальный – 10 баллов; фактический – 5 баллов.

Подписи членов жюри

**Participant's ID number**

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**Participant's ID number**

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**USE OF ENGLISH**

-	1	A	<b>B</b>	C	<b>D</b>
+	2	A	B	<b>C</b>	D
+	3	A	<b>B</b>	C	D
-	4	A	<b>B</b>	C	<b>D</b>
-	5	A	B	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
+	6	<b>A</b>	B	C	D
+	7	<b>A</b>	B	C	D
-	8	<b>A</b>	B	C	<del>D</del>
-	9	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	C	D
-	10	A	B	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
	11	A	B	C	D
	12	A	B	C	D
	13				
	14				
	15				
	16				
	17				
	18				
	19				
	20				

Оценочные баллы: максимальный – 20 баллов; фактический – 8 баллов.

Подписи членов жюри \_\_\_\_\_

**Participant's ID number**

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## Participant's ID number

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## WRITING

### Report

I want to tell how trends in the way of young people spend their free time changed. Ways of spending free time changed very much, they have become less interesting, but more different. 33

The most changing trends that have taken place over the last twenty years are teenagers sit more, young people spend more time at home than outdoors, also young people do not do sports as often as earlier. Now teenagers spend a lot of time on playing different video games and surfing the net. Moreover, teenagers communicate online nowadays and don't spend as much time as twenty years ago, also a lot of people take part in the cybersport and do not spend time on real sports activities. 120

In my opinion, these great changes have been for the worse. These changes ruin teenager's health and do not give as much happiness as activities gave in the past. However, there are some advantages too. Young people learn lots of new things and skills with using the computer and can chat with everybody from any part of the world. 179

Gr  
ex As for me, these changes will be spreaded in the world future. A lot of people spend their free time online nowadays and the amount of these people will be larger in the future.

To sum up, everybody chooses his/her own type of spending free time. However I think that people should spend more time in the "Real World" "Real life". 239









## Use of English

## Task 2

11 - remarking	11 - remarking	-
12 - enthusiast	12 - enthusiasts	-
13 - anxiety	13 - easily	-
14 - breedy	14 - <del>anxiety</del> anxiety	+
15 - domnitive	15 - breedy breeder	-
16 - weight	16 - weight	-
17 - agressive	17 - domnital active	-
18	18 - weight	+
19	19 - agressive	+
20	20 - behav:our	+