

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

возрастная группа (7-8 классы)

191782

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура – 2 академических часа (80 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 – 45 баллов.

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LISTENING (15 points)

Time: 15 minutes

Task 1. Listen to five people talking about music festivals. Match the speakers (1-5) with the opinions (A-G). There are two extra opinions that you do not need. You will hear the recording twice.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| E + | B + | C - | A + | D + |

- A. The British climate isn't really suitable for open-air music festivals.
- B. Music festivals are the only way you can see several world-famous acts in one weekend.
- C. You're so far from the stage that you can't see anything - watching it on TV is better.
- D. Festivals always have a great atmosphere because everyone has the same interests.
- E. The sound system is never very good and most bands can't perform well live.
- F. The best thing isn't the music; it's eating, drinking and being with friends.
- G. There are too many people; it would be a horrible experience for me.

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Task 2. *You will hear a radio programme – an interview with Professor of Linguistics, Henry Wolfson. Choose the correct answers (A, B or C) for questions (6-15).*

You will hear the recording twice.

6. The interview is taking place in Flushing Meadows Park
- A. because there is a World Fair taking place there.
B. because Professor Wolfson works at a university near the park.
+ C. because the time capsules are buried in the park.
7. Who buried the time capsule?
- A. A team of scientists from a big Engineering Company.
+ B. Some engineers from New York working for one big company.
C. New York linguists from Westinghouse Electric Company
8. Why are there two time capsules?
- A. They made a copy of the first capsule.
B. They couldn't fit everything into one capsule.
+ C. Because there were two World Fairs.
9. When will the capsule be opened?
- A. 6000 years after it was buried.
B. 900 years after it was buried.
+ C. 5000 years after it was buried.
10. How were the 35 items inside the first time capsule chosen?
- A. They were all made of different materials.
+ B. They showed what everyday life was like in 1939.
C. They were all invented in the 20th century.
11. What items did they include?
- A. A pen, an alarm clock, a watch, a baseball.

12. What is the connection between Albert Einstein and the time capsule?
- B. A packet of cigarettes.
 - C. A pen, an alarm clock, a watch, a baseball and a packet of cigarettes
 - A. He invented the material the capsule is made of.
 - B. There's a biography of Einstein in the capsule.
 - C. There's a message from him in the capsule.
13. What does the capsule contain to help people in the future understand the contents?
- A. A complete guide to the English language.
 - B. A grammar book.
 - C. Translations of the contents into different languages.
14. What does the Book of Record contain?
- A. A list of libraries and museums around the world.
 - B. Information about the time capsule.
 - C. Information about things in libraries and museums.
15. Why the people of the future will probably not understand the books according to Professor?
- A. The English language will be very different.
 - B. The English language will no longer exist.
 - C. They will not speak any language but only watch films.

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Participant's ID number

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READING (10 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. Read the article in which The Russian history and the rise of Moscow is described. For questions 1-7, choose from the descriptions A-C.

The descriptions (A-C) can be used more than once!

Which description tells about...

- + C-1. The connections of the rising powerful city with its neighbours.
- + B-2. The new opportunities for the Slavic towns in one of the most catastrophic periods of the Russian history;
- + C-3. The conditions for the rise of the capital city;
- + A-4. The city that was ruled by a council of powerful people;
- + A-5. The political and economic traditions of one of the oldest Russian cities;
- + B-6. The period when some Slavic territories got accustomed to the new difficult conditions;
- A-7. The end of the Novgorod's political freedom. 6

The Russian history and the rise of Moscow

A. Novgorod of Russia

Novgorod arose in the 9th century as one of the earliest centres of the exploitation of the forest and remained the most important commercial centre of the period. Although Novgorod was an early base for the Rurikids, the princely tradition never developed there. In 1136 Novgorod soon declared its independence from princely power, and, although it accepted princely protectors from various

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET

neighbouring dynasties, it remained a sovereign city until conquered by Muscovy (Moscow).

During the 13th century, Novgorod's citizens easily found an accommodation with the invading Mongols. In the Mongol period its energetic river pirates pushed farther north and east toward the Urals and even down the Volga, and Novgorod's power and success were generally unbroken until the commercial revolution of the 16th century. In 1478 Moscow ended its political independence and changed its social structure, but Novgorod's characteristic economic and cultural life did not end.

Novgorod was governed by great trading boyar families who controlled the exploitation of the forest lands. They chose (from among themselves) a mayor, a military commander, and a council, who controlled the city and its territories. There was a *veche* (council), a kind of town meeting whose decisions were most often controlled by the boyar families. A major role in politics was played by the archbishop, who after 1156 controlled the lands and incomes and who appears throughout Novgorod's history as a powerful, often independent figure.

B. The Mongol invasion

In 1223 first Mongol invasion led to the defeat of a Volhynian-Galician-Polovtsian army on the Kalka River. Novgorod was busy with commerce and with its northern neighbours, Galicia was being divided and involved in Polish and Hungarian political activities, and Vladimir-Suzdal was unable to fight against the finely organized and skillful warriors, the greatest military force of the age.

Though many of the conquered cities were repaired and got used to the new relationships, some towns never fully recovered in Mongol times. But the cities of the Vladimir-Suzdal region clearly flourished, developed, became successful. New centres, such as Moscow and Tver, hardly mentioned before the Mongol period, rose and flourished in Mongol times.

Thus, the Mongol invasion was not everywhere a catastrophe. The local dynasties continued unchanged in their traditional seats; some princes resisted the

new authority and were killed in battle, but no enemy princes were introduced in Slavic territory. Few Mongols remained west of the Urals after the conquest. The whole of the Novgorodian north remained outside the sphere of direct Tatar control, although the city citizens kept correct relations with the khans.

C. The rise of Muscovy

From the beginning of the Tatar period, the Rurikid princes displayed much disunity. The princes of Moscow and their supporters, together with Crimean supporters, generally opposed the princes of Tver, Pskov, and, seldom, Novgorod.

The links created in the 14th century between Moscow and Crimea were extremely important to Moscow's later success. They not only afforded Moscow a steady and profitable export trade for its furs but, because of contacts between Crimean merchants and Byzantium, also led quite naturally to close relations between Muscovy and Constantinople. This special relationship was but one of the reasons for the eventual rise of Moscow as leader of the Russian lands. Conveniently situated in the northeast, linked with all of the major navigable rivers and with the steppe, close to the major fur-producing regions and to the most intensely settled agricultural lands, served by a succession of clever and long-lived princes, Moscow came naturally to a position of superiority during the 14th century and was best equipped to enter the struggle for the political inheritance of the Golden Horde that followed the destruction of its capitals.

Task 2. *Read the text. Ten parts of sentences were removed from the text. Choose from phrases 1-8 the one which fits each gap A-H.*

8. during,

9. also

10. thanks to

11. However,

12. In other words,

13.although,

14.In addition to the fact

15.for thousands of years,

What is birdwatching?

Birdwatching (from the English words “bird” and “watch”) is not a new term. Mankind has been interested in bird watching **A** 15⁺. In Soviet times, this type of hobby was known as “amateur ornithology”. In the West, it is also called “birding”, **B** 13⁺ all these concepts imply the same activity.

It might seem, that birdwatching is quite a simple thing: you should only take binoculars, go to the forest and observe. **C** 11⁺, amateur birdwatching also means filling out a field diary. These data help scientists and ornithologists to study birds. Moreover, several discoveries have been made **D** 10⁺ ordinary birdwatchers in recent years.

But isn't it boring to watch the birds? Not at all! Nowadays birdwatching is compared to yoga and meditation practice. **E** 14⁺ that bird watching involves lots of walking and outdoor activities, it also teaches to be observant and well-concentrated. **F** 12⁺, it trains the same skills and abilities as popular Eastern practices.

There are **G** 9⁺ competitions among birdwatchers to find out who will see the largest number of birds. John Hornbult from Great Britain (died in 2018) was particularly successful in this activity: **H** 8⁺ his life he managed to see 9600 species of birds out of 10500 existing ones. “Birds and people” and “The Big Year” are the most popular competitions among amateur birdwatchers in Russia. The Russian Society for the Protection of Birds has organized the “The Big Year” competition being inspired by the same name movie about birdwatchers, which was released in 2011. 8

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Participant's ID number

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USE OF ENGLISH (15 points)

Time: 15 minutes

Task 1. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Climbing Elbrus: First-hand Experience

In summer 2016 our travel expert Irina Milintsova has successfully climbed the southern side of Elbrus. Since then Irina organizes trips to Elbrus. If you are still not sure whether mountain climbing is for you, read this article to see what to expect from the trip.

"I really love mountains, but I've never thought of actually climbing 1 B+. I've learned a lot 2 A+ Elbrus from my colleague, who had a dream of climbing it and eventually made it 3 A+ true. Three times she traveled 4 B+ Elbrus, but two times in a row the weather was too bad to continue the climb. As alpinists say, "Elbrus did not let her further". Her third attempt, however, was a 5 C+ and she managed to get to the top.

I 6 B+ the story of her success with the friend I usually travel 7 D- and she loved it so much that we decided that 8 A+ our next vacation we would climb Everest – the highest summit in Russia. First, I was skeptical about the idea; I questioned whether it was safe, whether I was fit enough to try this; I did not know how to prepare myself for the climb and what kind of equipment 9 A+. However, the thought of being on top of the mountain really excited me and it was too late to 10 D+ on this idea.

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| 1 | Afor | Bbefore | Cfrom | Dafter |
| 2 | Aabout | Bfor | Cof | Dto |
| 3 | Acome | Bbe | Cdo | Dgo |
| 4 | Aby | Bto | Cfor | Dup |
| 5 | Aachievement | Bluck | Csuccess | Dfailure |
| 6 | Atold | Bshared | Cspoke | Ddelivered |
| 7 | Ato | Bof | Cfor | Dwith |
| 8 | Aon | Bat | Cby | Dthen |
| 9 | Ato buy | Bbought | Cwill be bought | Dwill buy |
| 10 | Arefuse | Bthrow | Cstay | Dgive up |

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Participant's ID number

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WRITING (10 points)

Time: 30 minutes

You have recently been on a trip to Everest and had a wonderful climb to its summit. The tour agent wants you to share your emotions about it. Reviews needed!

Could you write a review of the trip you have been to? Include information on the nature, season and a guide who took you to the top and say whether you would recommend the trip to others.

The best reviews will be published on the Agency website.

Write your review. Use 100-120 words.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Participant's ID number

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LISTENING

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|----|---|---|---|
| 1 | A | B | |
| 2 | A | B | |
| 3 | A | B | |
| 4 | A | B | |
| 5 | A | B | |
| 6 | A | B | C |
| 7 | A | B | C |
| 8 | A | B | C |
| 9 | A | B | C |
| 10 | A | B | C |
| 11 | A | B | C |
| 12 | A | B | C |
| 13 | A | B | C |
| 14 | A | B | C |
| 15 | A | B | C |

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

Подписи членов жюри

Participant's ID number

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READING

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

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

Подписи членов жюри _____

Participant's ID number

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USE OF ENGLISH

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|----|---|---|---|---|
| 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 |
| 10 | A | B | C | D |

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

Подписи членов жюри _____

Participant's ID number

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WRITING

I have recently been on a trip to Everest and had a wonderful climb to its summit. Now I want to share my emotions about it with you. 91.

I love mountains so much but I had never had an experience of climbing. So I decided that on my next vacation I would climb Everest. I have chosen this Agency.

It was a warm ~~sunny~~ ^{sunny} day. summer day. I, other tourists and a guide were climbing a mountain. After some time we saw a very beautiful panorama of green fields. Sometimes there ~~were~~ ^{was} rocky ground and but we were successfully coming through it. As ~~it~~ high we rose as difficult it became to climb. But then we finally climbed reached the top!

It was an incredible adventure and I recommend ~~this~~ this trip to you!

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