

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ
ЯЗЫКУ
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП
ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**

возрастная группа 9-11 классы

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания. Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 110 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 – 56 баллов

LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes (10 points)

TASK 1. Complete the notes below. Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST URBAN MIGRATION Cities now:

- * account for 3% of the planet's land areas
- * consume more (1)..... than the countryside

Advantages for moving into the city:

- * good for some (2) to recover
- * poor (3)..... in the countryside
- * clean energy: recycling of methane gas produced from (4).....

For women:

- * more likely to have late marriages
- * better chance of getting a (5)..... at work

Downsides of moving into the city:

- * possible to lose (6)..... because it is difficult to maintain previous lifestyle
- * higher rates of (7)..... in the city than in the country
- * poor quality of (8)..... in the city

Economic factors:

- * Increased (9)..... in population results in increase in energy consumption.
- * people find the heavy (10)..... stressful.

READING

Time: 35 minutes (13 points)

TASK 2. You are going to read part of an article about how to keep fit, happy and healthy. Seven sentences are incomplete. For gaps 1-7 choose the phrase (a-i) which best fits each gap. Only ONE answer is correct, and there are TWO phrases you DO NOT NEED to use.

If you've been listening to the news, you already know about our national obesity levels rising by the day. It has never been more important ____1____ and to get an adequate amount of exercise and sleep to keep yourself fit and healthy. Though it may feel like really hard work at first, once you adopt an exercise routine and start ____2____, you'll forget you ever did things differently.

Here are just four of the top adjustments to make:

1. Get more sleep!

Sleep is huge and almost a third of the US population doesn't get near enough to staying physically and mentally healthy. If you are sleep deprived, try changing your habits in order ____3____

2. Strive for a better diet

Look at your diet and what you're eating now and make changes where you see fit. If you are susceptible to snacking, keep a piece of fruit or a few nuts at hand. The key is to eat small meals throughout the day. Reduce portion sizes, take out white bread and replace with whole grains and make sure each meal contains at least one portion of fruit and – or vegetables. Healthy food doesn't have _____4_____, and you can get an abundance of low priced fruit and veggies, like apples, bananas, potatoes and peas.

3. Stop all those bad habits

Take a look at your current lifestyle and make a small list of everything you do that is not good for your health. This could be anything, from eating too much junk food or drinking too much caffeine, to smoking or drinking. Start the process of breaking these habits one by one. Some will be easy, while others may take months or maybe years _____5_____, but the sooner you start fighting, the better.

Some addictions (like smoking, drugs or alcohol) are incredibly bad not only to your health, but also to your pocketbook. If you smoke and – or drink, start by cutting back on how many drinks you have, or cigarettes you smoke, in a day, and if necessary, seek medical advice and assistance _____6_____.

4. Exercise, exercise, exercise

We all should be doing at least 30 minutes of exercise, 3 to 4 or more times a week, _____7_____. This can be pretty much anything that is physical, like walking, cycling, running, swimming to weightlifting, etc. This too does not have to be expensive, and you can get a great work out without joining any costly gyms. Most of these exercises are inexpensive, and just doing a cardiovascular exercise, like walking, jogging, or walking on a treadmill a few times a week will do your body (and heart) good.

A	to get rid of and eradicate completely from your life
B	to reduce your protein intake
C	to watch what you are eating
D	to change your sleep patterns
E	to be expensive in the least bit
F	to get a full eight hours every night
G	to make further steps towards stopping completely
H	to maintain good health and keep fit
I	to adapt to a new situation

TASK 2. Read about the constellations, then answer the questions about the text, choosing either A, B, C or D as the best answer.

Constellations are patterns of stars in the sky. Over many thousands of years, human beings living on the Earth have looked up and seen the shapes of people, animals and everyday objects - they 'joined the dots' of the stars to form patterns in the sky. They gave these shapes names, some of which we still use today. But why did they bother with constellations at all? One reason is that having constellations makes it easier to find your way around the sky. This is useful for finding north, or working out the date or the time. When there were no compasses, clocks or watches, this was all very important.

There is another reason why constellations were so important. Imagine going back to a time before paper and pencil had been invented. Life was sparse. If you wanted to draw a picture, you had to scratch it out on a dark cave wall or write it in sand that could blow away. But at night an amazing pattern of bright specks of light would appear above your head. By joining the dots, you could see almost any picture you wanted. You could imagine seeing your favourite shapes in the sky. You might tell others about the constellations you have made up. They might tell others, and your constellation could be passed down from generation to generation for hundreds or even thousands of years. This is how many of the constellations got the names we use.

Seasons

You don't see exactly the same part of the sky every night, though between one night and the next you won't see much of a difference. Over a few weeks you'll definitely notice that you can see some constellations that you couldn't see before and some constellations that you could see aren't there anymore. This is because the Earth is moving around the Sun. As the Earth moves round in its orbit, the night side of the Earth (the side facing away from the Sun) faces out to different parts of space, where there are different constellations.

This means that you see different constellations in different seasons. Orion and Taurus are (Northern Hemisphere) winter constellations, because you can see them on winter evenings. Cygnus and Scorpius are (Northern Hemisphere) summer constellations, because you can see them on summer evenings.

Naming The Constellations

So, who made up the constellations and their names? The earliest people on the Earth were hunters and gatherers. They looked up into the sky and saw shapes that were important to them - like Orion the Hunter. Much later in human history, English farmers looked up into the sky and saw the shape of a Plough. Russian peasants, looking at the same group of stars, called it Ursa Major or The Great Bear. People in France called it Le Casserole meaning the Saucepan. People in the USA called it The Big Dipper meaning a soup ladle. All of these different names are used today. The only people who have decided on one set of names for the constellations are the astronomers. For example, they always call the Plough 'Ursa Major', and never any of the other names. They had to do this so that they all knew what other astronomers across the world were talking about.

The stars in a constellation have nothing to do with each other; they can be very, very far apart, even if they appear to be right next to each other in the sky. Imagine looking up while standing in a street. You might see your hand next to a street light, which is next to the Moon, which is next to a planet, which is next to a star. All of these things are far away from each other, yet they can be next to each other when you look at them.

If you like, you can look up into the sky, join the dots and make up your own constellations. Tell other people about your constellations. Maybe one day people all around the world will be using one of your constellation names!

1. What use for constellations is NOT mentioned in the opening paragraphs?

A	To help people find their way
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B	To understand the origins of life in the universe
C	To provide entertainment
D	To allow people to orientate themselves

2. What is the best meaning of the word "sparse" in the second paragraph?

A	rare
B	boring
C	difficult
D	tough

3. Why do constellations change in the sky from month to month?

A	Because of passing fashions
B	Because of the weather
C	Because of the Earth's movements
D	Because stars are always moving

4. Why do astronomers call the constellation 'Ursa Major' by this name?

A	To ease international communication
B	Because the Russians insisted
C	Because Russia provides much of the finance for these organisations
D	They decided that's what it most looks like

5. What point is being made in the penultimate paragraph?

A	Stars used to be closer together
B	The stars look different depending on where you are standing
C	You won't see stars well under street lights
D	Perspective makes stars seem closer

6. Where would you most likely find this text?

A	A scholarly publication
B	A newspaper
C	A children's encyclopedia
D	A political leaflet

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 20 minutes (19 points)

TASK 1. Read the text about the risks and opportunities of our changing world. Some of the lines are correct. Some have a word that shouldn't be there. Write this word in the box next to the line. If the line is correct put a tick (✓) in the box. The first two lines have been done for you. (9 points)

1	Our modern world is changing at a faster rate than at any	✓
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2	other time in history. Although this act has led to many	act
3	such problems it also offers advantages and opportunities.	
4	Environmental issues are the ones we could worry about	
5	most. Many people believe that living on earth will soon	
6	become impossible hardly because of global warming.	
7	Others predict us that pollution is getting out of control,	
8	so that we won't be able to breathe clean and fresh air	
9	anymore. A global pandemic has been hit all countries in the	
10	world and shown how unprepared and less vulnerable we	
11	are in dealing with unknown diseases and viruses.	
12	But there are also those who believe are more optimistic	
13	about our future. While they think that, due to progress and	
14	development in medicine, we will not be able to live longer	
15	than any younger generation before us. Doctors will be able	
16	to cure illnesses that have been regarded incurable. Some	
17	optimists even think that there are ways to reverse out	
18	rising temperatures on earth.	
19	In any other case, we must act now if we want to make	
20	our next world a safe and liveable place for our children.	

TASK 2. Complete the second sentence using the word given, so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Write between **two and five** words in a gap. (10 points)

1	As soon as we got on the plane, the pilot told us to get off again. -> We ... the plane when the pilot told us to get off again.	(just)
2	I visited Paris once before. -> This is the ... Paris	(second)
3	As the storm started, we went towards the old house. -> As the storm started, we went ... the old house	(direction)
4	We arrived in Budapest two days ago. -> We ... two days	(for)
5	We drove away as fast as we could, ready to begin our adventure. -> We drove away ..., ready to begin our adventure.	(full)
6	Our tennis match started at one o'clock and we were still playing at four. -> At four o'clock, we ... three hours	(been)
7	I don't think it's likely that you'll win the competition. -> I think there's ... the competition	(chance)
8	I ran fifteen miles, and then my trainer told me to do fifty push-ups! -> When my trainer told me to do fifty push-ups, I ... fifteen miles	(already)
9	I can't understand how they build the Pyramids. -> I find ... how they built the Pyramids	(impossible)

10	Dr Frankenstein was finally successful in bringing the monster to life. -> Dr Frankenstein ... the monster to life.	(managed)
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WRITING

Time: 45 minutes (14 points)

Task 1. Imagine that you are doing a project on what services people choose these days. You have collected some data on the subject (see the table below). Comment on the data in the table and give your personal opinion on the subject of the project.

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project work;
- select and report 2–3 main features;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant;
- outline a problem that can arise according to the table;
- draw a conclusion giving your personal opinion on the services.

**Percentage of using online services
in Australia according to the ages and the purposes of use**

	11~19	20~29	30~39	40 and over
Academic study	36	31	27	18
E-banking	2	5	11	20
E-mail	40	41	41	38
Online shopping	5	8	15	20
Online chatting	15	12	5	3
Others	2	3	1	1