

**Задания школьного этапа Всероссийской олимпиады школьников в 2017-2018 учебном году  
по английскому языку для обучающихся 9 -11 классов**

Время проведения: 80 минут. Конкурсное задание состоит из 7 заданий, максимальное количество баллов - 86.

**Part 1**

**READING COMPREHENSION**

**Task 1. (max - 6) You are going to read an extract from a magazine article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A – G the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.**

**When the hippos roar, start paddling!**

*Richard Jackson and his wife spent their honeymoon going down the Zambezi river in a canoe.*

„They say this is a good test of a relationship,“ said Tim as he handed me the paddle. I wasn’t sure that such a tough challenge was what was needed on a honeymoon, but it was too late to go back. My wife, Leigh, and I were standing with our guide, Tim Came, on the banks of the Zambezi near the Zambia/Botswana border. This was to be the highlight of our honeymoon: a safari downriver, ending at the point where David Livingstone first saw the Victoria Falls.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

Neither of us had any canoeing experience. Tentatively we set off downstream, paddling with more enthusiasm than expertise. Soon we heard the first distant rumblings of what seemed like thunder. „Is that Victoria Falls?“ we inquired naively. „No,“ said Tim dismissively. „That’s our first rapid.“ Easy, we thought. Wrong!

2 \_\_\_\_\_

The canoe plotted a crazed path as we careered from side to side, our best efforts seeming only to add to our plight. This was the first of many rapids, all relatively minor, all enjoyably challenging for tourists like us.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

The overnight stops would mean mooring at a deserted island in the middle of the river, where Tim’s willing support team would be waiting, having erected a camp and got the water warm for our bucket showers. As the ice slowly melted in the drinks, restaurant quality food would appear from a cooker using hot coals. Then people would begin to relax, and the day’s stories would take on epic proportions.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

One morning, Tim decided to count the number of hippos we saw, in an attempt to gauge the population in this part of the river. Most of the wildlife keeps a cautious distance, and we were assured that, safe in our canoe, any potential threats would be more scared of us than we were of them – but we had been warned to give these river giants a wide berth. They’d normally stay in mid-stream, watching us with some suspicion, and greeting our departure with a cacophony of grunts.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Tim yelled „Paddle!“ and over the next 100 metres an Olympic runner would have struggled to keep up with us. The hippo gave up the chase, and although Tim said he was just a youngster showing off, our opinion was that he had honeymooners on the menu. That would certainly be the way we told the story by the time we got home.

6 \_\_\_\_\_

At some times of the year, you can even enjoy a natural jacuzzi in one of the rock pools beside the falls. No permanent structures are allowed on the island – everything has to be removed when you leave. The travel brochures say it’s the world’s most exclusive picnic spot. It’s certainly the ideal place to wind down after a near miss with a hippo.

**A.** Luckily we could make our mistakes in privacy as, apart from Tim and another couple, for two days we were alone. Our only other company was the array of bird and animal life. The paddling was fairly gentle and when we got tired, Tim would lead us to the shore and open a cool-box containing a picnic lunch.

**B.** If that was the scariest moment, the most romantic was undoubtedly our final night’s campsite. Livingstone Island is perched literally on top of Victoria Falls. The safari company we were with have exclusive access to it: it’s just you, a sheer drop of a few hundred metres and the continual roar as millions of litres of water pour over the edge.

**C.** There was plenty of passing traffic to observe on land as well – giraffes, hippos, elephants and warthogs, while eagles soared overhead. We even spotted two rare white rhinos – sadly shorn of their horns in an attempt to stop poaching. We paddled closer to get a better look.

**D.** We had a 4-metre aluminium canoe to ourselves. It was a small craft for such a mighty river, but quite big enough to house the odd domestic dispute. Couples had, it seemed, ended similar trips arguing rather than

paddling. But it wasn't just newlywed at risk. Tim assured us that a group of comedians from North America had failed to see the funny side too.

**E.** But number 150 had other ideas. As we hugged the bank he dropped under the water. We expected him to re-surface in the same spot, as the others had done. Instead, there was a sudden roar and he emerged lunging towards the canoe.

**F.** Over the next hour or so the noise grew to terrifying dimensions. By the time we edged around the bend to confront it, we were convinced we would be faced with mountains of white water. Instead, despite all the sound and fury, the Zambezi seemed only slightly ruffled by a line of small rocks.

**G.** When we'd all heard enough, we slept under canvas, right next to the river bank. Fortunately, we picked a time of year largely free of mosquitoes, so our nets and various lotions remained unused. The sounds of unseen animals were our nightly lullaby.

1	2	3	4	5	6

**Task 2. (max - 10) Read an article about English place names. Fill in the gaps in the table, using the information from the text.**

### English History in Place Names

The oldest place names in England are Celtic, like the majority of the place names in Wales and Cornwall. They include river names such as Avon and Ouse, and some names including the word *pen*, meaning "hill". There is even one of these in a London suburb – Penge.

The Roman occupation, during the first four hundred years of our era, left some place names, particularly those ending in – *chester*, or – *caster* (from Latin *castra*, "a camp or fort"). The English word *street* also comes from the Roman *strata*.

But the overwhelming majority of English place names were contributed by the Angles and Saxons, who invaded or settled from the fifth century onwards. Very common endings are –*ham*, –*ton*, and –*wick* (or *wich*) meaning "a farm"; –*worth* or –*worthy* implies also something like "a farm". The family suffix, like –*ov* in Russian, was –*ing*. The town of Reading was originally the small farm of a man called Red, whose name is preserved in the pronunciation, which is, as it were, "Red-ing".

The ending –*bury*, –*burgh*, or –*borough* usually means "a fort" (Old English *burh*) but sometimes a "hill" (Old English *beorh*, like German *berg*). Names, which use *hall*, do not often imply an ancient hall; they are more likely the same as the names in *hale* or *halgh*, meaning a corner or a triangular piece of land. *Lea*, *lee*, or *leigh* were originally clearings in a wood, and later any open place. *Shaw* meant "a wood", *hurst* meant a small hill, probably wooded. Many of these elements are not found as separate words in Old English, but only as part of a place name. However, some place names are quite easy to understand, like Cambridge – the bridge over the river Cam.

The Scandinavian invaders (9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> centuries) brought some place names of their own: –*by* and –*thorpe* for a settlement, –*thwait* for a clearing, and –*toft* for homestead.

The Normans after their conquest in 1066 contributed very few place names, but the more important places often acquired something of a Norman-French form from being recorded by the new administration, e.g. Chester-le-Street, where *le* is the French word "les" meaning "next to"; or Ashby-de-la-Zouch, which added the name of the Norman lord of the manor to the original Ashby.

New names since those days are very few indeed, but there have been a few industrial settlements named after the firm which was responsible for their existence, e.g. Stewartby in Bedfordshire. When founding "New Towns" the British authorities have preferred to use the name of an existing settlement however small, e.g. Cumbernauld in Scotland. Peterlee in Durham, however, was named after miners' leader Peter Lee.

**Complete the table using the text**

<i>dates</i>	<i>origin</i>	<i>typical words/endings and their meanings</i>	<i>examples of place names</i>
800 BC	Celtic	Pen = hill	7 _____
55 BC - 410 AD	Roman	-chester = 8 _____	Manchester

449 -735	9 _____	-ham = farm -wich = 10 _____ -ing = belonging to the family of... -bury = fort, 12 ____ -hurst = 13 __ hill -hall = 14 _____	Birmingham Ipswich 11 _____ Canterbury Ashurst Vauxhall
800 - 1016	15 _____	-by = settlement	Ashby
1042-1066	Norman	-le = 16 _____	Chester-le-Street

**Part 2.**

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Task 3. (max - 6) Choose the correct linking expression from the list below to complete sentences 1-6 about the two students who started a magazine. You do not need to use all the expressions.**

**so that, above all, while, owing to, because, unless, as long as, despite, together with, whereas**

1. Sean Spooner, ..... his schoolmate Louis Spencer, was recently named the youngest publisher in the world.
2. The two students decided to start a magazine ..... they have always been interested in business.
3. You probably won't have seen Louis and Sean's magazine ..... you live in their town.
4. They went ahead with the project ..... not having any money.
5. They asked companies to advertise in the magazine ..... they could earn some money.
6. ....their hard work, they've been very successful.

1	2	3	4	5	6

**Task 4. (max - 15) For questions 7-21, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space.**

**LEARNING TO MAKE A PERFECT PIZZA**

According to the European Pizza-Makers' Association, making a good pizza is not a straightforward skill to learn. The ingredients seem very (7)..... : flour, yeast, water and a bit of salt. But water and flour can easily (8)..... glue and anyone who has eaten a (9)..... quality pizza will know how bad it can make your stomach (10)..... .

"In Italy, 70 per cent of pizza makers could improve on their product, not to (11)..... all the pizza makers around the world who (12)..... uneatable meals", says Antonio Primiceri, the Association's founder. He has now started a pizza school in an attempt to (13)..... the reputation of this traditional dish. As part of an (14)..... course, the students at Mr Primiceri's school are taught to (15)..... common mistakes, produce a good basic mixture, add a tasty topping and cook the pizza properly. "Test the finished pizza by breaking the crust", advises Mr Primiceri. "If the soft (16)..... inside the pizza is white, clean and dry, it's a good pizza. If it is not like this, the pizza will (17)..... your stomach. You will feel (18)..... full and also thirsty."

In Italy alone, the pizza (19)..... has an annual turnover of more than \$12 billion. Mr Primiceri (20)..... that there are 10,000 jobs in pizza restaurants waiting to be (21)..... by those with real skill. "If you are a good pizza cook, you will never be without a job", he says.

- |    |             |             |             |               |
|----|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 7  | A simple    | B primary   | C pure      | D regular     |
| 8  | A mix       | B construct | C assemble  | D make        |
| 9  | A sad       | B poor      | C short     | D weak        |
| 10 | A sense     | B do        | C feel      | D be          |
| 11 | A state     | B mention   | C remark    | D tell        |
| 12 | A submit    | B give      | C serve     | D deal        |
| 13 | A save      | B provide   | C deliver   | D return      |
| 14 | A extensive | B extreme   | C intensive | D intentional |
| 15 | A pass      | B escape    | C miss      | D avoid       |
| 16 | A spot      | B part      | C side      | D slice       |

- 17 A worry B upset C ache D depress  
 18 A hardly B tightly C uncomfortably D heavily  
 19 A activity B body C industry D company  
 20 A computes B estimates C assesses D counts  
 21 A employed B filled C completed D covered

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

**Task 5. (max - 9) Match the idioms in A with their definitions in B.**

A	B
22. When someone is behind bars, 23. If someone is in the dock, 24. If someone is on the case, 25. When someone is serving time, 26. If people take no prisoners, 27. If people are as thick as thieves, 28. If someone is a cat burglar, 29. If someone makes a killing, 30. If someone is making big bucks,	a) they are on a trial in court. b) they do things in a very aggressive way. c) they are in prison.(2) d) they are very close friends. e) they are skillful thieves who break into places without disturbing people. f) they are dealing with a problem. g) they are making a lot of money. h) they do something once that makes them a lot of money.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

**Part 3.**

**SOCIAL-CULTURAL COMPETENCE**

**Task 6. (max - 20) How well do you know London? Match up the clues on the left and the answers on the right (use each answer only once).**

31. two squares	a) British
32. two crosses	b) Tate
33. two art galleries	c) Circle
34. two railway stations	d) Trafalgar
35. two bridges	e) Harrods
36. two big shops	f) Jubilee
37. two museums	g) Kings
38. two roads	h) Victoria and Albert
39. two parks	i) Bayswater
40. two underground lines	j) Hyde
	k) Tottenham Court
	l) Tower
	m) Charing
	n) Regents
	o) Waterloo
	p) Leicester
	q) National
	r) Westminster
	s) Selfridges
	t) Paddington

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

**Part 4.**

**WRITING (max - 20)**

Write the text for an article in a scientific journal (50-60 words) to encourage young people to save Usurisky tigers.

Include the following items:

- Explain why people should protect tigers
- Suggest what things young people should do about it
- Say how the tigers will be helped