

Форма бланка заданий
ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)
ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР
9-11 классы

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 105 мин.

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 – 55 баллов.

LISTENING (10 points)

Time: 15 minutes

You will hear the talk about motivation. For **Questions 1-10**, choose the best option (**A, B or C**). You will hear the text twice.

1. Pam has written a book about ...
 - A. health problems at work.
 - B. how to deal with stress in our everyday life.
 - C. how to use colour therapy at work.

2. When Steve came to Pam's clinic he was suffering from ...
 - A. mood swings.
 - B. work-related stress.
 - C. work burnout.

3. People do not always know when they have ...
 - A. stress.
 - B. burnout.
 - C. emotional exhaustion.

4. With stress we lose our ...
 - A. hope.
 - B. drive.
 - C. aspiration.

5. When he was ill Steve's personality ...
 - A. changed drastically.
 - B. changed slightly.
 - C. did not change.

6. Steve's wife made him an appointment with ...
 - A. the therapist.
 - B. Pam straight away.
 - C. Pam's assistant.

7. Steve's health improved ...
 - A. without medical intervention.
 - B. with anti-depressants.
 - C. without medication.

8. These days, anti-depressants are ...
 - A. not as effective as they used to be.
 - B. better than they used to be.

C. used less frequently as medication.

9. Steve started meditation because

A. Pam suggested it.

B. it was something he felt quite strongly about.

C. it made his medication more effective.

10. Steve has

A. been on his way to recovery for some time.

B. recovered completely.

C. become less optimistic about his recovery.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

READING (15 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. For **Questions 1–7**, read the text below and fill in the gaps in it with the options **A–H** given below the text. There is one extra option that you will not need.

Thanks to the field of linguistics we know much about the development of the 5,000 plus languages in existence today. We can describe their grammar and pronunciation and see how their spoken and written forms have changed over time. So, we have mapped out a great deal of the history of language, **1)** _____. Experts are beginning to look to the field of evolutionary biology to find out how the human species developed to be able to use language. So far, there are far more questions and half-theories than answers.

We know that human language is far more complex than that of even our nearest and most intelligent relatives like chimpanzees. We can express complex thoughts, convey subtle emotions **2)** _____. And we do this following a set of structural rules, known as grammar. If we want to know where our capability for complex language came from, we need to look at **3)** _____. This relates to more than just brain size; it is important what other things our brains can do and when and why they evolved that way. **4)** _____; artefacts left by our ancestors don't tell us what speech they were capable of making. One thing we can see in the remains of early humans, however, is the development of the mouth, throat and tongue. By about 100,000 years ago, humans had evolved the ability to create complex sounds. Before that, evolutionary biologists can only guess whether or not early humans communicated using more basic sounds.

Another question is, **5)** _____ that it did not in other primates? At some point, our brains became able to make our mouths produce vowel and consonant sounds, and we developed the capacity to invent words to name things around us. **6)** _____ similar to the “protolanguage” children use when they first learn to speak. No one knows if the next step – adding grammar to signal past, present and future, for example, or plurals and relative clauses – required a further development in the human brain **7)** _____. Brains didn't suddenly get bigger, yet humans did become more complex and more intelligent. Was it using language that caused their brains to develop? Or did their more complex brains start producing language?

- A) And for this there are very few physical clues
- B) and communicate about abstract concepts such as past and future
- C) but there are still areas we know little about
- D) what is it about human brains that allowed language to evolve in a way
- E) we understand the origins of the Indo-European group of languages
- F) or was simply a response to our increasingly civilised way of living together
- G) The next change would have been to put those words into sentences
- H) how our brains are different from other animals

Task 2. For **Questions 8-11**, read the book reviews below and match them to the titles **A-D**.

- A) Factfulness (by Hans Rosling, Ola Rosling and Anna Rosling Rönnlund)
- B) Enlightenment Now (by Steven Pinker)
- C) The Rational Optimist (by Matt Ridley)
- D) The Great Rise (by Steven Radelet)

8. Are things getting worse every day? Is progress an impossible goal? In this book the author looks at the big picture of human progress and finds good news. We are living longer, healthier, freer and happier lives. The author asks us to stop paying so much attention to negative headlines and news that declares the end of the world. Instead, he shows us some carefully selected data. In 75 surprising graphs, we see that safety, peace, knowledge and health are getting better all over the world. When the evidence does not support his argument, however, he dismisses it. Economic inequality, he claims, is not really a problem, because it is not actually that important for human well-being. One cannot help wondering how many people actually living in poverty would agree. The real problem, the author argues, is that the Enlightenment values of reason and science are under attack. When commentators appeal to people's fatalism and distrust, then we are in danger of causing irreparable damage to important institutions like democracy and world co-operation.

9. The majority of people believe that developing countries are in a terrible situation: suffering from incredible poverty, governed by dictators and with little hope for any meaningful change. But, surprisingly, this is far from the truth. The reality is that a great transformation is occurring. Over the past 20 years, more than 700 million people have increased their income and come out of poverty. Additionally, six million fewer children die every year from disease, millions more girls are in school and millions of people have access to clean water. This is happening across developing countries around the world. The end of the Cold War, the development of new technologies and brave new leadership have helped to improve the lives of hundreds of millions of people in poor countries. The book describes how all of this is happening and, more importantly, it shows us how we can accelerate the process.

10. In this book the authors ask simple questions about the world. Questions like "How many girls finish school?" and "What percentage of the world's population is poor?" It turns out the majority of us get the answers to these questions completely wrong. Why does this happen? The book sets out to explain why, showing that there are several instincts humans have that distort our perspective. For example, we often believe that things are getting worse. And we are consuming large amounts of media that use a sales model based on making us afraid. But according to the authors, the world isn't as bad as we think. Yes, there

are real concerns. But we should adopt a mindset of factfulness – only carrying opinions that are supported by strong facts. This book is not concerned with the underlying reasons for poverty or progress, or what should be done about these issues. It offers practical advice to help us see the good as well as the bad in the world.

11. For more than two hundred years the pessimists have been winning the public debate. They tell us that things are getting worse. But in fact, life is getting better. Income, food availability and lifespan are rising; disease, violence and child mortality are falling. These trends are happening all around the world. The internet, mobile phones and worldwide trade are making the lives of millions of people much better. Best-selling author doesn't only explain how things are getting better; he gives us reasons why as well. He shows us how human culture evolves in a positive direction thanks to the exchange of ideas and specialisation. This bold book looks at the human history from the Stone Age to the 21st century and changes the notion that it's all going downhill. The glass really is half-full.

Book reviews	8	9	10	11
Book titles				

Task 3. For **Questions 12-15**, read the book reviews in **Task 2** again and answer the questions choosing one of the suggested options.

12. Which book talks about how we can continue to make things even better?

- a) Factfulness
- b) Enlightenment Now
- c) The Rational Optimist
- d) The Great Rise

13. Which book claims that human intuition negatively affects the way people think about the world?

- a) Factfulness
- b) Enlightenment Now
- c) The Rational Optimist
- d) The Great Rise

14. Which book claims that trade has helped make life better around the world?

- a) Factfulness
- b) Enlightenment Now
- c) The Rational Optimist
- d) The Great Rise

15. Which book makes the claim that unfair distribution of wealth does not affect people's happiness?

- a) Factfulness
- b) Enlightenment Now
- c) The Rational Optimist
- d) The Great Rise

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

USE OF ENGLISH (20 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. For **Questions 1–8**, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. You should write a correct word in your answer sheet. There is one extra option that you will not need.

Apollo, Westminster, William II, Tyburn, Houses of Parliament, Elizabeth,
Thorney, London, St Pauls Cathedral

Imagine getting lost in your own neighbourhood! That's what happens to me as I'm on my way to meet my tour guide, Jack Chesher. Walking down to the wrong end of 1) _____ Street in the City of 2) _____, I phone him and tell him I'm lost. "Make your way back to the river, then you'll work it out from there," he says, patiently. When we eventually meet in Westminster Square, I confess that I'm a local – I live in 3) _____. I'm embarrassed, but I needn't be. Chesher specializes in going "off-road" in some of the best known parts of the city. He's aware that many Londoners don't know their own city very well. Take where we're standing now, in front of the magnificent Palace of Westminster, with its glittering 4) _____ Tower, which houses the "Big Ben" clock and the 11th-century Westminster Hall. I had no idea that this used to be an island – Thorney Island. It was formed where the River 5) _____ split as it met the Thames. Thorney by name, it was also thorny by nature, thick with bramble bushes. Legend has it that a temple to 6) _____ stood on the island in Roman times. In the eighth century, a Saxon church, known as West Minster, was built on the site of what would later become Westminster Abbey. Every British monarch has been crowned here since 1066. In the 11th century, 7) _____ built Westminster Hall. It survived a devastating fire in 1834. By the 1860s, the neo-Gothic 8) _____ had grown up around Westminster Hall, giving us one of the world's most iconic landmarks. So, here's our starting point.

Task 2. For **Questions 9-20**, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word on your answer sheet.

There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0	Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media, but the different generations' online habits couldn't be more then different.	then
00	In the UK the over-55s are joining Facebook in increasing	✓

	numbers, meaning that they will soon be the site's second biggest user group, with 3.5 million users aged 55–64 and 2.9 million over-65s.	
9	Sheila, aged 59, says, "I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them.	
10	It's a much more better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post."	
11	Ironically, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use Facebook by themselves.	
12	Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the site but they are not going far from their smartphones.	
13	Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending the time with their friends in real life.	
14	Sheila, on the other hand, has been made contact with old friends from school she hasn't heard from in forty years.	
15	"We use Facebook to arrange and to meet all over the country," she says. "It's changed my social life completely."	
16	Teenagers might to have their parents to thank for their smartphone and social media addiction as their parents were the early adopters of the smartphone.	
17	Peter, 38 and father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly.	
18	"I was always connected and I felt like I was always working," he says. "How could I tell my kids to get off their phones so if I was always in front of a screen myself?"	
19	Now, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages.	
20	"I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is being I'm setting a better example to my kids and spending more quality time with them."	

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet

WRITING (10 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Your school history museum contains a large amount of information and objects, but you realize that not many students know about the museum resources or use them. You want to attract the students to the museum. Write a post for the school website explaining how and what for the students might use museum resources for their education and other purposes.

Your post must contain:

- an introduction
- a description of the school museum and its resources
- at least two reasons why its resources might be useful for students
- a conclusion.

USE YOUR OWN WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS in your text.

Use 100–140 words.

Transfer your text to the answer sheet