

**Олимпиадные задания**

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ**

**ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**II (МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ) ЭТАП**

**2019 – 2020 УЧЕБНЫЙ ГОД**

**9-11 КЛАСС**

Лист заданий

**PART 1. LISTENING**

Конкурс понимания устного текста.

Длительность конкурса **25** минут

18 баллов (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ)

**Task 1.** You will hear **5** short extracts in which people are talking about cooking. You will hear the 5 extracts **TWICE**. While you are listening to them you must complete **TWO** tasks at once:

a) Choose from the list the person who is speaking. Match the profession (**A-H**) with the Speaker (**1-5**). Some professions are not mentioned. Put your answers into **Answer sheet 1**.

A. a nurse	
B. a retired person	
C. a student	
D. an author	
E. a lawyer	
F. a teacher	
G. a lorry driver	
H. an unemployed person	

b) Choose from the list what idea each speaker is expressing. Match the idea (**A-H**) with the Speaker (**1-5**). Some ideas are not mentioned. Put your answers into **Answer sheet 2**.

A. admiration for people who can cook well	
B. a pride in his or her cooking ability	
C. a reluctance to cook	
D. a criticism of current trends in cooking	
E. a desire to learn to cook	
F. a wish to try food from other countries	
G. an awareness of his or her poor diet	
H. a dislike of unfamiliar food	

**Task 2.** You are going to listen to a radio programme. The presenter is interviewing an expert. Listen to the show and choose the correct answer **a, b** or **c** to complete the statements **(1-8)**. The text is read **TWICE**. Put your answers into **Answer sheet 3**.

1. The name of the radio programme is

*a) The Thick Breakfast Show*

*b) The Big Breakfast Show*

*c) The B-Breakfast Show*

2. The name of the presenter is

*a) Mike Martin*

*b) Mike Muffin*

*c) Mike McMuffin*

3. The topic of today's programme is

*a) how to feel great*

*b) how to live a better and healthier life*

*c) how to eat healthier*

4. A nutritionist is

*a) a scientist who researches obesity*

*b) a scientist who studies all the qualities of food*

*c) a scientist who examines the effect a food has on our bodies*

5. Unhealthy eating causes

*a) obesity, heart disease*

*b) all kinds of digestion disorders*

*c) all kinds of skin diseases*

6. The government is interested in nutrition because

*a) it has to spend much money every year researching the reasons for bad nutrition*

*b) it has to spend much money every year looking for ways to make cheap food*

*c) it has to spend much money every year fighting the problems connected with bad nutrition*

7. The right food the nutritionist advises is

*a) fish, grilled meat and stir-fried vegetables*

*b) fish and fruit*

*c) right proportions of meat and vegetables*

8. The benefit of healthy eating is that

*a) you'll have to count calories*

*b) you'll live a longer and healthier life*

*c) you'll have to reduce the risk of overeating*

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

## Лист ответов

### Регистрационный номер участника

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### Answer sheet 1. Put A-H

Speaker 1	
Speaker 2	
Speaker 3	
Speaker 4	
Speaker 5	

### Answer sheet 2. Put A-H

Speaker 1	
Speaker 2	
Speaker 3	
Speaker 4	
Speaker 5	

### Answer sheet 3. Put a, b or c

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Лист заданий

**PART 2. READING**

Конкурс понимания письменного текста

Длительность конкурса **30** минут

17 баллов (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ)

**Task 1.** Read the text. Choose the correct answer **a, b, c** or **d** to complete the statements **(1-7)**. Put your answers into **Answer sheet 4**.

**Into the Unknown**

When we think of famous explorers, people like Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, and Marco Polo come to mind. All were Europeans, and all struck out hoping to find trade routes and riches. Columbus, for example, was sent by the queen of Spain to find a westward trade route across the Atlantic Ocean to the Far East. But, like several other world travellers, he ended up finding something totally unexpected — in his case, the "New World," which Europeans didn't even know existed.

Centuries after Columbus first crossed the Atlantic Ocean, America would have explorers of its own. Like the earlier Europeans, these people boldly travelled into the unknown. They would discover not what lay across wide oceans, but what lay up mighty rivers, across vast plains, and beyond towering mountain ranges. They would explore the vast and wondrous lands between the east and west coasts of America.

Among all of America's explorers, perhaps none are more famous than Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, who are often referred to in history books as simply "Lewis and Clark." Unlike Columbus, these two former soldiers didn't

sail the high seas on their historic adventure, which began in 1804. But their journey did involve navigating treacherous, uncharted rivers inside the continental United States. What they found during their epic journey of exploration included majestic landscapes, wild animals never before seen by white men, and a variety of Native American tribes.

Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and several dozen other men who joined the adventure came to be known as the Corps of Discovery. A corps is a group of people, often soldiers, who act together for a common goal. Lewis and Clark were former soldiers, but several of the men in their party had no military background at all. The men in the Corps of Discovery came from all walks of life and from many American states. One especially valuable person who joined the expedition was a Native American woman. Her name was Sacagawea, and she carried her infant child nearly the entire length of the Corps of Discovery's 28-month, 8,000-plus-mile trip. Her addition to the trip was very important, largely because her presence indicated to the Indian tribes along the way that they had nothing to fear from the American explorers. War parties never included women. In addition to that, she served as an interpreter.

Like Columbus's voyage, Lewis and Clark's original quest turned out to be something of a failure. They were searching for the fabled Northwest Passage, a long-sought trade route. The Northwest Passage would allow valuable goods such as animal furs to be transported from the unsettled north-western half of America by river to St. Louis. At the time, St. Louis (in present-day Missouri) was the farthest edge of civilization. What Lewis and Clark discovered was that there was no easy water route to reach the Pacific coast of America via the Missouri River. Blocking the way were the mighty Rocky Mountains. Although the existence of the Rockies had been known, the mountains were far taller and wider than anyone but the Indians could imagine.



But Lewis and Clark's journey wasn't really a failure. Even their not finding the Northwest Passage had some benefits. It led explores to search for other routes across the continent. And Lewis and Clark proved that the trip to the Pacific was possible, even if it was difficult and often dangerous.

The diaries the two leaders kept of the their journey revealed a great deal about Native Americans as well as the amazing diversity of plants, animals, and countryside the explorers saw along the way. And the Corps of Discovery mapped their route so well that it served as guide to opening up the western frontier to further exploration and settlement.

Of course, many historians have pointed out that by opening a gateway to the frontier, Lewis and Clark paved the way for America's conquest of Great Plains and Western Indian tribes. The Indians would be outmanned and outgunned by the US Army and pioneers hungry to harvest furs, mine gold, and plant crops in western regions. And thanks to careless overhunting by whites who came after Lewis and Clark, the American bathyscaphe was nearly extinct by the late 1800s.

But pushing back Indian nations and killing off the animals certainly were not the intention of Lewis and Clark, or of President Thomas Jefferson, who commissioned the expedition. Jefferson, who considered the expedition a quest for knowledge, had dreamed of it for 20 years. He hoped that Lewis and Clark's trek would boost America's economy by allowing settlers to head west and transport trade goods back to the heartland of America.

Jefferson was also greatly interested in the geography and natural resources of the uncharted West. He directed expedition members to keep careful records of the birds, plants, and animals they discovered along the way.

Thanks to Lewis and Clark, Americans got their first glimpse of the live prairie dog, magpies (crowlike birds) and could see bones of never-before-seen grizzly bear.

Thus, Lewis and Clark made a great contribution to American history, not because of what they set out to find or what they thought they would find. Rather, their importance lies in what they saw and described and mapped: a huge, wild land where no white man had gone before.

1. The final goal of Lewis and Clark expedition was
  - a) *to push Indian tribes back to North West;*
  - b) *to explore the North West of America;*
  - c) *to find a water way to reach the Pacific coast;*
  - d) *to find a passage through the Rocky Mountains.*
2. Lewis and Clark expedition consisted of
  - a) *military men;*
  - b) *the Corps of Discovery;*
  - c) *military men and civilians;*
  - d) *Lewis, Clark and Indians.*
3. One of the reasons why Sacagawea was of great value for expedition was
  - a) *she was an Indian;*
  - b) *Indians did not fear for her;*
  - c) *Indians realized she would not do harm for them;*
  - d) *she could communicate to both Indians and Americans.*
4. The Northwest Passage was of great importance for America because
  - a) *it could link the wild west with civilized lands of the USA;*
  - b) *it could link the Pacific Ocean with the Atlantic Ocean;*
  - c) *it could make the way through the mighty Rocky Mountains;*
  - d) *it was the farthest edge of civilization.*
5. Lewis and Clark did not find the Northwest Passage because

- a) *the Rocky Mountains blocked the way;*
  - b) *it did not exist;*
  - c) *Indian tribes prevented them from it;*
  - d) *they were not lucky*
6. The benefits of Lewis and Clark expedition were all Except
- a) *they mapped the unknown land;*
  - b) *they found the way to the west;*
  - c) *they found a lot of new plants and animals;*
  - d) *they paved the way for America's conquer of Western Indian tribes.*
7. The consequences of Lewis and Clarks expedition resulted in all except
- a) *the Indian tribes being pushed from their native lands;*
  - b) *discovering the Missouri;*
  - c) *some species becoming extinct;*
  - d) *discovering new lands for white men.*

**Task 2.** Read the text. Write whether each of the sentences below (8-15) is True (T) or False (F). Put your answers into **Answer sheet 5**.

### **Russia claims the Arctic as its own.**

Having spent more than a millennium exploring and developing the Arctic, Russia considers it a key national interest, and is ready to defend its right to the region's natural resources.

Russia has been exploring the Arctic for a thousand years. Ever since ancient times, people have been drawn northwards in search of valuable furs. The islands of the Arctic Ocean were active hunting ground for the Pomors — Russian settlers on the White Sea coast. In 1499 the first Russian city in the Arctic, Pustozersk, was founded. Today, unfortunately, it lies abandoned.

The first Russian expedition to the Arctic initially had no research purpose. Cossack ataman Semyon Dezhnev was sent there to find walrus and

fish bone. But having circled Chukotka, he made a vital discovery — the strait between Eurasia and North America.

Under Peter the Great in the early 18th century, Russia built a powerful fleet, which opened up greater opportunities for polar research. Following the expeditions of Vitus Bering, the Laptev brothers, and Semyon Chelyuskin over the period 1734-1743, a detailed map of Russia's Arctic coasts, rivers, and islands was compiled. These voyages went down in history collectively as the Great Northern Expedition.

In the 19th century, Russian Arctic pioneers came under pressure from foreign explorers. That's why, for instance, the large archipelago Franz Josef Land in the Arctic Ocean bears a non-Russian name, despite belonging to Russia. Discovered by Austrian explorers in 1873, it was named after the Austro-Hungarian emperor.

In its twilight years the Russian Empire was keen to not only explore, but also develop the Arctic region. To enable year-round navigation, the world's first polar icebreaker *Yermak* was launched in 1899. And in 1916, on the eve of revolution, Murmansk was founded, today one of the largest urban centers in the Russian North. The government did all it could to entice people to move to the Arctic.

What the Russian Empire started, the Soviet Union completed. In 1932 Otto Schmidt made the first non-stop voyage aboard an icebreaker via the Northern Sea Route along Russia's Arctic coast from Europe to Asia. In the wake of such icebreakers, ordinary ships began to sail uninterrupted from Murmansk to Vladivostok for a period of several weeks to two months.

In 1937 the USSR opened the world's first drift-ice research station in the Arctic Ocean. A total of 31 such stations would eventually be built in Soviet times, and ten more in modern Russia.

On June 18-20, 1937, an ANT-25 long-range experimental aircraft under the command of Valery Chkalov made the world's first non-stop flight from the USSR to the US via the North Pole.

In the post-war period the USSR launched a powerful icebreaking fleet, including nuclear-powered vessels, in the Arctic region. And in 1977 it was a Soviet icebreaker that became the first surface ship in the world to reach the North Pole.

Besides civilian vessels, the Arctic once teemed with military craft. There, in its icy waters, US and Soviet submarines played cat-and-mouse with each other. Armed with nuclear weapons, and near-undetectable under the ice, such submarines were deadly.

The post-Soviet economic crisis hit Russia's Arctic interests hard. From 1991 to 2003 the country did not have a single floating station in the region. This "window" was exploited by Western countries and even non-Arctic states such as China, Japan, and India, which began to call for the "internationalization" of Arctic resources and equal access to its minerals for all countries.

Russia's main competitors in the region are still the Arctic states (Norway, Denmark, the USA, and Canada), that also have their share there and lead endless territorial disputes for the continent's resource-rich territories.

Today's Russia takes a tougher stance on Arctic policy. To ensure the security of its interests in the region, the Northern Fleet Joint Strategic Command was set up, better known simply as the Arctic forces.

A symbol of Russia's Arctic ambitions was its 2007 polar expedition. For the first time ever, deep-water buffalo reached the bottom of the ocean in the North Pole region, and planted a titanium Russian flag at a depth of 4,302 meters.

8. The Arctic is the key national interest as it lies abandoned and no one wants to share the continent.
9. The strait between Eurasia and North America was found by chance.
10. The Great Northern Expedition resulted in the detailed map of Russia's Arctic.
11. The Russian Empire failed to entice any researches for the year-round navigation of the Arctic region.
12. In the wake of the Soviet Union the plans for the Arctic development were hit hard.
13. Valeriy Chkalov made the world's first non-stop flight from the USSR to the US via the North Pole.
14. The Arctic once teemed with military craft as China, Japan, India and Russia played cat and mouse with their submarines in the icy waters of the Arctic.
15. To secure the national interests in the region, Russia has set up the Arctic forces.

**Task 3.** There are two words mixed in the texts. One word is taken out of text 1 (Task 1) and used in text 2 (Task 2) instead of the other word, that is taken out of text 2 (Task 2) and used in text 1 (Task 1). Find the two words. Put your answers into **Answer sheet 6**.

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

## Лист ответов

### Регистрационный номер участника

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### Answer sheet 4. Put a, b, c or d

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

### Answer sheet 5. Put T (True) or F (False)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

### Answer sheet 6. Put two words

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Лист заданий

**PART 3. USE OF ENGLISH**

Лексико-грамматический тест

Длительность конкурса **35** минут

41 балл (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ)

**Task 1.** In this dialogue **10** (out of **14**) underlined verbs are incorrect. Write the correct verbs in **all** the boxes under the corresponding numbers in **Answer sheet 7. Remember** that you do **not** have to correct all the underlined verbs. *There is an example at the beginning (0).*

Larry:	Do you <b>0) <u>remembered</u></b> which lift we came out of?
Emma:	No, I don't. I was busy with Jimmy so I <b>1) <u>didn't took note of</u></b> where we were.
Larry:	I <b>2) <u>know</u></b> each of the sections on this floor has a lift — one in the north wing, one in the east wing, one in ...
Jimmy:	Daddy, I can show you the lift. We <b>3) <u>must finding</u></b> the man <b>4) <u>wears</u></b> a spacesuit. He was next to the lift just now.
Larry:	Emma, I think Jimmy <b>5) <u>has been watch</u></b> too many cartoons lately. We <b>6) <u>needs</u></b> to wean him off TV.
Jimmy:	But Daddy, there <b>7) <u>was</u></b> a spaceman there. He was ...
Emma:	Jimmy, <b>8) <u>don't disturb</u></b> your father.
Larry:	Let's try <b>9) <u>to retraced</u></b> our steps.
Jimmy:	Daddy, we can go to every lift and <b>10) <u>will check</u></b> where the spaceman is.
Larry:	We <b>11) <u>can't be looking</u></b> in every section, Jimmy. This mall is huge. Let's check with the information booth. There is one <b>12) <u>locates</u></b> near the
Emma:	seafood restaurant. Larry, wait a minute. I <b>13) <u>notice</u></b> that pretty dress in the showcase earlier,



Jimmy:	just after we stepped out of the lift. We <b>14)</b> <u>must have took</u> the lift along
Larry:	this corridor. Daddy! Mummy! The spaceman's still there. Oh my goodness! Jimmy's spaceman is on the billboard advertisement next to the lift!

**Task 2.** In **4** (out of **9**) sentences insert / (forward slash) where prepositions are missing. Write the correct prepositions in the boxes together with the words that proceed in **Answer sheet 8**. Put a tick (✓) if the sentence is correct. **Remember** there are only 4 sentences to be corrected. *There is an example at the beginning (0).*

0. *She is a person who everyone finds easy to confide/. confide in*

15. Nicole is an efficient executive assistant. She is capable of running the whole office when her boss is away.

16. The president listened to all the complaints that the club members brought regarding the sports facilities.

17. The nurses were unable to tell the patient where the basket of fruit had come from.

18. Maisie doesn't care that she is always late appointments.

19. Our plane arrived at Amsterdam airport on time despite encountering technical problems before take-off.

20. Please, inform your group that they have to attend an orientation course next Monday.

21. The preliminary investigations the disappearance of the well-known businessman did not provide any leads.

22. Mr. Cole was thrilled at my being able to communicate his overseas guests in Spanish.

23. She is filled with remorse because she had seriously misjudged somebody.

**Task 3.** Join the pairs of sentences (24-27). Turn the underlined ones into phrases beginning with the words in brackets. Write the sentences in **Answer sheet 9**. *There is an example at the beginning (0).*

0. *Yesterday, I looked at some photographs. They were in a very old album.*

*(in) - Yesterday I looked at some photographs in a very old album.*

24. I saw my parents as college students. (Seeing) It was a revelation.

25. They are serious and sad today. (Though) They were once lively teenagers.

26. I took out the best picture. It showed them in comical costumes.  
(showing)

27. They burst out laughing. They caught sight of the funny old photograph.  
(on)

**Task 4.** Choose the right word to the definition and underline it (28-37). Then complete the sentences (38-41) with words chosen. Put your answers into **Answer sheet 10**.

№	definition	word to choose
28.	long thing down the centre of your back which supports your body	ribs / spine
29.	the inside part of your hand	palm / spine
30.	the outside part of your whole body	bone / skin
31.	the short hairs that grow from the edge of the part that covers your eye	eyelashes / eyelid
32.	one of the hard pieces in your body	bone / brain
33.	the thing that covers your eye	eyebrow / eyelid
34.	the things in your body that you breathe with	lungs / skin
35.	the thing inside your head that controls how you think and move	brain / palm

36.	the hard curved pieces that surround your chest and protect what is inside your chest	lungs / ribs
37.	the thing in your chest that pumps blood around your body	heart / muscle

38. She held the insect in the \_\_\_\_\_ of her hand.

39. The ball hit him right in the eye and his \_\_\_\_\_ was badly swollen.

40. It looks like he might need an operation on his \_\_\_\_\_ to cure his back problem.

41. My sister broke a \_\_\_\_\_ in her foot when she was playing tennis.

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

## Лист ответов

### Регистрационный номер участника

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### Answer sheet 7. Put the correct verbs

0	<i>remember</i>	8	
1		9	
2		10	
3		11	
4		12	
5		13	
6		14	
7			

### Answer sheet 8. Put the words with the correct prepositions or √

0	<i>confide in</i>	19	
15		20	
16		21	
17		22	
18		23	

### Answer sheet 9. Write the sentences

24.
25.

26.

27.

**Answer sheet 10. Put the words**

28.		35.	
29.		36.	
30.		37.	
31.		38.	
32.		39.	
33.		40.	
34.		41.	

Лист заданий

**PART 4. WRITING**

Конкурс письменной речи

Длительность конкурса **30** минут

24 балла

You have seen this announcement in the *English Language Learning Magazine*.

**English Language Teacher of the Year Award**

Write and tell us why your English teacher should win.

- Tell us a little about his or her background.
- Say why you think he or she is an outstanding teacher.
- Say how he or she has helped you to learn English.
- Say what trophy would be best for him/her.

Write your competition entry in **120-150** words.

When you are writing an entry you must use the following adverbs: **exceptionally, highly, immensely, rather, really**. When you are writing an entry do not forget to describe all the points from the box. The task also gives you a chance to use many adjectives, characterizing your teacher's personality.

## Лист ответа

### Регистрационный номер участника

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