

**Муниципальный этап всероссийской олимпиады школьников
по английскому языку
2021–2022 учебный год
9–11 класс
Письменный тур**

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания конкурса понимания устной речи (Listening), конкурса понимания письменной речи (Reading), лексико-грамматического теста (Use of English) и конкурса письменной речи (Writing).

Время выполнения всех заданий письменного тура – 1 час 25 минут (85 минут).

Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- выберите и укажите правильный вариант ответа;
- после выполнения всех заданий ещё раз удостоверьтесь в правильности выбранных ответов;
- перенесите ответы в листы ответов.

Если потребуется корректировка выбранного варианта ответа в листах ответа, зачеркните неправильный вариант ответа и рядом укажите другой вариант ответа. Исправления должны быть чёткими и однозначными.

Обратите внимание, что:

- тексты заданий можно использовать в качестве черновика;
- листы ответов заполняются только чёрными гелевыми или капиллярными ручками;
- проверке подлежат только листы ответов.

Задания письменного тура считаются выполненными, если Вы вовремя сдаёте работу членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка за письменный тур – 75 баллов.

LISTENING (15 minutes)

You will hear part of a lecture about hand gestures. Listen to the lecture and do TASKS 1–3. You will hear the recording two times.

TASK 1

Complete these summaries. Use between one and three words in each gap. There is an example at the beginning.

The salute
Thought to have originated from the 18th century British Army, the Grenadier Guards. Soldiers touched head with a **1** _____ movement before returning their hand back down to **2** _____.

Thumbs up
Originally thought to be a symbol to save the life of **3** _____ in Ancient Rome. However, evidence suggests that the crowds actually **4** _____ their thumbs if they wanted to spare his life.

High five
Origins are not from the world of baseball, but from the 1920s **5** _____. Possibly based on the ‘low five’, also called **6** _____.

Handshake
Evidence of this gesture goes back to **7** _____. In 17th-century art we see examples of handshakes between **8** _____. Now is used for a multitude of reasons.

TASK 2

Complete the sentences with the words below. Use one word in each gap. There are some words that you will not need. There is an example at the beginning.

The hand gestures the professor talks about are very common, if not B.
Soldiers could not **9** ___ their helmet easily, so instead they would touch their head with their hand.
There are no reliable historical **10** ___ that crowds in Ancient Rome used the thumbs-down gesture.
To indicate their decision the audience would **11** ___ their hand and thumb.
Two sports teams **12** ___ to have invented the high five gesture.
The low five involves **13** ___ each other’s lower hands.
The handshake is a **14** ___ that was used by goddesses of ancient mythology.
Handshakes are thought to be a **15** ___ of trust between equals.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| A greeting | D references | G evidence | J extend |
| B universal | E moved | H raise | K claim |
| C wear | F gesture | I slapping | L symbolic |

TASK 3

Decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the lecture. There is an example at the beginning.

- The professor talks about hand gestures that vary from culture to culture.
- 16** The salute is a gesture used in celebration.
- 17** The thumbs-up indicates approval.
- 18** The high five is appropriate for both greeting and parting.

F

- 19 The handshake, unlike bowing or curtsying, emphasises respect and equality.
- 20 Shaking hands is appropriate in a wide range of situations, such as offering congratulations, reaching an agreement, and expressing gratitude.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

READING (25 minutes)

TASK 4

Read the following article about the effect of listening to music. For each part of the article, choose one sentence which summarises it best. There are some headings you will not need. There is an example at the beginning.

<p><u>K</u> Listening to pop music may make you cleverer, according to a Megalab experiment in which 11,000 children in 250 schools across Britain took part.</p> <p>21 ____ The idea was put forward as a scientific study by Dr Sue Hallam of the Institute of Education, London, to follow up work in California which suggested that listening to music by Mozart for ten minutes had a direct effect on people's ability to solve problems.</p> <p>22 ____ The Megalab experiment took place at eleven o'clock one Thursday morning. School children were split at random into three separate groups: one listening to Mozart, one to a pop group and one to a conversation in which Dr Hallam discussed Megalab.</p> <p>23 ____ The children were then given problem-solving tasks. The group which had listened to the discussion scored 52 per cent, those who had listened to Mozart also scored 52 per cent, but those who had listened to the pop group scored 56 per cent. Dr Hallam said the result is interesting and 'approaching significance'.</p>	<p>24 ____ She thought that the reason was not due to the 'Mozart effect' but because the mood of the children had changed, so they were more aroused and tried harder. 'They were probably enjoying it and so they were well motivated,' she said. 'The others were probably uninterested or not particularly inspired by Mozart or by the discussion.'</p> <p>25 ____ Dr Frances Rauscher, of the Centre for the Neurobiology of Learning and Memory in Berkeley, California, had suggested that students would do better after listening to Mozart because his music is complex and stimulates particular activity in the brain.</p> <p>26 ____ However, Dr Hallam did not dismiss the Californian idea because the experiments were performed on adults, who may process music differently.</p> <p>27 ____ The Minister for Science said, 'If the results are conclusive, we could see a whole new approach in the future to the way pupils are taught in school.'</p>
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- A** Pupils were put into groups to listen to different things
- B** The experiment could lead to new methods of teaching
- C** Listening to faster music makes you work out problems faster
- D** Pupils doing best had probably liked what they had heard

- E** It was thought that difficult music made the brain work better
- F** The experiment suggests that the children did not listen to Mozart
- G** Listening to Mozart seemed to improve mental ability
- H** Dr Hallam's conversation distracted children
- I** Those listening to pop music did best on the test
- J** The effect of music on people may be different according to age
- K** The experiment was carried out all over the country

TASK 5

You are going to read some information about several films. For questions 28–40, choose from the films (A–H). Some of the films may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning.

Which film

- is about a person who moves to another part of the country for work?
- 28** concerns people for whom work is the only thing that matters?
- 29** has all the action taking place in a period of less than 24 hours?
- 30** has people bringing different values to another community?
- 31** is successful largely because of a young actress?
- 32** has a young woman mixing with women much older than herself?
- 33** began life as a play in the theatre?
- 34** shows how a new situation can change a person's character?
- 35** has people speaking of things they would normally not speak about?
- 36** might be rather dull if it were not for the scenery in it?
- 37** is about two men in love with another man's wife?
- 38** was made over 80 years ago?
- 39** from what we read, does not contain a romantic or love theme?
- 40** involves a person going abroad after a death?

C

A *Stealing Beauty* is a moving and often very amusing film, which owes its charm to an intelligent script and a magnificent performance by Liv Tyler. In the film 19-year-old Lucy, played by Tyler, moves from the USA, following the loss of her mother, to stay with family friends in a farmhouse in Italy. The house is owned by Ian Grayson, an artist, who is to paint her portrait. Lucy, however, has a hidden agenda. She wants to see the boy she fell in love with four years earlier and to learn the identity of her real father, clues to which lie in one of the poems written by her mother.

B *August* is set in a country house in North Wales during the late 19th century when a group of people gather at the home of the Davis family. The visitors are the tyrannical Prof. Alexander Blathwaite, the absentee owner of the estate, and his second wife, the much younger American, Helen. They waste little time in imposing their London ways on the rural inhabitants, including Ieuan, brother of Blathwaite's first wife, and the professor's daughter, Sian. Ieuan falls passionately in love with Helen although she shows no interest in him. Sian conceals a secret love for the local doctor, Michael Lloyd, who is also in love with Helen. Ieuan tries to find comfort in drink and, in a series of tragi-comic episodes, the calm of the household disintegrates.

C *Dead Man* is a cowboy film with a difference, breathtakingly shot in black and white. In the film William Blake, an honourable accountant, has come to the west to take up a job which fails to materialise. A stranger in town, he finds himself alone and without money, and so begins a chain of encounters which lead this law-abiding citizen into crime. The central theme of the film is that life is unpredictable and that unexpected circumstances can completely change the course of a person's life.

D *Denise Calls Up* is a funny and thoroughly modern story about a group of young Americans whose lives are based totally on work. Their days consist of talking on mobile phones, answering faxes and watching computer screens. Lunch dates are made and missed, parties are organised but never attended, and the friends even fail to turn up at the funeral of one of their pals. Then along comes Denise, an outsider to the group. She has an urgent personal problem, but will she be able to find enough time in her busy schedule to deal with it?

E *A Month by the Lake* is based loosely on a romantic story by H. E. Bates. In the film Vanessa Redgrave plays Miss Bentley, an independent and impetuous middle-aged woman, who travels to a resort by Lake Como in Italy. There she meets and falls in love with fellow holidaymaker Major Wilshire, an eccentric but likeable man. After various unsuccessful dates, it seems unlikely that the romance will ever really get going until a couple of other people begin to show more than a passing interest in the pair. If the film is unremarkable in its content, it makes good use of its beautiful Italian locations.

F The oddly named *How to make an American Quilt* tells the story of Finn, an American graduate student, who heads off to spend her summer vacation with her grandmother and great-grandmother. Soon she is introduced to a group of elderly ladies who spend much of their time together sewing. The work they are producing is useful for her studies on women's handicrafts but the stories Finn is told about their youth, family histories, loves and marriages soon prove far more interesting than their sewing skills. Meanwhile her own love life is in difficulty as she cannot choose between her good, reliable boyfriend and an incredibly attractive newcomer.

G *Two Deaths* is a film in which all the action takes place within a single eventful night. In Bucharest in 1989 a collection of guests gather at the home of the wealthy, mysterious Dr Pavenic. When they are settled over a lavish dinner, the doctor reveals that he is madly in love with his housekeeper and tells his guests of the lengths he has gone to in order to make her return his attention. Encouraged by this revelation, the guests also begin to reveal their own secrets and desires. As the dinner party continues, civil war breaks out in the city and soldiers from the opposing sides enter the house.

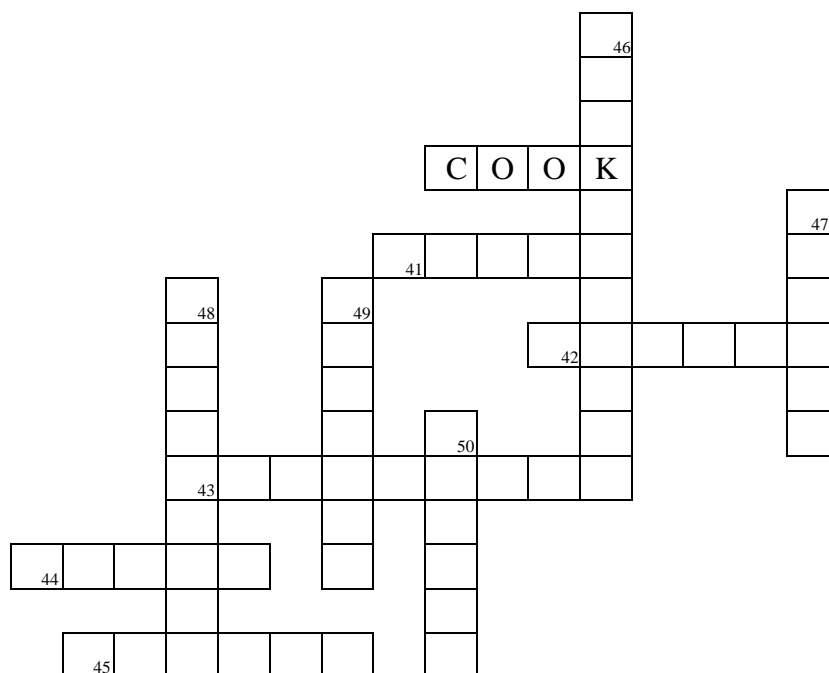
H The film of *The Philadelphia Story* was based on a stage play which had been written especially for the actress Katharine Hepburn. The story begins shortly before a high society wedding between the lively Tracy Lord and her dull fiancé, George. Invitations have been sent out, gifts received, the reception organised and the family assembled. Indeed, everything seems perfect until Tracy's ex-husband and a reporter and photographer from a magazine turn up. The film was one of the best loved and most charming comedies of the 1940s and was later turned into the still more successful musical *High Society*.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH (15 minutes)

TASK 6

Do the crossword about ten famous British people. There is an example at the beginning.



Across

An explorer, cartographer, and captain in the British Royal Navy who discovered Australia and Hawaii. Cook

- 41** The National Bard of Scotland, a poet and lyricist. _____
42 A mathematician, physicist, and astronomer who formulated the laws of motion and universal gravitation. _____
43 An outstanding landscape painter of the 19th century. _____
44 An actor who achieved international fame when he began starring as the title character in the James Bond film series. _____
45 The world's greatest detective, created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. _____

Down

- 46** Widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. _____
47 A musician, member of the hugely successful and popular music band, the Beatles. _____
48 One of the country's greatest leaders, Prime Minister during World War II. _____
49 The reigning royal house of the United Kingdom. _____
50 Remembered every year on 5 November during Bonfire Night celebrations. _____

TASK 7

Read the text and choose the most appropriate answer, A, B, C, or D. There is an example at the beginning.

Buckingham Palace, Windsor A, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse are the residences of the Sovereign and, as such, serve as both home and **51** ___ for the Queen, whose personal flag flies **52** ___ her Majesty is in residence. Buckingham Palace has served as the official London residence of the monarch **53** ___ 1837. Windsor is the largest and oldest occupied castle in the world, which

has been a royal home and a fortress for nine hundred years. The Palace of Holyroodhouse is the Queen's official residence in Scotland, and it is closely associated with Scotland's rich history.

The buildings are used **54** ___ for State ceremonies and official entertaining and are open to the public as much as these commitments **55** ___. They are furnished with fine pictures and works of art from the Royal Collection, **56** ___ over the centuries by successive sovereigns. Many of the State Rooms at the official residences have been in continuous use since their creation, and many of the painting are **57** ___ in the rooms for which they were originally **58** ___. The official residences are in regular use, and the style and manner in which they are shown to visitors reflect their working status. Rooms are kept as close to their normal **59** ___ as possible. Inevitably, opening times for tourists are subject to change at short notice depending on circumstances. The Royal Collection, which is owned by the Queen, is administered by the Royal Collection Trust to which a proportion of the admission fee and other **60** ___ from visitors is directed.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | A Castle | B Fortress | C Abbey | D Mansion |
| 51 | A venue | B office | C apartment | D company |
| 52 | A whatever | B wherever | C however | D whenever |
| 53 | A in | B for | C since | D until |
| 54 | A extensively | B excessively | C extremely | D expensively |
| 55 | A are able to | B allow | C can | D afford |
| 56 | A was assembled | B assembling | C had assembled | D assembled |
| 57 | A created | B explored | C produced | D displayed |
| 58 | A intended | B guided | C performed | D directed |
| 59 | A feature | B location | C appearance | D destination |
| 60 | A budget | B income | C salary | D wage |

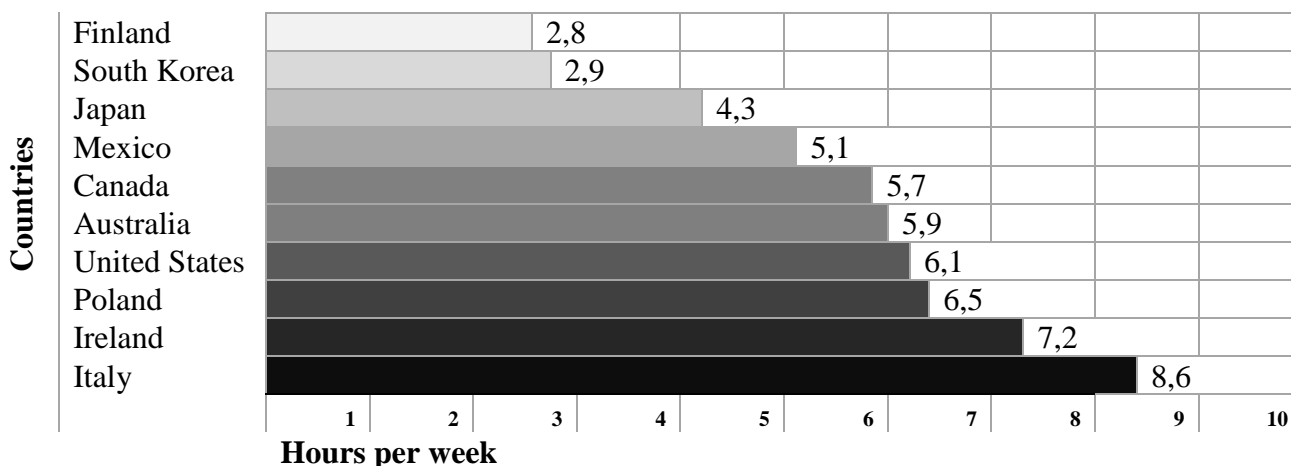
TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (30 minutes)

TASK 8

The diagram below shows the amount of school homework young people aged fifteen and over do in terms of hours per week. Summarise the information by selecting the main features, then make comparisons where relevant. Describe your own homework routine. Write 150–190 words.

School homework



Follow this plan:

- describe the main features the diagram shows (2 or more)
- make relevant comparisons (2 or more)
- say how many hours per week you spend doing school homework and what assignments are most time-consuming (mention 2 or more kinds of assignment)

Do not forget to include an opening and closing comment.

WRITE ON THE ANSWER SHEET