

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

возрастная группа (9 – 11 классы)

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий муниципального тура – 120 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.

Задания письменного тура считаются выполненными, если Вы вовремя сдаете их членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка – 100 баллов

LISTENING

Time: 32 minutes
(20 points)

Task 1.

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1. You hear a boy making a phone call. Why is he phoning?
A to ask for money
B to explain why he is late
C to tell someone where he is
2. You hear two friends talking at school. How does the girl feel now?
A tired
B happy
C nervous
3. You hear part of a music programme on the radio. Where is the speaker?
A in a club
B on a boat
C at the beach
4. You hear two friends talking about some shoes they see in a shop window. What do they agree about?
A The shoes are too expensive.
B The heels are too high.
C The colour is too dark.
5. You hear a girl talking to her brother. Why is she annoyed with him?
A He didn't buy any milk.
B He lost his keys.

C He didn't send her a message.

6. You hear two friends talking about day out.
Where are they going?

A to take part in a sports event
B to watch a sports event
C to visit a sports museum

7. You hear a teacher talking to her class.
What does she want them to do?

A take some notes
B write an essay
C prepare a presentation

8. You hear a brother and sister talking in their kitchen at home.
What are they doing?

A heating up a pizza
B making some popcorn
C baking a cake

Task 2.

Listen to the recording and mark the statements 9-15 with letters T (true), F (false) or N/G (not given)

9. A message in a bottle saved 88 shipwrecked people near Costa Rica.
10. The people were trying to get to Costa Rica.
11. Fishermen caught some of the people in a net.
12. Unfortunately, balloons often blew up before reaching anywhere.
13. English navy used bottle messages to send information ashore about enemy positions.
14. The term 'message in a bottle' now has a different meaning.
15. Messages into space had words and pictures only.

Task 3.

You will hear five people talking about photographs. For questions 16-20, choose from the list (A-F) what each speaker says. Use each letter only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A I hope I'll make a career out of taking them.
- B They may replace other memories.
- C I don't like having my picture taken.
- D People take too many of them.
- E It's difficult to catch exactly the right moment.
- F I prefer looking at those other people have taken.

Speaker 1	16	
Speaker 2	17	
Speaker 3	18	
Speaker 4	19	
Speaker 5	20	

Transfer your answers into the answer sheet!

READING

Time: 28 minutes

(15 scores)

Read the passage below and do tasks 21–35.

South Pole Adventurer

In the race to the South Pole, there was a Japanese team attempting to be first, led by heroic explorer Nobu Shirase.

(21) For a few weeks in January 1912, Antarctica was full of explorers. Norwegian Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole on 14 December and was speeding back to the coast. On 17 January, Robert Scott and the men of the British Antarctic expedition arrived at the pole to find they had been beaten to it. Just then, a third man arrived; Japanese explorer Nobu Shirase. However, his part in one of the greatest adventure stories of the 20th century is hardly known outside his own country, even by fellow explorers. Yet, as Scott was nearing the pole and with the rest of the world still unaware of Amundsen's triumph, Shirase and his team sailed into Antarctica's Bay of Whales in the smallest ship ever to try its luck in these dangerous waters.

(22) Since boyhood Shirase had dreamed of becoming a polar explorer. Like Amundsen, he initially set his sights on the North Pole. But after the American Robert Peary claimed to have reached it in 1909, both men hastily altered their plans. Instead they would aim for the last big prize: the South Pole. In January 1910, Shirase put his plans before Japanese government officials, promising to raise the flag at the South Pole within three years. For many of them, the question wasn't "could he do it", but why would it be worth doing? 15 years earlier the International Geographical Congress had said that as the last unknown continent the Antarctic offered the chance to add to knowledge in almost every branch of science. So, like the British, Shirase presented his expedition as a search for knowledge: he would bring back fossils, make meteorological measurements and explore unknown parts of the continent.

(23) The response from the government was not enthusiastic, however, and Shirase struggled to raise funds. Fortunately, a few months later, Japan's former prime minister Shigenobu Okuma came to Shirase's rescue. With Okuma's backing, Shirase got together just enough money to buy and equip a small ship. He eventually acquired a scientist, too, called Terutaro Takeda. At the end of November 1910, his ship the Kainan Maru finally left Tokyo with 27 men and 28 Siberian dogs on board. Before leaving, Shirase confidently outlined his plans to the media. He would sail to New Zealand, then reach Antarctica in February, during the southern summer, and then

proceed to the pole the following spring. This was not to be, however. Bad weather delayed the expedition and they didn't reach New Zealand until 8 February. Amundsen and Scott had already been in Antarctica for a month, preparing for winter.

(24) In New Zealand local reporters were astonished: the ship was half the size of Amundsen's ship. True, it was reinforced with iron plate and extra wood, but the ship had only the feeblest engine to help force its way through ice. Few doubted Shirase's courage, but most thought the expedition to be ill-prepared as the Japanese had only lightweight sledges for transport across the ice, made of bamboo and wood.

(25) But Shirase's biggest challenge was time. Antarctica is only accessible by sea for a few weeks in summer and expeditions usually aimed to arrive in January or February. 'Even with their determination and daring, our Japanese friends are running it rather fine,' wrote local reporters. Nevertheless, on 11 February the Kainan Maru left New Zealand and sailed straight into the worst weather the captain had ever seen. Then, on 6 March, they approached the coastline of Antarctica's Ross Sea, looking for a place to land. The ice began to close in, threatening to trap them for the winter, an experience no one was likely to survive. With a remarkable piece of seamanship, the captain steered the ship out of the ice and turned north. They would have to wait out the winter in a warmer climate.

(26) A year later than planned, Shirase and six men finally reached Antarctica. Catching up with Scott or Amundsen was out of the question and he had said he would stick to science this time. Yet Shirase still felt the pull of the pole and eventually decided he would head southward to experience the thrills and hardships of polar exploration he had always dreamed of. With provisions for 20 days, he and four men would see how far they could get.

(27) Shirase set off on 20 January 1912 with Takeda and two dog handlers, leaving two men at the edge of the ice shelf to make meteorological measurements. For a week they struggled through one blizzard after another, holing up in their tents during the worst of the weather. The temperature fell to -25°C , and frostbite claimed some of the dogs. On 26 January, Shirase estimated there were enough provisions to continue for two more days. Two days later, he announced it was time to turn back. Takeda calculated they had reached $80^{\circ} 5$ south and had travelled 250 kilometres. The men hoisted the Japanese flag.

(28) On 3 February, all the men were heading home. The ship reached Tokyo in June 1912 – and Shirase was greeted like a hero despite the fact that he never reached the pole. Nor did he contribute much to science – but then nor did Amundsen, whose only interest was in being first to the pole. Yet Shirase's expedition was heroic. They travelled beyond 80° south, one of only four teams to have gone so far south at the time.

Furthermore, they did it all without the advantages of the other teams and with no previous experience.

Read paragraphs 1–3 of the text and do tasks 21–28.

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in text? In boxes 21–28 on your answer sheet circle **A (true)**, if the statement agrees with the information, **B (false)**, if the statement contradicts the information, **C (not given)**, if there is no information on this.*

21. Shirase's trip to the South Pole is well-known to other explorers.
22. Since Shirase arrived in Antarctica, ships smaller than his have also made the journey.
23. Shirase's original ambition was to travel to the North Pole.
24. Some Japanese officials didn't support Shirase's intention to travel to the South Pole.
25. Shirase announced his decision to carry out scientific research in Antarctica.
26. Shirase found it easy to raise the money he needed for his trip to the South Pole.
27. A previous prime minister of Japan persuaded a scientist to go with Shirase.
28. Amundsen and Scott were great friends and helped each other in their expeditions.

Read paragraphs 4–8 of the text and do tasks 29–35.

*Choose the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D**. Circle your answers in boxes 29–35 on your answer sheet.*

29. When reporters in New Zealand met Shirase, they were
 - a. concerned about the quality of his equipment.
 - b. impressed with the design of his ship.
 - c. certain he was unaware of the dangers ahead.
 - d. surprised by the bravery he demonstrated.
30. Explorers found January and February the best months for reaching Antarctica because
 - a. this period helped them save time spent on expeditions.
 - b. the Japanese team could arrive earlier thus beating the world record.
 - c. they could reach the South Pole only by sea.
 - d. navigation was possible only within these months.

31. What are we told about the captain of the Kainan Maru in the fifth paragraph?
- He had given Shirase some poor advice.
 - His skill at sailing saved the boat and crew.
 - He refused to listen to the warnings of others.
 - He was originally confident they could reach Antarctica.
32. After Shirase finally reached Antarctica he realised that
- he was unsure of the direction he should follow.
 - he would have to give up on fulfilling scientific tasks.
 - he might not have enough food to get to the South Pole.
 - he still wanted to compete in the race against the other teams.
33. What did the Japanese team do on 20 January 1912?
- They set off in their ship in the worst possible weather.
 - They started their trip towards the South Pole on the ice.
 - They made meteorological observations.
 - They tried not to lose their dogs.
34. What is the writer doing in the seventh paragraph?
- Criticizing a decision concerning scientific research.
 - Explaining why a particular mistake had occurred.
 - Describing the conditions that the expedition faced.
 - Rejecting the idea that Shirase was poorly prepared.
35. What is the writer's main point in the final paragraph?
- Considering the problems Shirase had to deal with, his achievement was incredible.
 - In Japan, the reaction to Shirase's adventure in Antarctica came as a surprise to him.
 - It was obvious that Amundsen would receive more attention as an explorer than Shirase.
 - Shirase had achieved more on the Antarctic expedition than even Amundsen had expected.

Transfer your answers into the answer sheet!

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

(35 scores)

Task 1. Questions 36 – 50

For Questions 36 –50, 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

Example:

0	V
00	<i>far</i>

The Plaza hotel

0	The Plaza is situated close to the centre of town and only
00	20 minutes' drive far from the airport. There are 605 guest
36	rooms providing a luxurious accommodation for tourists
37	and business people alike. Each room it is equipped with
38	a colour television, a mini bar and an individually-controlled
39	air conditioning. Guests have the choice of five superb
40	restaurants. Why not to sample local specialities in the Bistro
41	on the ground floor or enjoy yourself the finest international
42	cuisine in the fabulous Starlight Room with its panoramic
43	view of the city? There is a wide range of facilities for
44	relaxation and enjoyment including of a swimming pool,
45	health club, beauty salon and karaoke bar. In addition,
46	our modern conference centre which has been
47	designed to meet all your business needs. Why should you not stay
48	elsewhere when you can be sure of a warm welcome
49	and excellent service at the Plaza? For reservations
50	and information please to call 010 534 766 (24 hours).

Task 2. Questions 51–60

For items 51–60, match two columns (phrasal verbs).

VERB

- 51. bring sb down
- 52. break out
- 53. call on sb
- 54. check in
- 55. chip in
- 56. come across sth
- 57. come apart
- 58. cut in
- 59. cut sb off
- 60. do sth up

DEFINITION

- A. visit sb
- B. take out of a will
- C. separate
- D. fasten
- E. register
- F. start operating
- G. make unhappy
- H. find unexpectedly
- I. escape
- J. help

Task 3. Questions 61–70

For items 61–70, match the items 61–70 to the phenomena A–M. There are some extra phenomena which do not match.

61. The Canterbury Tales	A) the artist who made his masterpieces by putting the painting on the floor and then walking around it, letting the paint drip from sticks
62. George Gershwin	B) a figure who stands for the USA sometimes represented by the figure of a man with a white beard and tall hat
63. The Great Gatsby	C) This book deals with a poor Cockney girl who is taught how to speak and behave like an upper class lady as a scientific experiment.
64. The Smithsonian	D) a large group of different museums and scientific institutions in Washington, D.C.
65. Louisiana Purchase	E) an English filmmaker of the 20-th century who specialized in thrillers
66. Pygmalion	F) the massive area of land bought from France in 1803 which doubled the US size
67. The Great Depression	G) a US composer who wrote both classical music and popular songs and tunes. He is known especially for his opera <i>Porgy and Bess</i> and for <i>Rhapsody in Blue</i> (one of the first pieces of “serious” music with elements of jazz).

68. Jackson Pollock	H) a group of eight old and respected universities in the Northeastern US
69. The Ivy League	I) a long poem written by Geoffrey Chaucer which is considered to be one of the greatest works of literature in the English language.
70. Alfred Hitchcock	J) the severe economic problems that followed the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and resulted in the failure of many banks and businesses
	K) This novel describes the rise and fall of the main character, who extravagantly lives from bootlegging. He loves a beautiful woman who is the cause of his downfall.
	L) an English animator of the 20-th century who is famous for inventing some of the best-known cartoons
	M) Oxford and Cambridge together

Transfer your writing to the answer sheet!

WRITING (30 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Comment on the following quotation.

Necessity is the mother of invention.

Plato, Greek philosopher

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples to illustrate your reasons, using your personal experience, scientific facts or background knowledge;
- make a conclusion.

Transfer your writing to the answer sheet!