

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку.

Школьный этап.

9-11 классы.

Максимальное количество баллов – 76.

Время выполнения заданий – 90 минут.

Вариант 1.

LISTENING

**Part 1.**

Listen to a programme with information about the story of SMS text messages and complete the notes.

The first SMS was sent in (1) \_\_\_\_\_. SMS means (2) \_\_\_\_\_. An SMS text can only have (3) \_\_\_\_\_ characters, or letters, from the Roman alphabet. The first SMS was sent by a man who was working for Vodafone. He sent it to (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The first ever SMS message was “(5) \_\_\_\_\_”. At first you couldn’t send SMS messages to people who were with a (6) \_\_\_\_\_. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ made SMS texts popular because it was (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to send a message than to make a phone call.

**Part 2.**

Listen to information about Mark Haddon’s life. Tick the things that are mentioned.

- |                                       |                          |                                      |                          |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 9. the effect a puppeteer had on him  | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. his occasional work as an actor  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. writing drama                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. seeing people reading his novels | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. his work as a scriptwriter for TV | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. where he gets his ideas from     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Listen again. Are these statements true (T), false (F) or is the information not given (NG)?

- |  |            |
|--|------------|
| 15 When Haddon met a woman reading <i>The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time</i> , she was so excited she could hardly speak. | T / F / NG |
| 16 When Haddon met a woman reading another of his novels, he was really keen on speaking to her.   | T / F / NG |
| 17 Haddon finds the relationship between writer and reader somewhat strange because there’s no visual contact between them.              | T / F / NG |
| 18 Haddon didn’t write a series called <i>Agent Z Meets the Masked Crusader</i> specially for the TV.                                    | T / F / NG |
| 19 Haddon was happy with the quality of his series <i>Microsoap</i> .  | T / F / NG |
| 20 On the series, Haddon worked on all aspects of film-making, including doing the lights and choosing clothes.                          | T / F / NG |
| 21 Listening to a man with a sock on his hand made Haddon think seriously about working as a scriptwriter for TV.                        | T / F / NG |

Remember to transfer your answers to the ANSWER SHEET.

READING

**Part 1.** Look at these titles for texts about how five different people spent their gap years. Read this newspaper article about how the five students spent their gap years. Match the titles 1-5 with the texts A-E.

1. A long way from home, helping people without a home

2. A trip to remember for the rest of my life

3. Sun + snow = relaxation

4. Opening my eyes to an amazing new world

5. Boring but necessary

**A Jason Scott**

I needed money to help me to pay for university. I decided to take a job in my home town. It's quite a small town and the only work I could find was at the local supermarket. I didn't enjoy it at all but in some ways that was a good thing. It made me realize that I never wanted to do a job like that again. It motivated me to study hard to be able to get an interesting, creative job. One day while I was working at the supermarket I was feeling really bored and depressed. That was when I had the idea to use some of the money I was making to pay for a week-long holiday in New York when I finished my job at the supermarket. It gave me something to look forward to in the bad moments.

**B Gwen Laurie**

I didn't plan my gap year at all. First I worked in a fast-food restaurant to make some money. I didn't really know where I was going to go, but I knew I wanted to travel. When I had enough money I decided to go skiing in France. I found a job working in a bar there and spent six months just skiing, learning French and making friends. After all that snow I wanted to see the sun so I went to Spain. I learnt basic Spanish and travelled all the way down the east coast, sometimes working but sometimes just spending my time on the beach. I learnt how to become independent and stand on my own two feet. When my gap year finished I was relaxed, full of energy and ready to study again.

**C Sophie Jones**

For my gap year I wanted to experience something totally new. I contacted a voluntary organization that works in India, helping poor children who live on the streets. It was really hard work at first because the problems that these children had were so sad. The conditions we lived in were not good. But the children we were helping lived in really terrible

conditions, so how could we complain? Now, when I'm studying at university and I have a problem, I just think about those children and remember how lucky I am. In my gap year I saw that the work I was doing really made a difference.

I decided then that when I finish uni I want to do a job where I can help others.

**D Yvonne Edwards**

My gap year had two very different parts. For the first six months I worked in a local restaurant to make some money. Then I looked for work in an exotic country. On the web I found an organization that does environmental research in Madagascar. I contacted them and they took me on. The whole experience was just amazing. We were living in a dirty little house that was full of strange insects, but I loved it. I learnt how to dive. I taught English to the children in the village where we were living. I saw species of plants and animals that you just can't see anywhere else in the world. I worked with people from totally different countries and traditions. That trip was the start of a new life for me.

**E Sam Evans**

I knew exactly what I was going to do in my gap year. I've loved travelling since I was little, so I decided years ago that when I finished school I was going to travel round the world. I bought a 'round-the-world' ticket, which cost £1,800 and included all the different flights and train and bus fares. The route was from London to Los Angeles, from LA to Fiji and then the Cook Islands, from there to New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and then back to London. There were so many highlights! Riding an elephant in Thailand, swimming with dolphins in Australia, doing adventure sports in New Zealand! I went to places that everybody wants to visit one day, but they start university and then work and they never find the time.

**Part 2.** Read the texts again. Which student(s)...

6. says that his/her gap year is going to influence his/her choice of a career ? ☐
7. enjoyed being with or seeing unusual animals ? ☐
8. worked first and then travelled? ☐
9. didn't make any plans ? ☐
10. learnt two languages? ☐
11. didn't work during his/her gap year ? ☐
12. planned his/her gap year for a long time ? ☐
13. enjoyed living in bad conditions ? ☐
14. thinks his/her gap year encouraged him/her to work hard at university? ☐
15. says that the gap year has helped him/her to be more positive when things go wrong ☐

**USE OF ENGLISH**

Read the text and use the correct form of the verbs below to fill the gaps.

One morning last week I (1) ... that my bike (2) ... from my garden. I (3) ... the police. Two officers (4) ... to my house the next day. I (5) ... if I (6) ... or (7) ... anything. I (8) ... them everything. They (9) ... that two more bikes (10) ... in the district. I (11) ... my bike (12) ....

1. a) realized; b) was realizing c) has realized; d) had realized.
2. a) has stolen; b) was stolen; c) had been stolen; d) is stolen
3. a) was phoned; b) have phoned; c) phone; d) phoned.
4. a) came; b) have been come; c) come; d) had come.
5. a) asked; b) ask; c) will ask; d) was asked.
6. a) had seen; b) saw; c) have seen; d) was seen.
7. a) have been hearing; b) have heard; c) had heard; d) was heard.
8. a) told; b) have told; c) had told; d) had been told.
9. a) said b) have said; c) had been said; d) had said.
10. a) had been stolen; b) stole; c) had stolen; d) have been stole.
11. a) hoped b) hope; c) had hoped; d) was hoped.
12. a) will be found b) found; c) had found; d) will find.

For questions 13-17, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, including the word given. **DO NOT change** the word given. You must use between **two** and **five** words, including the word given. Write **only the missing words** on the answer sheet.

- 13 It was a mistake not to buy a better car.  
**only**  
If ..... a better car.
- 14 I live in New York because it is a very exciting place.  
**if**  
I wouldn't live in New York ..... a very exciting place
- 15 It's very easy to maintain contact with friends nowadays.  
**touch**  
It's very easy .....with friends nowadays.
- 16 "Where do you work now, Sue?" asked Peter.  
**know**  
Peter wanted .....now.
- 17 I have never seen such an exciting film before.  
**first**  
It's the.....seen such an exciting film

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Complete the sentences with the word derived from the words in bold.

- 18 I had a number of questions because the original instructions were ... .  
19 Population ... is a threat to global food security.  
20 Trevor is ... for the position because he has no experience.  
21 The ... of his wallet when he was on holiday caused him a lot of trouble.  
22 ... is a bigger problem in the countryside than it is in the city.

**CLEAR**  
**GROW**  
**SUIT**  
**LOSE**  
**EMPLOY**

Fill in the correct participle to complete phrasal verbs.

- 0 *If business doesn't improve, then we shall be forced to close **DOWN** the shop.*  
23 Don't listen to anything Mark says; he's always making things \_\_\_\_\_.  
24 Kylie was invited to the party, but she turned \_\_\_\_\_ my invitation.  
25 Nigel was brought \_\_\_\_\_ by his grandparents in Jersey.  
26 My English teacher helped me by pointing \_\_\_\_\_ the mistakes I'd made in my essay.  
27 While I was patiently waiting in line, a man pushed \_\_\_\_\_ right in front of me!

**WRITING**

Read the essay question and the sample answer.

Fill in the gaps in the sample answer with phrases from the box (A-G).

Comment on the following statement.

*Chinese will replace English as an international language. This is inevitable as China has the biggest population and the fastest-growing economy in the world.*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write 200-250 words.

(A) by way of summary (B) a second consideration is the fact that  
(C) that this is unlikely in the near future (D) does not necessarily mean (E) this gives it a huge  
advantage (F) being the prime example (G) some people argue that (H) in response to this argument

China is the biggest and fastest-growing country in the world. As China becomes more populous and powerful, (1)\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese will overtake English as the number one global language. I strongly disagree.

I think that Chinese is not going to oust English as the language of international communication. The advantage of English is that it is widely spoken around the world and (2) \_\_\_\_\_ over Chinese. In fact, in many countries, such as India and Singapore, English is a second language. Furthermore, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese is more difficult to learn, especially for Europeans. English vocabulary is taken from many European languages, which makes it familiar.

On the other hand, there are economic reasons for learning Chinese. Being proficient in Chinese would give you an advantage in business opportunities with Chinese companies. In addition, the dominance of English (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it could never be replaced by a language like Chinese; languages rise and fall, Latin (5) \_\_\_\_\_ of a dead international language.

However, (6) \_\_\_\_\_, it would just take too long to learn enough Chinese to be able to do business in the language. As for the fall of English, anything is possible but I believe (7) \_\_\_\_\_ - English is too well-established.

So, (8) \_\_\_\_\_, I have to disagree with the argument presented. English is a very convenient language to learn and the economic reasons for studying Chinese do not make up for the difficulty of learning it.

(259 words when complete)

DO NOT FORGET TO TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET