

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2015–2016 уч. г.
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

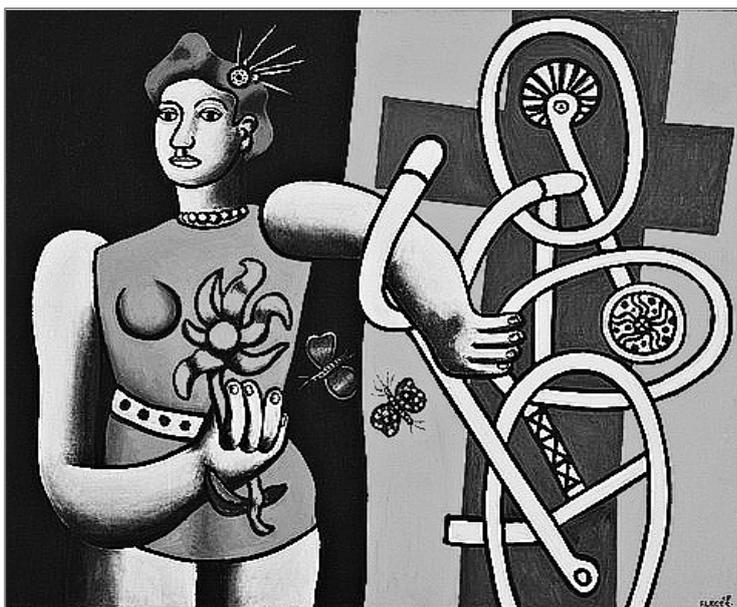
Part 1 (15 minutes)

Listening

*Listen to a part of an audio guide in a museum of modern arts. Decide whether the statements 1–10 are **True (A)**, or **False (B)** according to the text you hear. Circle your answers on your answer sheet. You will hear the text twice.*

The narrator says that:

- 1) Big Julie has short arms.
- 2) Big Julie plays a musical instrument.
- 3) Big Julie has a bicycle on her arm.
- 4) Big Julie is wearing an ugly necklace.
- 5) A flower in Big Julie's hand makes her look similar to many other ladies in paintings.
- 6) Big Julie appears to be a very strong lady.
- 7) Leger was fond of technology.
- 8) Duchamp made the shovel with his own hands.
- 9) Duchamp followed the rules of art.
- 10) Duchamp gave an example to other artists.



Transfer your answers into the answer sheet!



Part 2 (30 minutes)

Reading

Read the passage below and do tasks 1–15.

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.

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) 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 Terutarō 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) 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 1–8.

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in text? In boxes 1–8 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.*

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

Read paragraphs 4–8 of the text and do tasks 9–15.

*Choose the correct letter **A, B, C** or **D**. Circle your answers in boxes 9–15 on your answer sheet.*

9. 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.
10. 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.
11. What are we told about the captain of the Kainan Maru in the fifth paragraph?
 - A. He had given Shirase some poor advice.
 - B. His skill at sailing saved the boat and crew.
 - C. He refused to listen to the warnings of others.
 - D. He was originally confident they could reach Antarctica.

12. After Shirase finally reached Antarctica he realised that
- A. he was unsure of the direction he should follow.
 - B. he would have to give up on fulfilling scientific tasks.
 - C. he might not have enough food to get to the South Pole.
 - D. he still wanted to compete in the race against the other teams.
13. What did the Japanese team do on 20 January 1912?
- A. They set off in their ship in the worst possible weather.
 - B. They started their trip towards the South Pole on the ice.
 - C. They made meteorological observations.
 - D. They tried not to lose their dogs.
14. What is the writer doing in the seventh paragraph?
- A. Criticizing a decision concerning scientific research.
 - B. Explaining why a particular mistake had occurred.
 - C. Describing the conditions that the expedition faced.
 - D. Rejecting the idea that Shirase was poorly prepared.
15. What is the writer's main point in the final paragraph?
- A. Considering the problems Shirase had to deal with, his achievement was incredible.
 - B. In Japan, the reaction to Shirase's adventure in Antarctica came as a surprise to him.
 - C. It was obvious that Amundsen would receive more attention as an explorer than Shirase.
 - D. Shirase had achieved more on the Antarctic expedition than even Amundsen had expected.

Transfer your answers into the answer sheet!



Part 3 (15 minutes)

Use of English

*For items 1–15 fill in the gaps in the text choosing an appropriate word from the column on the right. Choose one word **once only**. There are **two extra words** in the right column which you don't have to choose. Write the letter which marks the word next to the number of the gap **on the answer sheet**.*

<p>When the spring sunshine peeps out from the clouds, and the world glistens after a shower of rain, there comes a moment in the year when a chap walks out of the door, inhales deeply and thinks: "Yes; today I'll leave the car (1)_____ and haul out the bike."</p>	<p>A) along</p>
<p>I know that hardy types ride their bikes at all times of year, but (2)_____ fair weather gardeners, we fair weather cyclists are not to be disparaged on account of our apparent lack of grit. For we are the gentle ones. To us, cycling is a calm (3)_____.</p>	<p>B) approach</p>
<p>We may pant a bit on uphill stretches, and we may even (4)_____ and push our charges while other cyclists (the ones in national costume) power past us wearing sunglasses on the dreariest of days.</p>	<p>C) behind</p>
<p>But we enjoy our sedate pedalling and try not to frighten the (5)_____.</p>	<p>D) dismount</p>
<p>We whistle softly to ourselves while admiring the gardens we can see over the tops of hedges. We may have a wicker basket on the front, or panniers on the back. We (6)_____ our bell to warn pedestrians of our (7)_____ and we are ever ready with a cheery: "Good morning!" This is quite unlike our bulging-limbed counterparts who seem to have muscles in places where we don't even have places and (8)_____ eyes are riveted firmly on the Tarmac.</p>	<p>E) down</p>
<p>What has happened to cycling in the past 50 years? Especially in the case of the <i>Mamil</i> - or middle-aged man in lycra. I'm not averse to a bit of dressing up (9)_____ - give me a robe or a uniform and I will do my best to carry off the role to perfection - but the prospect of wearing all that figure-hugging rubber-woven stuff (10)_____ me with horror. Lycra, it seems to me, while rightly thought of as being supremely supportive, takes everything prisoner. Every bulge is enhanced; every anatomical deficiency is highlighted.</p>	<p>F) fills</p>
	<p>G) long</p>
	<p>H) myself</p>
	<p>I) noticed</p>
	<p>J) pursuit</p>

<p>How I (11) _____ for a cycling cape - that wonderfully useful shroud of bright yellow plastic that would cover a cyclist from top to toe and, when accompanied by a sturdy waterproof hat, would be guaranteed to keep out the severest wind. Gone with the wind, they are, (12) _____ with cycle clips. I still use mine, much to the amusement of my daughters, though I think they are preferable to trousers tucked into socks.</p> <p>Gone, too, are mudguards. Have you (13) _____ how the speedy set have that brown stripe up their back, thanks to the efficiency of rear tyres in squirting up muddy water with all the ferocity of a badly plumbed bidet? Would a rear mudguard really slow them down? It would certainly endear them to their other halves who are probably slaves to the (14) _____ machine after every rainy outing.</p> <p>And then there are the shoes. Because these racing bikes don't have proper pedals, cyclists must wear what appear to be running shoes with big lumps on the soles. When they dismount and walk down the high street in search of sustenance, they do so with a wobble and a clack like a (15) _____ girl in her first pair of stilettos. Their hats - sorry, helmets - make them look like homeless tortoises.</p> <p>It must cost hundreds of pounds to buy all this apparel. And the bikes? Thousands.</p>	K) sends
	L) teenage
	M) tinkle
	N) unlike
	O) washing
	P) whose
Q) wildlife	

Transfer your answers into the answer sheet!

Part 4 (30 minutes)

Writing

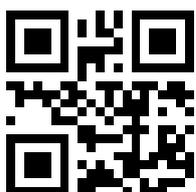
Comment on the following problem: **Modern libraries in the digital age should be different from the libraries of the past.**

In your comment use the information from the Internet below.

Modern Libraries

Many people, when asked about libraries, imagine old buildings with heavy bookshelves and dimmed light. Libraries around the world are heading into the future, creating for their patrons a more dynamic, multi-level environment for learning and pleasure.

Enjoy most tremendous examples of how modern libraries are shaping the way we learn and enjoy reading in the digital age.



LiYuan Library, China

Built in 2011 in a small village of Huairou on the outskirts of Beijing, this beautiful nature-inspired library was designed by Li Xiaodong.

The 175-square-meter building's interior is spatially diverse by using steps and small level changes to create distinct places. The wooden sticks temper the bright light and spread it evenly throughout the space to give a perfect reading ambience. The library has no electricity supply and closes at dusk.

Ballyroan Library, Ireland

Designed by Box Architecture, the new library in South Dublin opened in early 2013.

The new library offers extensive seating and a large study area with many public access computers, as well as printing and photocopying facilities.

Free internet is available throughout the building.



Write 100–120 words. Remember to

- make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion on the problem and give reasons for your opinion;
- express your attitude towards the information from the Internet;
- make a conclusion.

Write in your own words.

Listening

Item	Answer	
1	A	B
2	A	B
3	A	B
4	A	B
5	A	B
6	A	B
7	A	B
8	A	B
9	A	B
10	A	B

Reading

Item	Answer			
1	A	B	C	
2	A	B	C	
3	A	B	C	
4	A	B	C	
5	A	B	C	
6	A	B	C	
7	A	B	C	
8	A	B	C	
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D

Use of English

Item	Answer
1	
2	
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Writing