

# ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2018–2019 уч. г. МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7–8 КЛАССЫ

# Part 1 <u>Listening</u> Time: 10 minutes (5 points)

#### Task 1

Listen to five people 1–5 talking about Moscow. Choose which atmosphere A–F they prefer. There is one extra statement:

- A. A full of life atmosphere
- B. A cosy atmosphere
- C. A businesslike atmosphere
- D. A tense atmosphere
- E. The atmosphere of Moscow summer
- F. A bohemian atmosphere





## Part 2 Reading

Time: 20 minutes (16 points)

#### Task 1

Read the text *People Who Changed the World* and complete the gaps (6–11) in the text with six of the phrases (A–H). There are two extra phrases.

#### People Who Changed the World

The French chemist and biologist, Louis Pasteur (1822–1895) made one of the most

important discoveries in medical history. He discovered that there were germs called
bacteria in the air which caused liquids to sour, so he developed the process called
'pasteurisation': killing the bacteria6 Because of Pasteur's research, most
dairy products today are pasteurised. Pasteur then realised that most infectious
diseases are caused by germs in the air,7 He used this theory to explain
how vaccination worked and showed how doctors could prevent some illnesses by
injecting weak forms of the disease. Pasteur's pioneering work has protected millions
of people from disease, thanks to pasteurisation and vaccination.
The American writer and biologist <b>Rachel Carson</b> (1907–1964) started the modern
environmental movement when she wrote a controversial book about the destructive
effects of pesticides on the chain of life. Silent Spring,8, is one of the few
books that have changed the way people view the natural world. Its impact was so
enormous that it was compared with Charles Darwin's theory of evolution. As a
result, Carson was attacked by the chemical industry, but Silent Spring also caused a
massive protest against environmental pollution. Consequently, the US government
started to take action to control the use of pesticides in agriculture9
And thanks to Rachel Carson, there is now a worldwide movement to protect the
environment.



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The Italian physicist Guglielmo Marconi (1874–1937) made the first even
transatlantic radio transmission on 12 December 1901. A transmitter in south-west
England signalled the letter $S$ – three dots in Morse code – and the signal was picked
up in Newfoundland, 3,500km away. This achievement was so extraordinary that at
first people didn't believe it. Marconi had already successfully transmitted a message
over 50km10 But most scientists believed that radio waves would not
follow the curve of the Earth and could, therefore, never transmit signals across an
ocean. It was such a long way that it seemed completely impossible. Marconi proved
them wrong. As a result of his achievement, we have seen the development of
broadcasting, communications satellites, radar, the telephone and the Internet.
Marconi's genius has also helped to save thousands of lives on land,11
when the Titanic sank in 1912, an estimated 700 lives were saved thanks to SOS
signals from a Marconi transmitter.

- **A** and to reduce environmental damage
- **B** which led to his 'germ theory of disease'
- **C** since the beginning of the century
- **D** in the air and at sea
- **E** by boiling and then cooling the liquid
- **F** published in 1962
- **G** which will be extremely difficult
- **H** from England to France in 1899

#### Transfer your answers to the **title** sheet!



#### Task 2

Now read the text again and find words which mean:
12 describing a disease that can pass from one person to another $(adj)^*$
13 the idea which explains how or why something happens (n) **
<b>14</b> causing discussion and disagreement ( <i>adj</i> )
<b>15</b> chemicals used to kill insects ( <i>n</i> )
<b>16</b> effect ( <i>n</i> )
17 damage caused to the air, water or land, $e.g.$ by chemicals $(n)$
18 growing crops on farms $(n)$
<b>19</b> someone who studies physics ( <i>n</i> )
<b>20</b> across the Atlantic Ocean ( <i>adj</i> )
21 send out an electrical signal (v) ***
*adj – adjective  **n – noun  ***v – verb



Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!



### Part 3 Use of English

Time: 30 minutes (37 points)

#### Task 1

For questions 22–31, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Ine Wild West	
In the USA, people have a (0) <u>fascination</u> for everything connected	FASCINATE
with the 'wild west' of the cowboy era. This has led to (22)	VARY
activities which are of interest to (23) who are travelling	TOUR
around the western states. There are (24) of wild west	<b>EXHIBIT</b>
painting, concerts of cowboy music and, most (25) of all,	<b>EXCITE</b>
live rodeo shows to watch.	
Rodeos, where cowboys take part in horse-riding (26)	COMPETE
for big money prizes, are (27) popular. There are	EXTREME
739 each year, held in giant (28) arenas as well as	DOOR
open-air show grounds across the west. Most of the riders are	
professional (29), but most of the events	PERFORM
were (30) based on the cowboys' everyday working	ORIGIN
tasks. Despite some concerns over possible (31)	CRUEL
to horses, most people are thrilled by the display of skill and daring	
to be seen at a rodeo.	



#### Task 2

For Questions 32–46, 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 (V) by the number on your answer sheet. If a line has a word which should not be there, write a word on your answer sheet. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

Example: 0 ..... it 00..... *V* 

#### This Is My Hobby

<b>0</b> If	I had to say it what my hobby is, I suppose the answer would
<b>00</b> ha	ave to be reading. It all started in early childhood when my
<b>32</b> fa	ther used to enjoy much making up stories for my brother and
<b>33</b> m	yself. This was a hugely popular every night at bedtime. As we
<b>34</b> gr	rew older, we turned to books and by the time I was ten, I had
<b>35</b> a l	large collection of these children's literature. Ever since I can
36 rea	member, I have read about a book a week and I am get through
<b>37</b> lot	ts and lots of such magazines too. I especially enjoy reading in bed
<b>38</b> an	nd if I am really enjoying a book, I will stay up all night to finish it.
<b>39</b> Bı	ut I also tend to fill my spare up time with reading. You will often see
<b>40</b> mo	e reading on the bus, for example, or if I am waiting from in a queue.
<b>41</b> I r	never go anywhere without have something to read. I actually
<b>42</b> co	ollect magazines and I have a room at home filled with them. I even
<b>43</b> bu	ly magazines written in languages that I don't know them, just for
<b>44</b> the	e pleasure given of looking at the pictures and seeing the way
<b>45</b> ho	ow they are designed. It will come as no great surprise, therefore,
<b>46</b> if	I will tell you that my main ambition in life is to become an editor.



#### Task 3 Linguistic quiz

A. An anagram is a word that is made from another word by putting letters in a different order. For questions 47–51 make up new words.

Example: Change <b>teach</b> into something dishonest people de	ocheat_
<ul> <li>47. Change cars into a mark from a deep cut that doesn't get</li> <li>48. Change dusty into something students do</li> <li>49. Change lamp into a tropical tree</li> <li>50. Change boredom into a place where you sleep</li> <li>51. Change inch into a part of the face</li> </ul>	
B. One word, two meanings. For questions 52–55 find definitions.	one word which fits both
Example: a) to reserve b) something you read	0 B O O K
<ul><li>52. a) to support someone</li><li>b) part of the body</li></ul>	52
<ul><li>53. a) a helpful piece of advice</li><li>b) extra money given to waiters</li></ul>	53
<ul><li>54. a) a unit of temperature</li><li>b) a university qualification</li></ul>	
<ul><li>55. a) belonging to me</li><li>b) a source of coal, gold, etc.</li></ul>	55



## C. Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently. What are the missing homophones in these pairs of sentences 56–58?

Exa	mple: 0. a) Can you untie the <b>KNOT</b> in my bootlace?		a	b
	b) I'm <b>NOT</b> very good at science. I'm better at languages.	0	knot	not
56.	a) I think I should buy this doll for my daughter as she always at it in the shop window.		a	b
	b) Don't take the lift. I want to go up the	56		
57.	a) I've never jumped than that. It's my personal record.		a	b
	b) Where can I ski boots? I don't have any of my own.	57		
58.	a) I've had this teddy since I was three.		a	b
	b) Our flat has a wooden floor. We don't like carpets.	58		

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!



### Part 4 Writing

Time: 30 minutes (20 points)

Your teacher has asked you to write a short paragraph to advertise and to invite students to a "Drama club". You have to:

- give it an attractive title
- address the potential participants
- explain what is special about this club and what the plans of the club are
- give the timetable and duration of each session
- explain what the benefits of participating in it are
- give final encouragement to students

Write 150-180 words.

