



ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2018–2019 уч. г.  
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes (15 points)**

**Task 1**

*For items 1–10 listen to a passage from a lecture and decide whether the statements (1–10) are **TRUE (A)**, or **FALSE (B)** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **twice**.*

The speaker says that:

1. Changes in the graduate employment market are caused by pure economic problems.  
A) True B) False
2. For several years, there have been ten graduates for ten vacancies on the market.  
A) True B) False
3. More than half of the employers believe they will be able to hire enough employees.  
A) True B) False
4. IT is one of the fields with unfilled vacancies.  
A) True B) False
5. The number of weaker graduates who won't be able to find a job they want will be growing.  
A) True B) False
6. The new graduates are called the Boomers.  
A) True B) False
7. New graduates dislike long-term projects.  
A) True B) False





## READING

**Time: 45 minutes (20 points)**

### Task 1

*For items 16–25, read the passage below and choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text.*

(1) It's Monday afternoon and Kate Turner is teaching a class of 11- and 12-year-olds French. Last week they wrote a set of descriptive sentences about animals and today they're going to turn their descriptions into picture books.

(2) "Once you've finished with your sentences, you're going to illustrate them to reflect what you've written," she tells the class.

Silence.

"Any questions?"

A hand pops up.

"Do we have to draw the pictures? Can't we just write the sentences?"

"You need to draw the pictures as well. You're making a picture book, remember?"

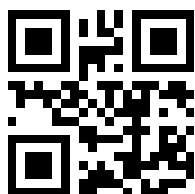
"But I can't draw, Miss."

(3) A ripple of agreement spreads around the room. Heads shake. One boy goes under his desk and refuses to come out for 10 minutes. Kate spends the lesson encouraging and cajoling them to give it a try.

(4) The trouble is, they're right. Most of them can't draw. Their illustrations wouldn't look out of place in a reception classroom when kids are four or five and just start school. Cats, cows, pigs and mice all appear the same – round heads and bodies drawn with four stick legs poking out. And it isn't just this particular class. With few exceptions, the pattern is repeated in every year group that we all teach. And this is already middle school.

(5) According to the primary national curriculum, we should be teaching children to become "proficient in drawing". But what's going on in actuality? "There just aren't enough hours in the day," says the school principal. "And that's the end of that."

(6) It's not just art. Music is sidelined too, as are languages. Children are removed from French lessons for extra reading and writing interventions; school productions are shelved due to lack of practice time; opportunities for drama are reduced to the odd English lesson.



(7) And why is it all happening? Teachers are under pressure to improve outcomes for reading, writing and maths, particularly in year groups where SATs (standard assessment tests) are the only tool for assessing children.

(8) Most teachers find themselves in that position, being forced to make changes to timetables they'd rather not. Every January they would sit down together with their colleagues and take a red pen to the timetable they'd carefully crafted in September, replacing music with extra comprehension or swapping French or any other foreign language for additional spelling sessions.

(9) In a recent survey, 97% of the union's teachers agreed that SATs preparation did not support children's access to a broad and balanced curriculum, saying the time taken to prepare children for assessment in maths and English has squeezed out other subjects and activities. The problem doesn't stop when our children leave primary. The proportion of 13 up to 15- and 16-year-olds taking subjects like music and drama has fallen to its lowest level in 10 years. The study of modern foreign languages at GCSE<sup>1</sup> is also in decline.

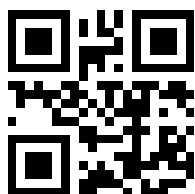
(10) Most teachers feel strongly that our schools are missing a trick. Feversham Primary Academy in Bradford recently made headlines for its focus on teaching the arts, particularly music, drama and art into every part of the school day. Seven years ago Feversham was in special measures and making headlines for all the wrong reasons. Today it is rated "good" by Ofsted and is in the top 10% nationally for pupil progress in reading, writing and maths, according to the most recent data.

(11) Improving outcomes aside, Kate Turner and lots of other teachers worry about the message we're sending our children when we push arts and languages into the background. They say we're creating a gulf between children whose parents can afford to take them to private music lessons, language clubs or the theatre, and those whose access comes mainly through the school curriculum.

(12) But more than all this, we should all remember an Einstein quote – the one that says that if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree it will spend its life thinking it is stupid. There are children who struggle to read but come to life on the stage. There are those who just can't concentrate at other lessons but will sit and paint for an hour without leaving their seat. If our schools are only interested in children's progress and attainment in a limited range of subjects, how can we ever hope to build on the potential of those whose strengths lie elsewhere?

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<sup>1</sup> The **General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE)** is an academic qualification, generally taken in a number of subjects by pupils in secondary education in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.



(13) The trouble is that creativity, increased confidence or a love of the arts aren't easily measured through standardized tests, data analysis or league tables. Maybe that's why, ultimately, certain subjects are sidelined. Perhaps this may sound idealistic, but this is an issue that bothers teachers today. And it should bother school leaderships and government too.

16. In Kate Turner's classroom the kids are tasked to

- A) write sentences using words denoting animals.
- B) create pictures to accompany their writings.
- C) write sentences to illustrate the given pictures.
- D) create a picture book for the whole class.

17. What is the kids' reaction like to the task they get?

- A) They are unwilling to do it.
- B) They eagerly agree to fulfill the task.
- C) They encourage each other to do it.
- D) They stay indifferent to the task.

18. The words “*reception classroom*” in Paragraph 4 refer to

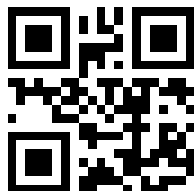
- A) the class Kate Turner is teaching.
- B) the opening class of a new subject.
- C) the first class in primary school.
- D) the class that starts a new academic year.

19. What sentence sums up Paragraph 6?

- A) Teaching basic skills is given priority over creative classes.
- B) French classes need more hours to practice writing and reading.
- C) Drama classes are taught in the English language only.
- D) Language classes should be substituted by drama and music classes.

20. Which sentence is NOT TRUE about the way teachers deal with their timetables?

- A) Teachers are not eager to change the timetables they made at the start of the academic year.
- B) Teachers integrate extra classes to prepare students for SATs into their timetables.
- C) Teachers have to adjust their timetables for students to achieve better scores at exams.
- D) Teachers have to substitute a number of classes in favour of SATs subjects.



**21.** According to the research, the situation with arts and languages in primary and secondary school

- A) has greatly improved.
- B) has got much worse.
- C) has remained the same.
- D) has got slightly better.

**22.** The example of Feversham Primary Academy shows that

- A) the focus on creativity has improved results across the school.
- B) any school can find a way to teach arts as part of their curriculum.
- C) Ofsted will encourage teaching arts on a daily basis at school.
- D) the school is largely praised by the printed media.

**23.** Teachers think that limiting arts and language classes

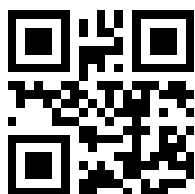
- A) leaves more time for family communication.
- B) gives students more free time.
- C) divides students into social strata.
- D) provides students with more choice.

**24.** What is the meaning of the quote by A. Einstein?

- A) We can't judge everyone on the same scale.
- B) Children should try themselves in different fields.
- C) Some children have an inborn talent for the arts.
- D) There are students who never succeed at school.

**25.** What is the main idea expressed in the text?

- A) The main aim of schools is to get top results at exams by all means.
- B) Schools should have an individual approach to every student.
- C) Art, music and drama should be optional subjects at school.
- D) Standardized tests should not be used for assessing students' abilities and skills.



## Task 2

*For items 26–35, read the passage below and choose which of the sentences A–K fit into the numbered gaps in the text. Write the correct letter in boxes 26–35 on your answer sheet.*

The art of porcelain production is like a little family secret for every country and city where porcelain factories are located. **26.** \_\_\_\_\_.

Gzhel is the name of the traditional Russian craft of production of porcelain and pottery items – dishes, tiles and other decorative elements and pieces. **27.** \_\_\_\_\_. The region forms the so-called "Gzhel bush." Pottery production and then later porcelain manufacturing here is based on the presence of porcelain clay, perfectly suitable for these purposes.

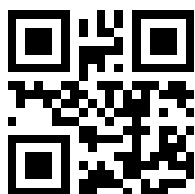
Gzhel's ceramic production has a long history. Archaeological research shows the first pottery appeared here already in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. **28.** \_\_\_\_\_.

In the 17<sup>th</sup> century Tsar Aleksey Mikhailovich learned about Gzhel's superb clay – and large-scale production started. **29.** \_\_\_\_\_. The quality of the jars was thoroughly controlled.

**30.** \_\_\_\_\_. In the beginning of the 19th century, the first large porcelain factory was founded in the village of Novo-Kharitonovo in 1810 by a local merchant and his two sons, who later took the family name Kuznetsov and established a famous dynasty of porcelain kings.

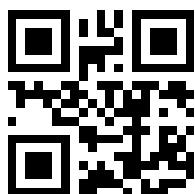
The crafters of Gzhel region have always produced not only tableware, but a wide range of different utilitarian and decorative items – porcelain figurines, boxes, vases, candlesticks, ashtrays, clocks and even small genre sculptures. **31.** \_\_\_\_\_. For example: traditional tea-drinking, beauties walking or sitting at work, hens, roosters, birds and so on. All works are all truly hand-made! The artist paints every cup or vase with a brush. **32.** \_\_\_\_\_.

Today we know Gzhel porcelain as traditionally designed in all shades of blue. **33.** \_\_\_\_\_. Painting is made by special cobalt paints which are put on the raw unglazed porcelain pieces. **34.** \_\_\_\_\_. Then the painted products are placed in the high-temperature ovens. As a result of burning the cobalt painting, almost black before burning, becomes bright and vivid blue. **35.** \_\_\_\_\_. This technique helps to protect the painting very well.



- |   |
|---|
| A) Then the products are coated with glaze and are burnt for a second time.   |
| B) The rapid development of Gzhel painting took place between the latter half of the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century.                                   |
| C) This fancy blue painting on white background is the uniting and distinguishing feature of all Gzhel porcelain products.  |
| D) That is why there are no two similar works, each one being really unique and keeping the style of its creator.   |
| E) According to the order issued by the tsar, Gzhel became an exclusive supplier of special jars for pharmacies in Moscow where medicines were made and kept.               |
| F) To be more precise, Gzhel is the name of the region close to Moscow which includes about 27 villages and small towns.  |
| G) The Soviet government took every care to preserve the traditional arts and crafts. By the beginning of the 20th century Gzhel's potteries were back on their feet again. |
| H) In Russia there are a lot of types of traditional porcelain too, and one of these types is the world-famous Gzhel.   |
| I) These works depicted animals and people in action, even entire scenes of rural or urban life.  |
| J) Initially the cobalt paints are dark grey in colour and consequently all the drawings are grey too.  |
| K) “Nowhere have I seen clay whiter than this,” exclaimed a medieval chronicler.  |

*Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!*





## USE OF ENGLISH

**Time: 60 minutes (45 points)**

**Task 1. Items 36–50 (15 points)**

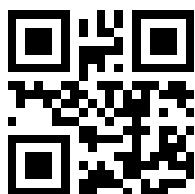
*For Questions 36–50, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick. If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word on your answer sheet. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).*

**Example:**

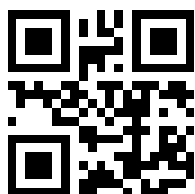
|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| <b>0</b>  | <i>V</i>   |
| <b>00</b> | <i>the</i> |

### The Moscow Metro

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| <b>0</b>  | Moscow's metro is arguably the most iconic and beautiful in the world.   |
| <b>00</b> | It's full of the frescoes and very punctual trains. It's also a good place to shelter from bad weather during a chilly city day.   |
| <b>36</b> | People first started talking about a metro for Moscow in 1902 due to the need not to lag behind London, which had built its underground system 39 years before.  |
| <b>37</b> | Moreover, the city became irrevocably mired in traffic jams, and Muscovites were suffered.   |
| <b>38</b> | Construction of the first tunnel began in 1931, and four years later, the first ever line of the Moscow metro was completed.   |
| <b>39</b> | At 7 a.m. on 15 May 1935, 13 stations opened their doors. People had been waited all night by the stations, dreaming of becoming the metro's first passengers.   |
| <b>40</b> | They were allowed on the trains with tickets which came in two colours: red for trips to Sokolniki and yellow for the return back journey.   |
| <b>41</b> | History has preserved the name of the first passenger, a Mr. Latyshev, who proudly told the <i>Rabochaya Moskva</i> newspaper: "I've travelled in wagons, street-cars, horse-drawn trams, and electric trams, and now I've lived to see the metro. |



|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| <b>42</b> | I know there is a man in America who collects the first tickets ever issued on every metro system. But no, I'll never send it my valuable Ticket No.1, series A, to America.”   |
| <b>43</b> | In Sokolniki, a place where in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century falconers made their homes, the first building of the Moscow metro appeared.  |
| <b>44</b> | Falconers were people from big villages who had trained falcons for the Tsar's hunts.   |
| <b>45</b> | The project of the station won a Grand Prix at the International Exposition of Art and Technology in Modern Life in Paris in 1937.  |
| <b>46</b> | The station known as Komsomolskaya is being built in Art Deco style with two rows of square columns covered with pinkish yellow Chorgun marble from Crimea.   |
| <b>47</b> | A Maiolica panel, in the style of Italian Renaissance artists and by Russian painter Eugene Lanceray, a member of the influential Mir Iskusstva (World of Art) movement, is dedicated to the selfless work of the Komsomol members who built the metro. |
| <b>48</b> | It's known that Lanceray even went down into the metro tunnel when having working on his sketches.  |
| <b>49</b> | Krasnye Vorota is a station where three eminent architects showed off their talents at a time: Ivan Fomin, Nikolai Andrikanis, Nikolai Ladovsky.  |
| <b>50</b> | The dark red shade of Shrosha marble from Georgia goes well with its name (Red Gates), and carries with it the memory of the lost triumphal arch, was constructed on this very spot by architect Dmitry Uhtomsky in the 18 <sup>th</sup> century.       |



**Task 2. Items 51–60 (10 points)**

*For items 51–60, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words is specified in the brackets. Do not use short forms. Please mind both grammar and spelling. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

**Example: 0.** The pool isn't deep enough to swim in.

**too**

The pool \_\_\_\_\_ swim in. (4 words)

**0**

**is too shallow to**

**51.** Would it be possible for me to borrow the company van this weekend?

**could**

I \_\_\_\_\_ borrow the company van this weekend. (4 words)

**52.** If you do not touch those wires, you will not get an electric shock.

**unless**

You will not get an electric shock \_\_\_\_\_ those wires. (3 words)

**53.** They say the company was established by their great-grand father in 1898.

**set**

Their great-grand father is said \_\_\_\_\_ the company in 1898.  
(4 words)

**54.** My advice is to buy yourself a new car.

**would**

If I \_\_\_\_\_ a new car. (5 words)

**55.** Having a small baby, you have to wake up a lot most nights.

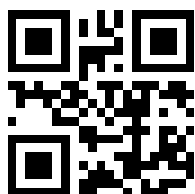
**involves**

Having a small baby \_\_\_\_\_ a lot most nights. (3 words)

**56.** The doctor had to use smelling salts to make the boxer come to after he had been knocked out.

**bring**

The doctor had to use smelling salts to \_\_\_\_\_ after he had been knocked out. (4 words)



57. By the way, have you got anything planned for Saturday?

**doing**

By the way, \_\_\_\_\_ anything on Saturday? (3 words)

58. Bob reduced his intake of fatty food and lost five kilos in a month!

**on**

Bob \_\_\_\_\_ his intake of fatty food and lost five kilos in a month!  
(3 words)

59. Our exams will be over by this time next year.

**finished**

We \_\_\_\_\_ our exams by this time next year. (3 words)

60. He felt disappointed when his mother did not come to see him in the play.

**down**

He \_\_\_\_\_ when his mother did not come to see him in the play.  
(3 words)

### Task 3. Items 61–70 (10 points)

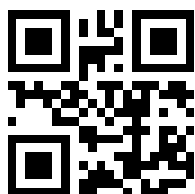
*For items 61–70* read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a new word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

*Example:*

|          |                    |
|----------|--------------------|
| <b>0</b> | <i>publication</i> |
|----------|--------------------|

**Jerome K. Jerome's *Three Men in a Boat (To Say Nothing of the Dog)***

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Since its (0) <i>publication</i> in 1889, <i>Three Men in a Boat</i> has never been out of print.  | <b>PUBLISH</b> |
| It continues to be popular to the current day, with <i>The</i> (61) ... ranking it №33 on <i>The 100 Greatest Novels of All Time</i> , and <i>Esquire</i> ranking it №2 in the <i>50 Funniest Books Ever</i> . | <b>GUARD</b>   |
| The novel's global (62) ... has proven unsinkable.   | <b>POPULAR</b> |
| Radio, film, and stage adaptations of Jerome's (63) ... story have appeared regularly since the 1920s, including a 1975 teleplay by Tom Stoppard.  | <b>TIME</b>    |

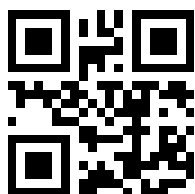


|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Jerome, a self-proclaimed "idler," would (64) ... be surprised by the busy post-publication lives led by his famous trio and their dog.  | <b>SURE</b>    |
| Jerome never envisioned the enduring popularity of <i>Three Men in a Boat</i> when he began publishing installments in the (65) ... <i>Home Chimes</i> in 1888.  | <b>PERIOD</b>  |
| Originally intending to write a travelogue recording the history of the Thames River, Jerome found that the episodic nature of a lazy journey accommodated lots of humorous (66) ... that had first made his name. | <b>DIGRESS</b> |
| As he revised his book, he shifted the emphasis from landscape to the (67) ... witty reflections of the I of the story, a thinly-veiled stand-in for Jerome himself.   | <b>NARRATE</b> |
| Two other (68) ... members of the boating party, George and Harris, also have their real-life counterparts, George Wingrave and Carl Hentschel.  | <b>FICTION</b> |
| Montmorency, a small fox terrier who steals several hilarious scenes in the novel, was in fact (69) ... conjured to life by Jerome's imagination.  | <b>WHOLE</b>   |
| Perhaps such (70) ... characters and scenes are responsible for the long-standing appeal of Jerome's work across the globe.  | <b>FORGET</b>  |

**Task 4. Items 71–80 (10 points)**

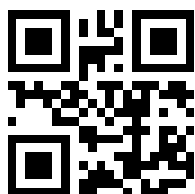
*For items 71–80, match items 71–80 to the phenomena (A–M). There are some extra phenomena which do not match.*

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 71. Jackson Pollock            | A) a long poem written by Geoffrey Chaucer which is considered to be one of the greatest works of literature in the English language.  |
| 72. "The Star-Spangled Banner" | B) a US artist who is famous for his pictures which appeared on the cover of <i>The Saturday Evening Post</i> . His pictures often show children and families in ordinary places such as at home, in the countryside, or in small shops. |
| 73. The Canterbury Tales       | C) an American spiritual from the southern states of the US, originally sung by black slaves working in the fields.  |



|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>74.</b> Lewis and Clark            | <b>D)</b> a famous museum collection of ancient history and archaeology in Oxford which also contains paintings, jewellery and historical documents  |
| <b>75.</b> George Gershwin            | <b>E)</b> two outlaws, who stole from US banks and businesses in the 1930s.  |
| <b>76.</b> The Ashmolean              | <b>F)</b> two explorers, who travelled across North America going up the Missouri River and over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast. They drew maps and gathered information about the Native American people who lived there.               |
| <b>77.</b> The Leatherstocking Tales  | <b>G)</b> a US artist who often made his very large abstract paintings by putting the painting on the floor and then walking around it, letting the paint drip from sticks.  |
| <b>78.</b> The Smithsonian            | <b>H)</b> a famous poem by Lord Byron. It is generally considered to be one of the greatest poems ever written.  |
| <b>79.</b> Glen Miller                | <b>I)</b> the US national anthem.  |
| <b>80.</b> “Swing Low, Sweet Chariot” | <b>J)</b> a series of five novels by James Fenimore Cooper, set in the eighteenth century era of development in the primarily former Iroquois areas in central New York.   |
|                                       | <b>K)</b> a US composer known for his swing music, was popular during World War II. His most famous pieces of music are <i>In the Mood</i> and <i>Moonlight Serenade</i> .   |
|                                       | <b>L)</b> 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). |
|                                       | <b>M)</b> a large group of different museums and scientific institutions in Washington, D.C.   |

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***



## WRITING

**Time: 60 minutes (20 points)**

Comment on the following quotation.

*Humor is the merit of our nation. ... Russian humor has lived through the most desperate years. And I wish to believe, as long as we are able to joke, that we remain a great nation!*

*Sergei Dovlatov*

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, literature or background knowledge;
- make a conclusion.

***Transfer your writing to the answer sheet!***

