

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

**ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП**

**ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**

возрастная группа 7-8 классы

**Уважаемый участник олимпиады!**

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура \_\_\_\_\_ академических часа (90 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.

Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

**Максимальная оценка – 60 баллов.**

**ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР**

**LISTENING (10 points)**

**Time: (15 minutes)**

**LISTENING**

**Task 1**

**You will hear the conversation about winter in Australia. Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, choose the letter A for YES. If it is not correct, choose the letter B for NO. You will hear the conversation twice.**

1.	Anna has been to Australia before.	A	B
2.	Winter lasts from December to February in Australia.	A	B
3.	Winters are chilly in some parts of Australia.	A	B
4.	It often snows in Melbourne and Hobart.	A	B
5.	There is very little snow in the mountains on the border between Victoria and New South Wales.	A	B
6.	Skiing is possible in September.	A	B
7.	At the end of August, many people come to Australia to ski	A	B
8.	It is cheaper to go skiing in Australia than in New Zealand.	A	B
9.	About 30 percent of Australia is tropical.	A	B
10.	You can go swimming in the north of Australia in August.	A	B

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

**READING (14 points)**

**Time: (30 minutes)**

**Task1**

**Eight sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A-I one which fits each gap (2-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.**

- A. In contrast, the Red Sea is very hot.
- B. but it is very cold
- C. it is only 55m deep
- D. It is roughly 440,000 km<sup>2</sup> in size
- E. and it is also one of the hottest (28°C)
- F. and there are many coral reefs
- G. They have also become major tourist destination. (0)
- H. particularly for people on diving holidays
- I. this is an ideal time to visit the sandy beaches

The world's seas are an important part of the global environment. They are home to thousands of species, they affect the weather and they provide food. 0 G\_\_ . This essay compares two seas in the northern hemisphere.

The Baltic Sea, in Northern Europe, is part of the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 380,000 km<sup>2</sup> in size and, on average, 1\_\_ . This sea is not very salty (one percent) 2\_\_ . Because of this, sea ice often covers nearly 50 percent of surface. This means that there are not very many different animals that live in the sea.

The Red Sea, between Africa and the Middle East, is part of the Indian Ocean. 3\_\_ and it has average depth of 500m. This is one of the saltiest seas in the world (3.8 percent) 4\_\_ . This warm environment is ideal for thousands of species 5\_\_ and tropical fish. This sea is very popular for tourists, 6\_\_\_\_\_ .

To sum up, these two seas are similar in size but the Red Sea is deeper than the Baltic Sea. The Baltic Sea is a cold sea with a lot of ice. 7\_\_ . The biggest difference concerns the biology of these seas. There are few species in the Baltic Sea, whereas there are many different species in the Red Sea. The warmer water also means that the Red Sea is a more popular tourist destination.

### ***Task2***

**You are going to read about family lifestyle in the past. Read the statements after the text and choose the correct one in each pair (8-14).**

#### **Family Traditions in Pomorye**

The main form of family in Pomorye was a big patriarchal family. It could include up to 30 people and formed an independent unit in the hunting and fishing season. All the belongings – the house, agricultural implements, cattle, boats, land and money – were the property of the whole family. Housekeeping and the mode of family life were strictly regulated by time-honoured rules. All the members of a big family had their rights and duties. The patriarch and his wife shared power in the family. The father was the head of the hunting and fishing unit and gave orders to the male half of the family, the mother – to the female one. She was responsible for cooking; other women only helped her and followed her instructions. A son-in-law seldom joined his wife's family, unless it badly needed extra hands.

The division of a big family was a rare event in Pomorye. It could occur if the family of one of the brothers grew too large and made up an independent fishing or hunting unit. In this case they either built a new house or divided the old one. If married brothers built their own houses, the others, remaining in the parents' house, had to pay them off and assist in the construction. Divisions were usually initiated by daughters-in-law, whose life in a big family was extremely hard. From the

first days of marriage a young Pomor woman was placed under the command of her mother-in-law, and had to account for every minute of the day. The older woman used every opportunity to teach her daughters-in-law. Sometimes the young woman was so scared that in the first months of her married life she might starve – she didn't dare eat, being afraid of seeming greedy. Complaining to anybody, even to her own mother, was out of the question. It was a disgrace to wash one's dirty linen in public. However, this authoritarian and patronizing attitude to the younger women was explained by the desire and necessity to prepare them for family life and their future role of the mistress of the house.

Members of a big family practised a division of labour depending on sex and age. In winter men were engaged in mending and knitting fishing nets, cutting and storing up firewood and repairing outbuildings. The usual occupations of women were spinning, weaving, needlework, cooking and tending the cattle.

Early in spring all the men started on their distant voyages, only the old men, women and children remaining at home. The women had to manage all domestic concerns, work in the neighbourhood, serve as post-drivers and rowers and often act for their husbands in public offices.

Children were prepared for their future work and married life from an early age. Girls and boys under 7–8 were brought up together. They nursed younger sisters and brothers and helped about the house. Boys over 8 often went fishing and hunting with their fathers. In many parts of Pomorye girls also participated in family fishing, but as a rule, they earned their bread as baby-sitters or hired hands, engaged in housekeeping, haymaking, gardening, mushrooming, gathering berries and herbs. At this period of her life every Pomor girl was much concerned about collecting trousseau, which included her wedding costume, a number of shirts, towels, table-cloths, and sashes. By tradition she was to spin and weave all these things herself and thus every girl was supposed to master all the women's crafts and skills. She learnt spinning, weaving, embroidery and needlework, cooking and bread-making, and became acquainted with the ritual ceremonies and traditions of Pomors.

“The old grow older and the young blossom out” – so goes the Old Russian saying. From the age of 16–17 boys and girls began to be treated as grown-ups. Their labour and family chores remained the same, but the rules of conduct changed – they were now relatively free in their behaviour. They spent more time outside the parents' house. Girls were allowed to dress up not only on holidays, but also for *goolyanye*, a regular festive youth gathering. Typical of Pomorye was the late age of getting married (21-26). This can be explained by the specific relations in Pomorye – there was often no need for extra hands. The atmosphere of goodwill, mutual respect and at the same time relative independence reigned in Pomor families.

8	A	The patriarch and his wife shared the power in the family so that both could give orders to any of its members.
	B	By tradition the father was the head of the hunting and fishing unit and gave orders to the male half of the family, the mother – to the female one.
9	A	Usually when the sons grew up and married the family split.
	B	As a rule several generations lived together. The division of a family occurred rarely.
10	A	Teen-age boys and girls did the same daily chores.
	B	Teen-age boys and girls were prepared for adult life in accordance with their future duties in the family.
11	A	Typical of Pomorye was the late age of getting married.
	B	Typical of Pomorye was to get married very young.
12	A	A girl's trousseau (shirts, towels, sashes, etc.) was usually bought for her by her family.
	B	Every Pomor girl was to collect her trousseau making her wedding costume, sashes, etc. herself.
13	A	The life of a young daughter-in-law in her husband's family was rather hard.
	B	A young daughter-in-law enjoyed in her husband's family all rights older women did.
14	A	When men went on their fishing and hunting expeditions, women did their husbands' daily chores as well as their own.
	B	When men were away fishing or hunting women had to wait for their husbands to get back and do hard physical work and perform their public duties.

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

**Task 1**

**USE OF ENGLISH (36 points)**

**Time: (45 minutes)**

**For (1-12) find and circle 12 words for geographical objects in the crossword. Match them with their definitions. Words go horizontally or vertically but not diagonally.**

0. An area in a stream or river where running water falls down from a high place (such as over the side of a cliff). **waterfall**
1. A continuous movement of water or air in the same direction. \_\_\_\_\_
  2. A hole in the ground that shoots out hot water and steam. \_\_\_\_\_
  3. A plant or plant product that is grown by farmers. \_\_\_\_\_
  4. A piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water and is attached to a larger land area. \_\_\_\_\_
  5. The top of a mountain. \_\_\_\_\_
  6. A very large area of ice that moves slowly down a slope or valley or over a wide area of land. \_\_\_\_\_
  7. A mountain with a hole in the top or side that sometimes sends out rocks, ash, lava, etc. \_\_\_\_\_
  8. A piece of land shaped like a triangle that is formed when a river splits into smaller rivers before it flows into a sea or an ocean. \_\_\_\_\_
  9. An area of land that is surrounded by water. \_\_\_\_\_

10. A large area of land that sticks out into a sea, bay, etc. — often used in proper names. \_\_\_\_\_

11. A large area of water that is surrounded by land \_\_\_\_\_

12. A large area of salty water, smaller than an ocean. \_\_\_\_\_

P	W	A	T	E	R	F	A	L	L
G	L	A	C	I	E	R	P	C	S
O	I	V	G	E	Y	S	E	R	H
R	S	V	O	L	C	A	N	O	O
G	L	C	E	A	U	L	I	P	R
E	A	A	C	K	R	E	N	S	E
D	N	P	P	E	R	O	S	E	A
E	D	E	E	R	E	G	U	L	F
L	P	L	A	I	N	S	L	A	Y
T	M	E	K	O	T	B	A	Y	S
A	F	V	S	D	M	U	P	G	J

## Task 2

*For items 13-22, read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.*

Laura has always been (13)\_\_\_\_\_. She is still at secondary school, but she has already (14)\_\_\_\_\_ on a career plan. She knows exactly what she wants. She does not dream of (15)\_\_\_\_\_ a fortune, she just wants to work for one of the big IT companies and (16)\_\_\_\_\_ research in informatics.

‘Some people just want to (17)\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money,’ she says. ‘For me, that’s not a top priority. Of course, I’d like to make a good (18)\_\_\_\_\_, but what’s really important is to (19)\_\_\_\_\_ a job that I love. What I want more than anything else is to work (20)\_\_\_\_\_ dynamic company that’s strong on R&D (research and development) and that can (21)\_\_\_\_\_ attractive career (22)\_\_\_\_\_’.

13	A bossy	B anxious	C keen	D ambitious
14	A thought	B decided	C followed	D solved
15	A making	B moving	C taking	D developing
16	A work	B make	C do	D create
17	A win	B do	C pay	D earn
18	A life	B live	C living	D salary
19	A have	B make	C work	D own
20	A in	B at	C for	D on
21	A take	B offer	C improve	D prove
22	A capacities	B possibilities	C abilities	D opportunities

### Task 3

*For items 28-38, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.*

There are a lot of people in England 23 \_\_\_\_\_ think it isn't necessary to learn a foreign language. They think they don't 24 \_\_\_\_\_ to speak another language because if they go anywhere in the world they 25 \_\_\_\_\_ always find someone speaking English. Is English 26 \_\_\_\_\_ most popular language for students? The answer is 'No'. Most students used 27 \_\_\_\_\_ want to study English but now many students choose to learn Spanish rather than English.

This will certainly be bad news for the English. There is another thing that the English need to think 28 \_\_\_\_\_. Most people who speak English are not English and don't want 29 \_\_\_\_\_ speak English in their own country. They expect English people in Italy to speak Italian! Twenty years 30 \_\_\_\_\_ Carlo wanted to practise his English. Today he expects you to practise his language. If we 31 \_\_\_\_\_ him wouldn't we feel the same?

It's not much to ask for, is it? English children 32 \_\_\_\_\_ learn a foreign language, just like all other students. If they do, then they 33 \_\_\_\_\_ learn more about other countries and one day be the best language learners, not the worst.

### Task 4

*Find the nonsense word in each pair of sentences below (62-64). Replace that word in each sentence with the same real word. Make sure that word you choose makes sense in both of the sentences.*

**There is an example done for you:**

*Example:*

34. These papers mustn't **pobte** into the wrong hands. *fall*

Take a scarf – there's a chilly wind and I don't want you to **pobte** ill. *fall*

35. Flora felt very caffy for herself after having her tooth out.

I know you don't like wearing a cycle helmet but better safe than caffy. \_\_\_\_\_

36. Please don't forget to doctert in touch when you go back to your own country.

Only tell Rose if you're sure she can doctert a secret. \_\_\_\_\_

37. The old man took off his hat as a bimp of respect as he entered the room.

I hope my son will get a good bimp for his essay – he worked so hard on it. \_\_\_\_\_

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