

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

(РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

возрастная группа (7–8 классы)

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура 2 академических часа (90 минут).

Время выполнения заданий устного тура 10 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 – 65 баллов.

LISTENING (10 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. Listen to the dialogue and choose a word or a phrase that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. Artists seem to be making clear the information one's brain receives about the external world the visual world in a different way to non-artists, particularly when they're drawing.
A possessing B processing C précising
2. She investigates how artists see the objects they are drawing by measuring quick, simultaneous movements of both eyes between two or more phases of fixation in the same direction.
A saccades B seckades C succeeds
3. They are able to see the whole picture, something also known as the main or general meaning of a piece of writing, a speech or a conversation.
A jist B gist C jest
4. I gave him some tips, and in a month, he was really good – he was like really surprised, impressed a lot or very happy, he never expected it.
A blown away B plow away C below away
5. The second expert to answer our question about the artistic brain is Mike, a BBC World Service listener from a country in southern central Africa, between Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique.
A Malawi B Malavee C Molavi
6. There are some things that are capable of being taught.
A attainable B drainable C trainable
7. Everyone's brain works by focusing on some areas and ignoring others, making a kind of a picture printed on cardboard or wood puzzle with missing pieces.
A gigsaw B dzhigsaw C jigsaw
8. Mozart was five when first wrote music, and by the age of six he had performed in front of the ruler of Austria – twice!
A Imperor B Emperer C Emperor
9. Let's recap the vocabulary from this programme, starting with a young child with very great talent in something, like Mozart
A childpro-didgy B child prodidgy C child pro-didgy
10. Processing describes how your brain understands something that is difficult or has no clear meaning of the information it receives.
A make sence B makes sense C makes sence

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

READING (15 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. *Monica and Carl are teenagers from Los Angeles in the United States. They both love skateboarding and spend a lot of their free time on their boards. Read this interview with them and match the following questions with the correct paragraphs with answers.*

1. Are there skateboarding competitions?
2. Can you tell me about “Go Skateboarding Day”?
3. Is skateboarding dangerous?
4. Monica, is skateboarding an unusual sport for girls?
5. What about fashion? Is there a skater look?
6. What’s a long board?
7. When did you start skateboarding?
8. Where can you go skateboarding?
9. Who invented skateboarding?

A ____

Monica: Nobody knows who the first skateboarder was or who made the first boards, but we know that skateboarding started in California in the 1950s. There were lots of surfers who wanted something to do when it wasn’t windy and the ocean was calm, so they invented the skateboard and it was called “land surfing” in the beginning.

Carl: The first skateboards were pieces of wood with roller skate wheels that people made at home. When skateboarding became popular, they started making skateboards in factories.

B ____

Carl: You can go skateboarding in public places like parks, pavements and city squares. Some skateboarders like “freestyle” skateboarding, which is going fast along pavements or bicycle lanes. Other skateboarders like doing jumps and tricks on benches, stairs or railings. It’s great fun, but you have to watch out for other people too.

Monica: There are also lots of skate parks where you can skate on ramps. Lots of cities have skate parks now. The good thing about them is that you can practise jumps without disturbing anyone, and of course, you meet other skaters at a skate park too.

C ____

Monica: I started skateboarding when I was thirteen. When I was younger, I used to go roller-skating a lot with my friends. Then one of my friends got a skateboard and she let me try it. I fell off several times but I

loved it from day one. A couple of weeks later, I got my first skateboard. I haven't given up roller-skating, I still go sometimes.

Carl: I live in the city and there's a skate park near my house. I used to go to the park and watch the skateboarders, then my dad gave me a skateboard for my eleventh birthday in July and I spent the summer skateboarding. I loved the sense of freedom and speed. I used to ride my bike a lot, but I never go on it now.

D ____

Monica: It's more popular with boys than girls, but there are lots of girl skateboarders too. It's a sport for everyone. There are lots of people in their thirties and forties who started skateboarding as teenagers and are still doing it today.

E ____

Carl: We all fall off our boards a lot and sometimes you can hurt yourself, but most injuries are small things like cuts and bruises. Obviously, it's a good idea to wear protective clothing like a helmet and it's important to protect your hands and wrists too. Wrists are the part of the body that you're most likely to injure when skateboarding as you put out your hands to protect yourself when you fall. I always wear wrist guards when I skate.

F ____

Monica: Yes, there are. They usually take place in skate parks and judges give skaters points for their jumps and tricks. In the United States and Europe, some skaters are professional and make a living taking part in skating competitions.

Carl: There was a campaign to get skateboarding included in the 2016 Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro but unfortunately it wasn't successful. But who knows? Skateboarding might be in the 2020 games!

G ____

Monica: "Go Skateboarding Day" started in 2004 when skateboarders in the United States decided it would be good to have a day that celebrates skateboarding. It takes place on the 21st of June every year. You can check it out online. It's a day when there are events for skateboarders like competitions, parties, barbecues or people just go out and skate with their friends.

H ____

Carl: Fashions change, but at the moment, the fashion is for skaters to wear tight jeans or black trousers and a hooded top, T-shirt or check shirt. Baseball caps and woollen hats called beanies are popular too.

Monica: A lot of skateboarders, both boys and girls, have long hair too. But really skaters can wear what they want. For me, love of the sport is more important than someone's clothes.

I ____

Monica: It's another type of skateboard, but it's longer and it's got bigger wheels. Standard skateboards are usually about 70 to 80 centimetres long, but long boards are 90 to 120 centimetres long. Long boards aren't so good for jumps and tricks, but they are good for going fast along pavements.

Carl: Here's an interesting fact about long boards. In 2006, a skateboarder went across Australia from Perth to Brisbane on a long board. That's 5,850 kilometres!

Task 2. Read the text and try to restore the missed information choosing one of the following phrases.

Your digital footprint

Every time you go online you (10) _____. This is just like a real footprint. It reveals where you've been, how long you stayed and what you've been doing there. Every time you register for an online service, send an email, download a video or upload a photo, the information can be accessed and your digital footprint can be revealed. This shouldn't necessarily be worrying but it is advisable to be aware of your digital footprint and to be cautious and sensible when you are online.

Six top tips for taking care of your digital footprint.

1. Don't forget to log off when you leave a website, especially if you are using a shared computer. If you don't, someone can easily pretend to be you!
2. Don't tell anyone your passwords and don't write them down in an obvious place. Make them difficult to guess by (11) _____
3. Tell an adult if you come across anything online that makes you upset, anxious or concerned. There are ways to report inappropriate or abusive content and in most cases web managers respond rapidly. If a user reports inappropriate content, (12) _____. You should report abusive remarks on the internet (13) _____.
4. Remember your favourite websites by using the history button and the (14) _____ on your computer. This is a way that your digital footprint can work in your favour, but remember to clear your browser history regularly.
5. If you want to post comments online, you don't have to use your own name. Invent a nickname to use instead. You can also use a picture instead of a real photo.
6. Protect your identity online. Be careful about who you share personal information with and always think twice before sharing details like your email, home address, school or phone number with someone.

Think about the future. All kinds of people are interested in your digital footprint. It's now quite common for colleges, universities and employers to check out the online profiles of possible candidates as part of their application process. There are cases of people having missed out on jobs and places in college because their digital footprint didn't impress the recruiters. So, remember: keep safe, don't put too much personal information online and always think carefully before you (15) _____. Ask yourself, 'Would I be happy for absolutely everyone to see this?'

- 10 **A** can choose what information is recorded about you.
 B leave a trail showing where you've been and what you've been doing.
 C send information to recruiters.
- 11 **A** using all capital letters.
 B making them complex.
 C including a symbol.
- 12 **A** web managers usually react immediately.
 B recruiters often respond.
 C other users want to read what they've said.
- 13 **A** if you think they are really serious.
 B in all cases.
 C if you can find the contact and have time.
- 14 **A** bookmark function
 B browser
 C mobile device
- 15 **A** share your favourite website online.
 B share your comments online.
 C share personal information online.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

USE OF ENGLISH (20 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1. Read the text about the Queen's jubilee and put the missing words into the crossword.

A jubilee is an anniversary of an important event, such as a new queen being (1) *across* **put a special thing on the head of a new king or queen as a sign of royal power in a ceremony**. These special anniversaries are often named after valuable materials. For example, silver is used for a 25th anniversary, gold is for a 50th anniversary and (2) *across* **a silver-grey precious metal, used in making expensive jewellery and in industry** for a 70th. In 2022, Queen Elizabeth II is celebrating her jubilee, which means it is 70 years since she became queen. It's the first time any British queen or king has ever had such jubilee!

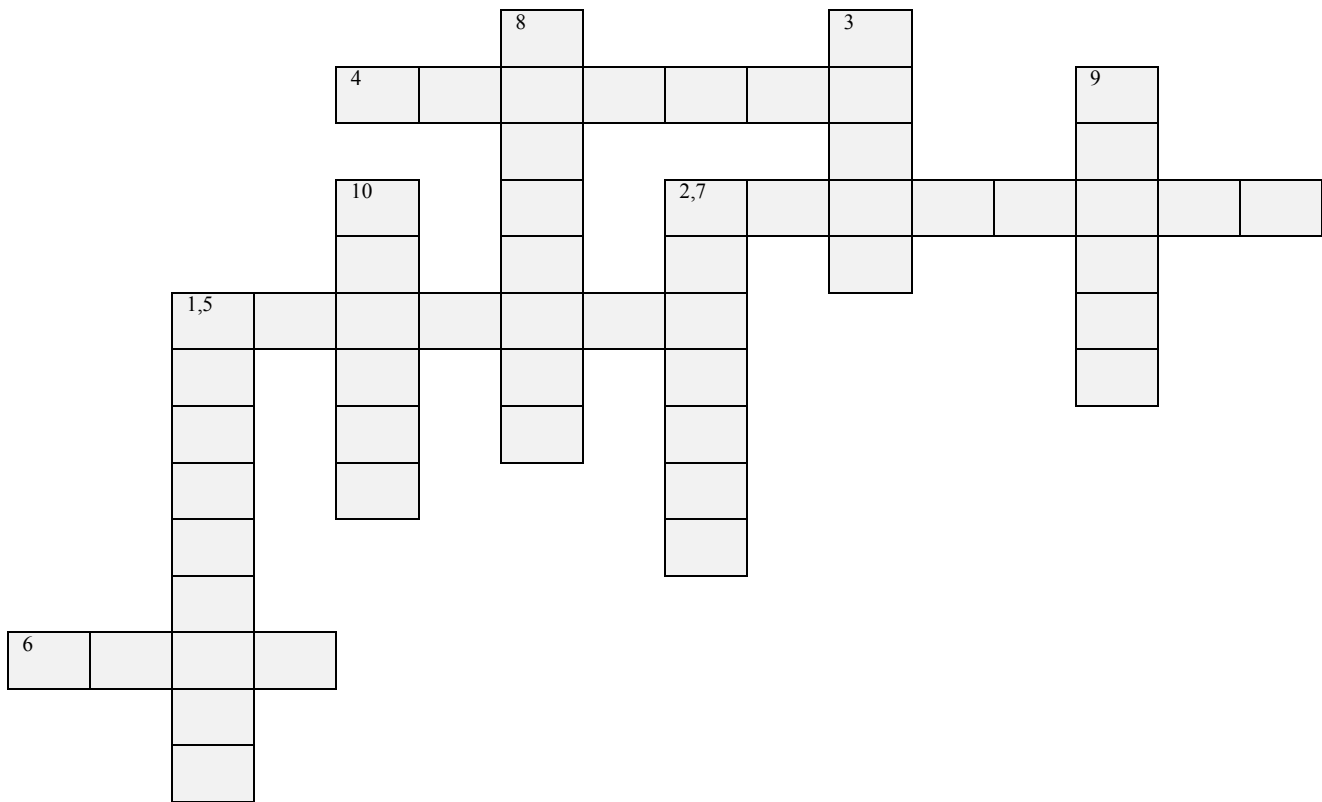
Princess Elizabeth was only 25 years old when her father, King George VI, died on 6 February 1952. At the time, she was on a (3) *down* **connected to a king or queen** tour of Kenya with her husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. She immediately returned to the UK as Queen.

From 2 to 5 June there will be a four-day long weekend for people in the UK. There are lots of special events planned, including the Queen's Birthday (4) *across* **a large number of people going in the same direction, usually as part of a public celebration**, which will take place on Thursday 2 June. Members of the Queen's Family will travel in (5) *down* **vehicles with four wheels, usually pulled by horses and mainly used in the past**, along with 1,400 soldiers, 200 horses and 400 musicians. It will leave Buckingham Palace and go along a very famous London street called The Mall. On Saturday 4 June, there will be a live concert at the Palace, where lots of celebrities will perform. On Sunday 5 June, people across the country will hold street parties and have lunch outside with their neighbours.

The official (6) *across* **a design or symbol used by a company to advertise its products** for the jubilee was created by a 19-year-old student! He won a design competition. It is a picture of a crown that is drawn by a single, continuous line.

Young people can also enter a fun baking competition! The (7) *down* **a sweet dish usually eaten as the final part of a meal** competition is open to anyone living in the UK who is 8 years or older. They have to create a (8) *down* **completely new** dessert and then send in their recipe and a photo of it. The winning pudding will be served at the jubilee celebrations.

Another interesting way to celebrate the event is by taking part in a project called the Queen's Green (9) *down* **a cover that is fixed or hangs above a bed, seat, etc. as a shelter or decoration**. It asks people to help create a green future by planting a tree. The (10) *down* **a word or phrase that is easy to remember, used for example by a political party or in advertising to attract people's attention or to suggest an idea quickly** is 'Plant a tree for the Jubilee'. The project is working to protect 70 types of ancient trees.



Task 2. Fill the gaps with the proper forms of the given phrasal verbs and set expressions to complete the story about the value of communication.

<p>When I was younger I hated languages. My dad spoke several and was convinced I (11) _____. I (12) _____ in German and vowed to (13) _____ English from then on.</p>	
<p>It wasn't until I started thinking about my gap year that I considered learning a second language while I was away. I eventually chose Chile, and to my surprise, 4 months into being there I (14) _____ the buzz of learning Spanish.</p>	<p>to addict to</p> <p>to care for</p>
<p>I was working in a school for disabled children in a class of 6. Only two children could speak, and neither of them well, but I realised slowly that every child could communicate. Some of them used physical signs and movements to express themselves. Others used their voices – they made noises which changed (15) _____ how they felt. They even 'talked' to each other, having arguments and friendly chats like anyone else. Every child in that room had a strong personality, likes and dislikes, desires and fears that they communicated every day, without saying a single sentence. Slowly, I learned not only Spanish but the language of every one of the children I (16) _____. It was inspirational to see these children whose disability (17) _____ to not learn,</p>	<p>to change course</p> <p>to change one's degree</p> <p>to depend on</p> <p>to give smb a good excuse</p>

<p>chatting with each other and myself with ease. I (18) ____ not trying all these years and here were a group of disabled eight year olds showing me how important communication really is. It made me want to challenge myself to really learn Spanish so that I could express my personality in the way that they had learned to do.</p> <p>And so, every day I would go to work for 8 hours, come home and spend my evenings studying Spanish. I loved the thrill of using or recognising a new word. When I arrived I spoke nothing but when I left I could happily have a conversation. I (19) ____ from History to Spanish language. My life was going in a completely different direction to how it had been travelling before I left, and I'm sure I'm happier than I would have been if I (20) _____. That is what I learned from those children – that dedication to communication can open doors like nothing else. Doors to friendship and happiness, to excitement and adventure. Just don't tell my dad that he was right....</p>	<p>to inherit the knack</p> <p>to make excuses for</p> <p>to scrape a GCSE</p> <p>to stick to</p>
--	---

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

WRITING (10 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Blog about graffiti in your native place. Write it in a conversational style, sharing your personal experiences and your opinions. Be original and try to show your own personality and style. Underline the required points when used in your blog. Use 80–120 words.

vibrant

canvas

property

reclaim

stencil

Transfer your blog to the answer sheet.

SPEAKING (10 points)

Time: 10 minutes

How much do you use your phone when you are with your friends? You are going to give a talk about pros and cons of mobile phones. You will have to start in 2 minutes and will speak for 2–5 minutes (15-18 sentences). Use the following words:

constantly	freedom	ignore	multitasking	weird	be distracted
------------	---------	--------	--------------	-------	---------------

You have to talk continuously.