

10-28-4 Total: 625

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9-11 КЛАССЫ

LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes

(10 points)

For items 1-10 listen to a dialogue between a famous actor and his woman colleague and decide whether the statements 1-10 are TRUE according to the text you hear (A), or FALSE (B), or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text (C). You will hear the text twice.

1. The woman says that her colleague likes the process of film-making. A
2. The man never drinks tea from plastic cups. C
3. The man thinks it's important to find a place where he could feel at home. A
4. The man has never worked in a theatre. B
5. The woman says that many people in the film industry become bored with their work. A
6. The man says that his new film is coming soon. A
7. The Daughter was filmed in summer. C
8. In The Daughter the man plays a role of a Comanche. B
9. The man is Irish. X
10. The man thinks The Daughter is a western. B 95

READING

Time: 30 minutes (15 points)

Read the passage below and answer questions 1-15.

Even the tactful Japanese would probably smirk or at the very least express puzzlement if someone told them about a 'traditional Russian tea party'. And yet, it is a well-known fact that Russians are unstoppable in their incessant consumption of tea and in fact cannot live without it. It has become an extremely significant part of Russian culture. Tea warms you up, wakes you up, and is nice after a big meal. Tea in Russia is not just a beverage - it's a social activity with a long-reaching tradition behind it. Even coffee that has been slowly but surely making inroads onto Russian tables still has not been able to replace tea. Russians will drink tea on any occasion and with no occasion whatsoever. For the first time four pounds of tea were brought to Russia in 1638 by the Russian ambassador as a gift from the Mongol Khan for the Russian sovereign of Moscow Michael Fyodorovich. At first the tsar and the boyars were not particularly impressed with the astringent and bitter drink. When all the tea presented by the Mongol Khan had been drunk and the Moscow court began to forget its taste, it was once again the diplomats who reintroduced tea to Russia. Another Russian ambassador Nicholas Spafary brought some tea from China. This time

tea was already a known substance in Moscow and in 1679 a contract was entered into with China under which the Chinese were to supply Russia with dried tea. After that, caravans carrying tea began regular journeys from the Great Wall of China to the walls of the Moscow Kremlin. However, the new beverage took quite some time to grow on Russians, who at first viewed it with suspicion as they did with everything that originated abroad. In addition, Chinese tea was too expensive while Russian herbal teas, such as cranberry 3 table, adding a surreal feel to the gathering. Samovars are usually heated up using charcoal and sometimes even fir cones. The slightly bitter aroma of the smoke relaxes and soothes those present. In addition to good looks and efficiency, samovars were always valued for their sound. When the water starts boiling a samovar would announce it with its own unique "song" that would add to the cosiness and intimacy of the occasion. When you're invited for tea in Russia, you can almost always expect to eat. Guests are offered several types of jam, honey, cakes, pies, chocolates and other sweets. Often you also get sandwiches, light salads, and fresh fruit and vegetables. Everything is served on ornate plates and dishes. It is almost an insult not to offer tea to someone who came by your house, as it is an insult to refuse it when offered. In some parts of the former Soviet Union, especially in the North Caucasus region and Central Asia, the amount and quality of the food served when drinking tea indicates a level of respect that a host has for a guest, and it's not uncommon for relationships to go sour just because only jam and sugar were served during tea. There is a story about how in 1802 Prince Shakhovskoy met J.W. Goethe in a hotel in Munich. The famous German poet invited the Prince for tea. Having arrived and seeing that there was nothing but tea on the table, the Prince ordered sandwiches and some pastries without further ado. The two spent a most pleasant evening talking about German and Russian literature. To Shakhovskoy's surprise, the next day he got a bill for the food he had ordered, which J.W. Goethe refused to pay, since he had only invited the Prince for tea. There is another tradition that foreigners often fail to understand: Russians drink tea from glasses, which they put in special glass holders. This tradition dates back to the 17th and 18th century teahouses and it was only in the early 19th century that it was picked up by the commoners. Expensive glass holders were usually made from silver, the more commonplace glass holders were made primarily from alloys of nickel and silver. The finely decorated holders were used both for esthetic and practical purposes preventing the palms from direct contact with hot tea. Today almost nobody will drink tea from glasses at home and yet it has still survived on trains. It is a special unique kind of pleasure to drink hot tea from a glass in a glass holder sitting in the car of a long distance train and looking out at the landscapes speeding past outside!

Task 1. Questions 1–8

In boxes 1–8 on your answer sheet, circle: **A (TRUE)** if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; **B (FALSE)** if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.

1. Tea and coffee are equally favoured by the Russian people. **B**
2. Russians indulge in having tea whenever the opportunity affords itself. **A**
3. The Russians instantly favoured the peculiar flavour of the new beverage. **B**
4. Envoys introduced the new beverage to Russia twice. **A**
5. Tea drinking gradually evolved into a kind of social ceremony. **A**
6. The Russian samovar was a symbol of prosperity, well-being, and comfort. **B**
7. Water in samovars is boiled ahead of time and just warmed up afterwards. **B**
8. Glass holders were made to help the tea cool quicker. **B**

Task 2. Questions 9 – 15

Choose option **A, B, C** which best fits according to the text. Circle the correct letter in boxes 9–15 on your answer sheet.

9. For the Japanese the idea of having tea parties in Russia seems

- A** perplexing. **B** explicable. **C** evasive.

10. The word “incessant” in the first paragraph means

- A** constant. **B** temporary. **C** irregular.

11. The Russians did not welcome the new drink as

- A** they were forced to drink it. **B** it took long to make it. **C** it was totally alien to them.

12. In the North Caucasus region and Central Asia

- A** sour fruit and vegetables are commonly served during the tea party.
B lavish snacks are served at the tea party if the guest is highly honoured.
C traditionally only jam and sugar are served during the tea party.

13. Samovars placed in the middle of the table usually

- A** warmed the water quicker and more economically.
B helped gather the guests by their special “song”.
C added to the calming atmosphere round the table.

14. The story about Prince Shakhovskoy’s meeting with J.W. Goethe

- A** demonstrates Russian hospitality and generosity.
B illustrates the different national tea-drinking habits.
C shows a way to build cross-cultural connections over a cup of tea.

15. The tradition of having tea from glasses in glass holders

- A** is completely forgotten now. **B** has survived on railroads.
C has become a family tradition.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 20 minutes (30 points)

Read the passage and fill in the correct word

Believe it or not, darts is a game that is played by ... (1) British people. It is a great sport if you are not very ... (2). You need not be ... (3) and strong; you need not run, jump, or hit anything. The only thing you move is your ... (4). It was originally played by common people in British ... (5) where a dart board is still a part of the ... (6). Although darts looks easy, you need skill and ... (7) to play it. Each player ... (8) three darts from a line 9 feet from the board. The players start with either 301 or 501 points and work ... (9). The winner is the first person who ... (10) 0. A professional darts player can get from 501 to 0 with nine darts.

1. **A** many **B** much **C** little **D** less
2. **A** weak **B** unhappy **C** moody **D** athletic
3. **A** fit **B** awkward **C** tolerable **D** selfish
4. **A** arm **B** hands **C** shoulder **D** finger
5. **A** pubs **B** mansions **C** palaces **D** castles
6. **A** cutlery **B** utensils **C** furniture **D** appliances
7. **A** hesitation **B** innovation **C** application **D** concentration
8. **A** catches **B** throws **C** takes **D** brings
9. **A** upwards **B** forwards **C** backwards **D** sideways
10. **A** reaches **B** gets **C** receives **D** finishes

Read the pairs of synonyms and choose the odd ones

11. **A** Through – Though **B** Below – Beneath
C Above – Over **D** Between – Among
12. **A** Friend – Pal **B** Child – Kid
C Street – Road **D** Happiness – Frustration
13. **A** To hurry – To rush **B** To wrap – To break
C To harm – To hurt **D** To shout – To yell
14. **A** To say – To tell **B** To utter – To whisper
C To cry – To shout **D** To exclaim – To explain
15. **A** To make – To do **B** To admit – To admire
C To suggest – To offer **D** To convince – To persuade
16. **A** To cry – To sob **B** To help – To give a hand
C To move – To stop **D** To bring – To fetch
17. **A** Stale – Fresh **B** Foolish – Stupid
C Wet – Damp **D** Tiny – Small
18. **A** To walk – To stroll **B** To scream – To strike
C To start – To begin **D** To see – To watch

19. A) Seldom – Rarely
 B) Often – Rarely
 C) Next to – Near
 D) From time to time – Sometimes
20. A) Selfless – Egoistic
 B) Well-to-do – Wealthy
 C) Lazy – Idle
 D) Smart – Bright

Use the correct form of the verb to register

21. Every year staff members ... for language classes.
 A) register B) will registered
 C) registers D) have registered
22. 1000 staff members ... for classes since the programme started.
 A) registered B) are registered
 C) were registered D) have registered
23. Mr. Brown ... for the first time two years ago.
 A) registers B) registered
 C) has registered D) would register
24. Many people phoned for information while Mr. Brown ...
 A) register B) registers
 C) registered D) was registering
25. If Mr. Brown had known how difficult the classes would be, he ...
 A) wouldn't register B) wouldn't have registered
 C) didn't register D) registered
26. So last year he ...
 A) registering B) didn't registered
 C) didn't register D) was register
27. But now he realises that he ...
 A) had to register B) should have registered
 C) has registered D) need register
28. Moreover, his boss insists that he ...
 A) register B) registered
 C) has registered D) registering
29. His colleagues also ask Mr. Brown why he has avoided ... for classes.
 A) register B) registering
 C) to register D) registered
30. Now Mr. Brown wishes he ... for classes at the beginning of the year.
 A) registers B) registered
 C) has registered D) had registered

236.

Writing

Time: 30 minutes (10 points)

You have decided to enter a **short story** competition in an English-language magazine. Your story should be based on the given **photo** and must **begin** with these words: *It was a trip I'll never forget.*

The competition rules also say that

- 1) your story should contain the description of at least 1 characters in the photo;
- 2) your story should contain at least 1 cases of direct speech;
- 3) your story should have an emotional ending;
- 4) you should use the following words in your story:

- bewildering *субварауерни е сонув*
- bizarre *спречу млесни*
- challenging *сно ниски*
- confused *сно ниски*
- ignorant. *небелителски*

Underline the required words when used in your story.

Write 150–200 words (The title is not necessary. If the title is given, the words in the title are not counted.)



It was a trip I'll never forget. Last summer, my parents and I decided to go to Vladimir by car. We quickly packed up and went. We ^{had been driving} drove quietly for two hours, when suddenly the car began to make a bizarre sound. A bewildering sound forced us to stop. Dad realized that the engine ^{was} had a malfunction. The problem was that we ^{were driving} drove on a challenging road where only few people drive. There was only forest around us. We decided to get out of the car and wait when someone would drive here. After one hour a man stopped beside us and asked if we needed help. Father told him ¹¹⁰ about our problem. "Could you take us to the nearest village?" - ¹¹⁰ asked he. The confused driver agreed and we went. When we got to the service there was an ignorant employee who somehow agreed to repair our car. After four hours the car was ready and we decided to go home. We were very tired and upset. This is our failed trip to Vladimir.

(174 words)

Words: 174

Writing: 4-6-5 : 156