

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку
Муниципальный этап (2021-2022 учебный год)

11 класс, вариант 111

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Олимпиадная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих 71 задание.

Раздел 1 (Аудирование) включает 5 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трёх предложенных. За каждый правильный ответ за задания 1-5 выставляется три балла. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 1: 15. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 – 10 минут.

Раздел 2 (Чтение) включает 25 заданий, из которых 10 заданий на подстановку пропущенных предложений в тексте и 15 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырех предложенных. За каждый правильный ответ за задания 6-30 выставляется один балл. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 1: 25. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 – 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (Грамматика и лексика) включает 40 заданий, из которых 15 заданий с кратким ответом на словообразование и образование временных форм глаголов, 15 заданий на подстановку пропущенного слова в соответствии с логико-структурными связями текста и 10 заданий на проверку уровня социолингвистической и социокультурной компетентности. За каждый правильный ответ в заданиях 31-60 выставляется один балл, за каждый правильный ответ в заданиях 61-70 выставляется два балла. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 2 - 50 баллов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 2 – 40 минут.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов не забывайте переносить свои ответы в Бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Раздел 4 (Письмо) состоит из одного задания и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание статьи по указанной тематике). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы – 40 минут. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 3 – 10 баллов. Черновые пометки делаются прямо на листе с заданиями (они не оцениваются), и только полный вариант ответа заносится в Бланк ответов (Answer Sheet).

Общее время проведения олимпиады – 120 минут (2 часа). Максимальный общий балл за выполнение работы – 100.

Рекомендуется выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

Желаем успеха!

Listening
Time: 10 minutes

You are going to hear four women talking about balancing a career with raising children. Read questions 1-5, and match each question to the person A-D that it refers to. You'll hear the recording twice.

- A Tara Hastings
- B Janice Pepper
- C Linda Stern
- D Vanessa Carroll

0. She doesn't miss the luxuries that working couples without children have. **B**
1. She believes family is more important than having a career. _____
2. She planned her career so that having children would not affect it so much. _____
3. Her partner had to work longer hours when she gave up her job to be with their kids. _____
4. She accepted a lower salary so she could be in a better position at a smaller company. _____
5. She is raising her children on her own besides having a job. _____

(from Oxford Exam Excellence, Oxford University Press, UK, 2010)

Reading
Time: 30 minutes

Part 1

Read the article about the Buy Nothing movement. Ten sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–K the one which fits each gap.

The Buy Nothing movement

Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. (0 | **K**)

In Britain, the average person spends more than £1,000 on new clothes a year, which is around four per cent of their income. (6 | _____) First, a lot of that consumer spending is via credit cards. British people currently owe approximately £670 per

Все ответы запишите в бланк записи ответов. Ответы в бланке заданий не учитываются.

adult to credit card companies. (7 | ___) Also, not only are people spending money they don't have, they're using it to buy things they don't need. (8 | ___)

People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. (9 | ___) Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

(10 | ___) The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. (11 | ___)

The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. (12 | ___) Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. (13 | ___) For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000.

The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. (14 | ___) But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't need. (15 | ___)

(text from <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/upper-intermediate-b2/the-buy-nothing-movement>)

A 'Fast fashion' goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand.

B Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

C That might not sound like much, but that figure hides two far more worrying trends for society and for the environment.

D Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

E For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house.

F However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the 'buy nothing' trend.

G Britain throws away 300,000 tons of clothing a year, most of which goes into landfill sites.

H Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year.

I That's 66 per cent of the average wardrobe budget.

J If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive.

K Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items – worn two or three times and then thrown away.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Part 2

You are going to read a magazine article about wild camping. For Questions 16-30, choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.

A Luis Gallivan **B** Anna Cresswell **C** Thomas Parsons **D** Jennie Martinez

Which person

enjoys the idea of facing some risks while camping? **16.** _____

compares attitudes to wild camping now and in the past? **17.** _____

mentions the inexpensive nature of wild camping? **18.** _____ **19.** _____

was forced by circumstances to share a camping experience? **20.** _____

is unwilling to recommend areas suitable for wild camping? **21.** _____

is pleased to have shown others how to enjoy camping? **22.** _____

accepts that parents may be concerned about their children? **23.** _____

refers to the need to travel light when wild camping? **24.** _____

explains how a negative experience made her avoid camping for a while? **25.** _____

says more people are beginning to see the attraction of wild camping? **26.** _____

Все ответы запишите в бланк записи ответов. Ответы в бланке заданий не учитываются.

- describes a dangerous situation which could have been avoided? 27. _____
- says inexperienced campers should not go to remote places? 28. _____
- gives reasons for disliking organized campsites? 29. _____
- mentions being unable to do without certain comforts? 30. _____

Wild Camping

Camping in the wild rather than at organized campsites is a great way of getting away from it all and getting back to nature. Four experienced wild campers tell us why.

Luis Gallivan

I'm turning my back on organized sites, particularly the supersized ones. Even at the relatively quiet sites you can seldom escape the constant chattering of people in neighbouring tents, or worse still, the noise of satellite-assisted televisions from camper vans. I go wild camping, which means I can set up my tent in a field or on a mountainside without paying anyone for the privilege. Lots of 'wild campers' (that's what we call the ones who use campsites) are waking up to the fact that wild camping gives you an eco-friendly break and offers a great deal more in the way of adventure. Because it's so different from 'mild' camping, though, people need to ask themselves: 'Do I really need this?' before packing their stuff. Wild camping is the ultimate budget holiday – once you've got to wherever you're going, the only expense is feeding yourself.

Anna Cresswell

My first experience of wild camping was a bit of an accident. I'd trekked with a friend to a remote spot but we each had different plans. She wanted to stay the night in a tent, whilst I was wanted to head back home before bedtime. As it happened, I was so exhausted that I ended up sharing the tiny uncomfortable tent with her. I must say the experience put me off wild camping for months, until I reminded myself that if I hadn't stayed, I'd never have witnessed that breaking sunset which more than made up for all the discomfort. Then there's the excitement that comes from making yourself slightly vulnerable: out in the wild with nobody watching over you. And I never have to book, if the weather's disappointing I don't go, if it turns cold, I go home. This is as stress-free as holidays get. But I'm a bit fussy about taking everything I need, even if it means a heavier backpack: for example, I must have a folding chair, a thin self-inflating mattress and a pile of good books.

Thomas Parsons

Perhaps the main reason why many people shy away from wild camping is our modern-day culture of ‘risk aversion’– in other words, avoiding all activities that seem in any way dangerous, however unlikely it is that anything would actually go wrong. In less paranoid times, wild camping was indeed very common, but people nowadays want environments, especially when it comes to feeling at ease with what their kids are doing, and organized campsites are the obvious answer. I’m not keen to suggest good places to go wild camping, though, because one of the joys of the activity comes from finding places nobody else knows about. For the beginner, I’d advise places which aren’t too far from civilization in case anything does go wrong. I learnt the hard way, weighing myself down with unnecessary home comforts and camping gadgets when apart from the usual backpacker’s tent, warm sleeping bag, spare clothes and food, all you really need is a torch, lightweight cooking equipment, a map and a compass.

Jennie Martinez

Camping was an integral part of my early years, and I’ve managed to pass on some of my enthusiasm to my own children. In striving for little luxuries like hot showers, ‘mild’ campers miss out on the delights of wild camping. There are very comfortable state-of-the-art tents available nowadays if you want a bit of comfort, and they don’t cost that much. Once you’re hooked on wild camping, nothing else will do and you get not to mind occasional problems with ants or wasps. The lack of fellow travellers makes me feel that the great views and the starlit skies have been laid on expressly for my own personal enjoyment. But camping in wild places also means having to observe a few basic rules. For instance, during a particularly dry season, it’s best to avoid high fire-risk areas. I’ll always remember a time when I was camping with friends and we noticed that somebody had failed to extinguish a small fire completely. We managed to put it out, but it could have been a disaster.

16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

For questions 31-45 read the text about the famous Russian inventor Alexander Popov below and use the words to the right of the text to form a word or a grammar structure that fits in the same numbered space in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Aleksandr Popov	
<p>Aleksandr Popov, in full Aleksandr Stepanovich Popov, (born March 4, 1859, Turinskiye Rudniki [now Krasnoturinsk], Russia—died Dec. 31, 1905, St. Petersburg), a (0) <u>physicist</u> and electrical (31) _____ was the inventor of radio.</p> <p>Popov was the son of a village priest. He received his early education in an ecclesiastical seminary school and planned (32) _____ the priesthood. But in 1877 his interests changed to mathematics, and he entered the University of St. Petersburg, from which he was graduated with (33) _____ in 1883. (34) _____ the teaching faculty of the university, he lectured in mathematics and physics in preparation for a professorship.</p> <p>Popov's main interest soon changed to electrical engineering, however; and, because Russia in that period lacked colleges that taught the subject, he became an instructor at the Russian Navy's Torpedo School at Kronshtadt, near St. Petersburg, where students (35) _____ to take charge of electrical equipment on Russian warships. Popov took advantage of the school's library, which was stocked with foreign books and periodicals, and also of its well-equipped laboratory to follow scientific (36) _____ abroad and carry out experiments. Recognizing the importance of German physicist Heinrich Hertz's discovery of electromagnetic waves, Popov began to work on methods of (37) _____ them over long distances.</p> <p>Popov constructed an apparatus that could register atmospheric electrical disturbances and, in July 1895, installed it at the (38) _____ observatory of the Institute of Forestry in St. Petersburg. In a paper published</p>	<p>(0) PHYSICS (31) ENGINE</p> <p>(32) ENTER</p> <p>(33) DISTINCT (34) JOIN</p> <p>(35) TRAIN</p> <p>(36) DEVELOP</p> <p>(37) RECEIVE</p> <p>(38) METEOROLOGY</p>

<p>a few months later, Popov suggested that such an apparatus could (39) _____ for the reception of signals from a man-made source of oscillations, provided a sufficient power source became available. On May 7, 1895, he appeared before the St. Petersburg Physicochemical Society and demonstrated the transmission of Hertzian waves — as they were then termed — between different parts of the University of St. Petersburg buildings. Evidence suggests that on that occasion the words “Heinrich Hertz” were transmitted in Morse code and that the aural signals received were transcribed on a blackboard by the society’s president, who was the chairman of the meeting.</p>	<p>(39) USE</p>
<p>During the academic year 1895–96 at the Torpedo School, however, Popov became (40) _____ in setting up experiments on Röntgen rays (X rays), which had just been discovered. Therefore, he discontinued for a time the further development of his lightning, or thunderstorm, detector. He then read the first newspaper accounts of Marconi’s demonstrations in September 1896. It seems clear that neither Marconi nor Popov was aware of the close (41) _____ between their experiments.</p>	<p>(40) INTEREST</p>
<p>Popov was given (42) _____ little support by the Russian government until 50 years later, when national attitudes and enthusiasms had changed. On May 7, 1945, the Bolshoi Theatre was packed with a distinguished audience to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the (43) _____ of the radio by A.S. Popov. On the stage sat scientists, marshals, admirals, commissars, leaders of the Communist Party, and Popov’s daughter. It was announced that in the future the 7th of May (44) _____ as the day of the radio.</p>	<p>(41) SIMILAR (42) REMARK</p>
<p>In 1901 Popov returned to St. Petersburg as a professor at the electrotechnical institute, of which he was (45) _____ elected director. He died five years later. (text _____ from https://www.britannica.com/biography/Aleksandr-Popov-Russian-engineer)</p>	<p>(43) INVENT (44) CELEBRATE (45) LATE</p>

Task 2

Read the text about the Silicon Valley. Fill each space (46-60) with ONLY ONE suitable word. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The story of Silicon Valley

If old America was made in New York or Detroit, modern America is made in Silicon Valley. But what is "Silicon Valley", where is it? And why is it where it is?

It is not made of silicon; and it is not a river valley; (0) **but** forgetting that, Silicon Valley is probably the most famous valley in the world. Although it is not the place where the (46) _____ computer was built (that was Manchester, England), Silicon Valley, near San Francisco, was the birthplace of the modern computer industry. For this, we can say thank you (47) _____ scientists at the universities in California, and to the Hippies of the 1960's.

It was (48) _____ the nineteen-sixties that American "youth culture" really began. California, of course, already existed; but the Sixties Generation rediscovered it.

At the time there (49) _____ really two different forms of youth culture; the "Beach Boy" culture on the one hand, and the anti-establishment hippies and radical students on the other hand; and they all dreamed of California.

For the Beach Boys, that meant southern California, where they (50) _____ sing about surfing and cars; for the Hippies and radicals, it meant San Francisco, "flower power" and revolutionary new ideas. The campuses at Berkeley and Stamford, near San Francisco, were hot-beds of new ideas, new technology, new culture, and new (51) _____ of living.

When they (52) _____ from university, many of the best students did not look for jobs with big companies like Ford or Exxon. Instead, they wanted to be free and run their own operations.... and stay in California, not far from San Francisco. Silicon Valley is thus a group of small towns, including Palo Alto and San José, a few miles south of San Francisco.

The high-technology industry was (53) _____ present around San Francisco. Intel had been (54) _____ in 1968, and in the same year the first computer mouse was built at Stamford University. In 1970, Xerox opened a research center in Palo Alto. There were also (55) _____ electronics companies, like Hewlett Packard, and Fairchild, the world's first "semiconductor" company.

Then, in 1976, an electronics student called Steve Jobs started a small computer company in (56) _____ garage; he gave it the same name as the Beatles' record company: *Apple*.

Very (57) _____, more companies, like Seagate and Google appeared. "Silicon Valley" had arrived. There was even a sort of primitive Internet connecting many addresses in Silicon Valley, called the Arpanet.

Today, Silicon Valley is still the home of the computer industry; it is still full of high (58) _____, but it is not the only center for high-tech in the USA. Today

here are computer firms all (59) _____ the USA; but Silicon Valley still has the largest concentration of high-tech companies and research (60) _____.

Microsoft, the world's biggest high-tech company, is not based in Silicon Valley. It is further north, near Seattle in the state of Washington.

(text from <https://linguapress.com/intermediate/silicon-valley.htm>)

Task 3

For questions 61-80 match the names of some famous British or American scientists and inventors (column 1) with the facts about them (column 2). The first example is done for you.

0. Isaac Newton

0. D

The first one is done as an example (0).

	Scientists and Inventors		Facts
0	Isaac Newton	A	a Scottish physician and microbiologist, best known for discovering the world's first broadly effective antibiotic substance, which he named penicillin.
61	Benjamin Franklin	B	a Scottish-born inventor, scientist, and engineer who is credited with inventing and patenting the first practical telephone
62	Orville Wright	C	a New Zealand-born British physicist who came to be known as the father of nuclear physics.
63	Samuel Morse	D	English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian, and author (described in his time as a "natural philosopher") who is widely recognised as one of the greatest mathematicians, physicists and most influential scientists of all time. His book " <i>Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy</i> ", first published in 1687, established classical mechanics.
64	Alexander Fleming	E	one of the American aviation pioneers generally credited with inventing, building, and flying the world's first successful motor-operated airplane
65	Ernest Rutherford	F	an American polymath who was active as a writer, scientist, inventor, statesman, diplomat, printer, publisher and political philosopher. As a scientist, he was a major figure in the American Enlightenment and the history of physics for his discoveries and theories regarding

			electricity. As an inventor, he is known for the lightning rod
66	Thomas Hunt Morgan	G	an English scientist who contributed to the study of electromagnetism and electrochemistry. His main discoveries include the principles underlying electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism and electrolysis
67	Alexander Graham Bell	H	an American inventor and businessman who has been described as America's greatest inventor. He developed many devices in fields such as electric power generation, mass communication, sound recording, and motion pictures.
68	Charles Darwin	I	an American inventor and painter. After having established his reputation as a portrait painter, in his middle age he contributed to the invention of a single-wire telegraph system based on European telegraphs
69	Michael Faraday	J	an American evolutionary biologist, geneticist, embryologist, and science author who won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1933 for discoveries elucidating the role that the chromosome plays in heredity.
70	Thomas Alva Edison	K	an English naturalist, geologist and biologist, best known for his contributions to the science of evolution. His proposition that all species of life have descended from common ancestors is now widely accepted and considered a fundamental concept in science

0	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D										

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Writing

Time: 40 minutes

You have just seen the following advertisement in a youth magazine. Read it carefully, then write an article for the tourist guide.

We are looking for articles on the following topic:

They come from the Urals!

What famous contemporaries living in your region do you admire?

The best articles will be published in the tourist guide.

Include information about the name of the person you admire, some facts from his/her biography, what he/she is famous for (his/her achievements), and say why you nominate him/her to be mentioned in the guide.

**You should write about 150 - 200 words.
Write your answer on your answer sheet.**