

**Муниципальный этап
Всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку
2022/2023 учебного года
9-11 класс**

Уважаемый участник Олимпиады!

Олимпиадная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих 65 заданий.

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 2: 25. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 – 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (Грамматика и лексика) включает 35 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 5 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 61-65 выставляется четыре балла. Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий Раздела 3 - 50 баллов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 3 – 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 three friends talking about the film they went to see. Read questions 1-5, and match each question to the person A-C that it refers to. You'll hear the recording twice.

A Anna

B Maria

C David

0. Who was not looking forward to seeing the film? **A**
1. Who felt hungry during the film? _____
2. Who thinks the film was very long? _____
3. Who says the story was not very interesting? _____
4. Who thinks the book is more interesting than the film? _____
5. Who is not going to buy the film on DVD as a present? _____

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

Reading

Time: 30 minutes

Part 1

Read an article about puzzles. Ten sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A–K the one which fits each gap.

Give Us a Clue!

Crossword puzzles were first invented around 90 years ago by American Arthur Wayne. (0 | K) Wayne’s intention was to provide a new and interesting variation on familiar word games for holiday entertainment. (6 | ___)

Yet, incredibly, crosswords were considered by some doctors of the day to be unhealthy and even dangerous! (7 | ___) However, a Broadway musical satirized these fears with a scene set in the “Crossword Puzzle Sanatorium”, a place for people who had gone mad trying to do crosswords!

Despite all the health warnings, by the 1920s, the public passion for crosswords had really taken hold. People couldn’t get enough of them, and puzzles began to appear in the most unusual places. For example, railway companies provided passengers with crosswords on the back of menus in the dining car. (8 | ___) One clothes company supplied a free booklet of crosswords with every dress it sold. (9 | ___) Songwriters even wrote songs about crossword puzzles!

Sometimes solving crossword puzzles led to rather bizarre situations. (10 | ___) His reaction at being sentenced to 10 days in jail surprised everyone. He claimed to be very happy that he would have so much time to solve puzzles.

Some time later the publishing trade jumped on the bandwagon. A company called Simon and Schuster brought out the first book of puzzles. (11 | ___) Such fears were unfounded though; it became the first of a series of best-sellers.

While American crosswords used straightforward definitions as clues, on the other side of the Atlantic, the British preferred riddles, puns or allusions. (12 | ___) For example, “an important city Czechoslovakia” with four letters could not be found on any map. But a closer inspection of the clue itself – the word *Czechoslovakia* – reveals the answer: *Oslo* – capital city of Norway. Interestingly, during World War II, crosswords did become “dangerous” – to the enemy. (13 | ___)

Crossword puzzles are still going strong today, but they have evolved to suit a society of couch potatoes, slumped in front of the small screen for hours every day. (14 | ___) It started in America, but Britain, France and Australia are just three of the many countries which have developed their own version of this extremely popular crossword-based TV game.

Today’s newspapers and magazines often give small cash prizes to people who successfully solve their puzzles. (15 | ___) It’s all a far cry from the intentions of the inventor of the crossword puzzle. Yet, if he were alive today and confronted with a gigantic crossword on the TV screen, probably he’d be delighted, firstly by modern technology and secondly by the fact that his game is as popular as ever.

(text from A. Simmons, “Mastering the FCE”, Burlington books, UK, 2014)

- A** As time passed, jewellery designers made pins and brooches with crossword motifs.
- B** These were referred to as “cryptic” clues, whose meaning was not immediately apparent.
- C** A man who was arrested for refusing to leave a restaurant at closing time offered the excuse that he was in the middle of a puzzle that he just had to finish.
- D** Psychologists feared that the frustration of trying to solve such puzzles would cause mental problems and even insomnia.
- E** Television, on the other hand, has turned them into media spectacles with huge cash prizes at stake.

F Crossword puzzles continued to appear in newspapers and as they became better known, their popularity grew.

G Reluctant to reveal its origins in case the idea failed, they launched it under an alias.

H You've possibly seen, or at least heard of, a television game show called *The Wheel of Fortune*.

I Successfully completing a puzzle guaranteed a buyer a discount on future purchases.

J Secret information could easily be contained within the cryptic clues.

K His first puzzle was published in a U.S. daily newspaper in 1913.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Part 2

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

A Maureen Kelly **B** Amanda Jones **C** Lily Davis **D** Deirdre Makintosh

Which person/people

analyzes the life in the area from the point of view of a specialist? **0.** **A**

enjoys keeping an eye out for celebrities who live in the area? **16.**

- is very aware of property values in London neighbourhoods? **17.** _____
- mention the pleasure of open-air shopping? **18.** _____ **19.** _____
- has mixed feelings about an annual event? **20.** _____
- is pleased with the idea of employment from home? **21.** _____
- sees Notting Hill as a place of transition? **22.** _____
- refers to a mistaken prediction for the future? **23.** _____
- criticizes the influence of American companies? **24.** _____
- regrets the negative effect of using Notting Hill as a film location? **25.** _____
- praises the reputation of local residents for tolerance? **26.** _____
- refers to the bad name Notting Hill had in the past? **27.** _____
- draw a comparison with other neighbourhoods of London? **28.** _____ **29.** _____
- describes the cultural diversity of the residents? **30.** _____

The Changing Face of Notting Hill

Four residents of this north London suburb talk about their neighbourhood.

Maureen Kelly

Though Maureen Kelly, an estate agent, has lived in Notting Hill all her life, she sees the area through professional eyes. “We have lots of young couples buying here now because of our image as a fun place to raise a family. Notting Hill is still less expensive than Marylebone and a bit less arty than Hoxton, two other up-and-coming neighbourhoods.”

Maureen knows how concerned local people are about the effects of the publicity that followed the film *Notting Hill* starring Hugh Grant and Julia Roberts. “The fact that the film was such a hit in America has actually made the area famous to lots of people who wouldn’t otherwise have heard of it. Now it’s on international map, even big foreign chains, like *Jigsaw* and *Gap*, are opening up on the High Street. It looks as though the small shopkeepers may be forced out of business by rent rises.”

Amanda Jones

Amanda Jones’s parents were horrified when their daughter and her husband bought a garden-flat at the Ladbroke Grove end of Notting Hill.

“They expected us to go for somewhere closer to them in Marylebone. Admittedly that area is becoming a popular place to live, but I grew up among all those dreary charity shops on Marylebone High Street, and I still see the neighbourhood that way. At the other extreme, we looked at Hoxton at the East End, but it’s a bit too trendy for us. It seems to appeal more to artists and fashion designers. We think Notting Hill’s a good compromise. It’s certainly lost the violent image it had when I was young, and it feels a nice place to start a family. Because

lots of “yuppies” like us and the odd TV personality are buying the older properties and doing them up, it should offer me plenty of scope in my work as an interior designer. One of our rooms will be my studio. Although it’s got quite a cosmopolitan feel, Notting Hill is still very much a neighbourhood. We can sit in one of the pubs – we like *Crockers* best – and play at spotting the famous faces.”

Lily Davis

Lily Davis inherited her Notting Hill High Street home from her parents many years ago and knows she’s sitting on a veritable nest egg. Yet she’s full of nostalgia for the good old days of the neighbourhood.

“Once the tour guides discovered our Portobello Road market, things changed – and not for the better. I can’t go and browse the antiques and bric-a-brac stalls now without pushing my way through camera-happy tourists. Every August, during the three days of Carnival, I shut myself up in the house. Mind you, I enjoy watching the procession from the window – it’s certainly colourful – but the noise is deafening. I read once that around two million people come to Notting Hill to take part in the festivities. It all began in 1966 with a few West Indian steel bands encouraging residents to come out into the streets and express themselves in music and dance. My parents forecast that the neighbourhood would go one way – downhill – but they couldn’t have been more wrong.”

Deirdre Makintosh

According to freelance journalist, Deirdre Makintosh, “Notting Hill still has a thriving fruit and vegetable street market, which gives it a sort of liveliness. Traditionally, it’s always been a very mixed area of London that a lot of people have come through on their way to greater things.” As a Notting Hill resident who has looked into the history of the neighbourhood, she adds, “There has always been a

succession of immigrants – a big influx of Greeks who built a fantastic Greek Orthodox church, followed by a lot of Spanish and Portuguese immigrants. Then, in the 1950s, this was one of the few areas where residents were open to having West Indian tenants. Today, the ethnic mix that is Notting Hill is probably well represented by a variety of events in the visual arts by local artists, galleries and filmmakers. This whole arts scene kicks off in July, with exhibitions, dance nights in clubs and street theatre reflecting the rich heritage of the local population.”

(text from A. Simmons, “Mastering the FCE”, Burlington books, UK, 2014)

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 pottery art called Gzhel 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).

Gzhel	
About thirty villages (0) <u>located</u> southeast of Moscow produce pottery and ship it throughout Russia.	(0) LOCATE

<p>The name Gzhel became associated with pottery in the 14th century. Gzhel pottery was (31)_____ created by potters in their homes; however, fairly early on these potters started to organize into workshops to increase (32)_____. The workshops eventually became a factory with pieces (33)_____ in moulds and potters being responsible for separate pieces, a specific style, or decoration. The earliest pieces were created of earthenware. The pottery was painted solid white with (34)_____ blue designs. Pottery was also produced using a tin based white glaze and coloured glaze designs in blue, green, yellow, and brown, rather than just blue on a white background, in a style that (35)_____ to as Maiolica. The body colour of earthenware varies depending on the raw materials used, and can range in color from white to brown. It is generally fired at lower temperatures than either stoneware or porcelain, and can remain semi-permeable to water until glazed.</p>	<p>(31) ORIGIN</p> <p>(32) PRODUCE</p> <p>(33) FORM</p> <p>(34) DISTINCT</p> <p>(35) REFER</p>
<p>The village of Gzhel has long been famous for its clays. Extensive mining of various types of clay (36)_____ here from the middle of the 17th century. In 1663, Tsar Alexey Mikhailovich (Alexis of Russia) issued a decree to make Gzhel "exclusive supplier of Apothecary and alchemical vessels for the Apothecary's order in Moscow. They had to comply with increased quality (37)_____. This was the beginning of ceramic production in Russia."</p>	<p>(36) CARRY OUT</p> <p>(37) REQUIRE</p>
<p>In the 1830s, the Gzhel potters developed a faience, or</p>	

<p>white earthenware, of a quality that rivaled the creamware (38)_____ produced in England at the time. They followed the development of faience with the acquisition of porcelain. Porcelain is fired to a similar temperature as stoneware, but unlike stoneware it becomes a translucent white and as such is highly desirable. The making of porcelain had been a secret heavily (39)_____ by China with only finished products being exported. When Russia was able to produce their own porcelain, it undercut the high cost of imports from China or Western European producers. Although there have been several periods of disruption in pottery production at Gzhel, quality pottery is once again being produced in both the (40)_____ blue on white design as well as the more colorful Maiolica ware.</p>	<p>(38) BE</p> <p>(39) GUARD</p> <p>(40) RECOGNIZE</p>
<p>The second quarter of the 19th century is the period of the (41)_____ artistic achievements of Gzhel ceramic art in all its branches. In an effort to obtain fine earthenware and porcelain, the (42)_____ of production facilities constantly improved the composition of the white mass. Gzhel became a blacksmith's shop: many famous masters and creators of their own porcelain and faience factories started as simple workers in Gzhel. Since the middle of the 19th century, many Gzhel factories (43)_____ into disrepair. This was partly due to the volume of goods imported from abroad, and partly due to the modernization of production, which was not always kept up by manufacturers from Gzhel.</p>	<p>(41) HIGH</p> <p>(42) OWN</p> <p>(43) FALL</p>
<p>At the beginning of the 20th century, ceramic</p>	

<p>production (44) _____ in the hands of the Kuznetsov dynasty, who once came from Gzhel. After the revolution, the Kuznetsov factories were nationalized. Gzhel began the (45) _____ of its craft in the middle of the 20th century. In 1945-1949, the third stage of development of the Gzhel craft began. The use of cobalt paints on white clay was established. Master A. B. Saltykov created a special Atlas of brushstrokes to unify the style of products. The artist N. I. Bessarabova, who developed a new blue-and-white style of Gzhel products, was invited to the enterprise. In the 1930s and 1940s, there was nearly half of all porcelain and faience enterprises of Russia in Gzhel.</p> <p>(text from www.wikipedia.org)</p>	<p>(44) CONCENTRATE</p> <p>(45) RESTORE</p>
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Task 2

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

Queen Elizabeth II

Queen Elizabeth II came to the throne in 1952 (0) when she was just 25 years old. She was queen for over seventy years, and only the oldest people in Britain can remember life without her.

Queen Elizabeth II was (46) _____ of the best-known people in the world. She lived a life that covered almost a century, and a century of enormous change.

She was born (47) _____ the age of television. When she was young, few people had cars, very few people had flown in an aeroplane, few people had telephones, and nobody had a computer. It was a (48) _____ age.

Elizabeth II was the older daughter of King George VI. As a teenager she lived (49) _____ the Second World War, when she trained as a nurse and as a mechanic.

Her father died suddenly at a young age in 1952. At the time Princess Elizabeth (as she was called) was on a trip to Africa. She was (50) _____ 25 and had two young children, Charles and Anne.

Her coronation took place in Westminster Abbey, London, on 2nd June 1953. It was the (51) _____ big event to be shown live on television to viewers around Britain, and live on radio around the world.

When she became Queen in 1952, her first prime minister was Winston Churchill. For over 70 years, she was Britain's head of state. She was also head of the Commonwealth, and the head of state of several Commonwealth countries, (52) _____ Australia, Canada, New Zealand and other smaller nations.

As head of state, she took an active part in life, meeting with her prime ministers every week, and undertaking thousands (53) _____ official functions. She was head of state, but she played (54) _____ part in politics, and had to remain strictly neutral in all circumstances. It was not an easy life, but she did not think of retiring when she reached the age of 65. She continued with her official business until two days before her death.

For most of her life she was very popular (55) _____ people in Britain and around the world. There was a period in the 1990s, after the death of Princess Diana, when she lost some of her popularity, but her difficult years did not (56) _____ long.

In 2002 she celebrated her Golden Jubilee, marking 50 years on the throne. After that, she remained popular, indeed very popular, for (57) _____ rest of her life. She was like a national figurehead, the nation's grandmother. People liked her, and (58) _____ importantly they respected her. As head of state, she was so much better than any politician!

			I give them all a rest...
62	Rudyard Kipling (1865 –1936)	C	Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? Thou art more lovely and more temperate. Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May, And summer's lease hath all too short a date...
63	Robert Louis Stevenson (1850 –1894)	D	Ah! why, because the dazzling sun Restored our Earth to joy, Have you departed, every one, And left a desert sky? All through the night, your glorious eyes Were gazing down in mine, And, with a full heart's thankful sighs, I blessed that watch divine...
64	Lewis Carroll (1832 – 1898)	E	Oh, my love is like a red, red rose, that's newly sprung in June. Oh, my love is like a melody, that's sweetly play'd in tune...
65	William Shakespeare (1564 –1616)	F	'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble in the wabe: All mimsy were the borogoves, And the mome raths outgrabe. 'Beware the Jabberwock, my son! The jaws that bite, the claws that catch! Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun The frumious Bandersnatch!

0	61	62	63	64	65
D					

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Writing

Time: 40 minutes

66. 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:

Local Annual Events in Russia

What local annual event in a Russian region is worth attending both for tourists from this country and from abroad?

The best articles will be published in the tourist guide.

Include information about when and where the event is held in the place where you live, what the event is devoted to, the reason why it is popular with local residents, and say who you would recommend to attend it and why.

You should write about 150 - 200 words.

Write your answer on your answer sheet.