



ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2019–2020 уч. г.
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7–8 КЛАССЫ

Part 1

Listening

Time: 10 minutes (6 points)

You will hear a man talking on the radio about a number of local sporting events happening over the next week. For each question 1–6, choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will hear the text twice.

1. The cycling event on Saturday is
 - A open for anyone to join in on the day.
 - B. only for teams of cyclists.
 - C. over two distances.

2. The athletics competition being held this weekend will
 - A. take place at a new stadium.
 - B. be shown on national television.
 - C. be a chance to see some world-class runners.

3. What is interesting about the diving competition on Sunday?
 - A. It is a new competition.
 - B. A local teenager is in it.
 - C. A world record might be broken.

4. What does the speaker say about the tennis tournament?
 - A. There are no more tickets left.
 - B. Ticket prices are more expensive this year.
 - C. Listeners can enter a competition to win tickets.

5. The speaker advises that people going to see the surfing competition should
 - A. wear warm clothes.
 - B. go to the beach by bus.
 - C. take a picnic lunch with them.

6. The free yoga sessions on Sunday afternoon
 - A. are for all ages.
 - B. need to be booked in advance.
 - C. will take place in a sports centre.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Handwritten signature or mark

For example, yellow was the symbol of the sun and of ripe corn growing in the fields, and blue meant the wearer had royal ancestors. Red stood for blood. **9 E**. In ancient Egypt, gold was the colour of the Sun god and the symbol of power. In traditional Asian cultures, white is the colour of sorrow.

With the passing of time, fashion has become increasingly international.

Today the same fabrics, colours and designs are available all over the world. Fashion dictates not only the clothes we wear, but the colours, too. Every colour under the sun is available in today's style parade. **10 B**. The best thing is to go for the colours that suit you best. Choose the colour that doesn't make your complexion look too pale, one that doesn't clash with your hair colour, one that reflects your personality. And remember that colours can influence the way you feel. Wear colours that make you feel confident and relaxed.

Just as in ancient times, the right clothes give you power, make you look good, and help to identify you as a part of your group. Today, however, you don't have to be wealthy to look stylish. **11 A**.

- A.** This is because the high street has put style within reach of all of us.
- B.** Pink, lilac, strawberry-red, pea-green, bright orange – which one should you choose?
- C.** For example, ancient Celtic women painted their bodies blue.
- D.** Did you know, for example, that wearing a red sweater or jacket can increase your energy levels?
- E.** Black symbolised war and death.
- F.** We feel we have to buy them because the shops are full of them.
- G.** The truth is that ancient peoples already recognized the magic power of colour.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Task 2

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Happy Is Healthy

Medical research has found that (0) *happiness* has a strongly **HAPPY**
beneficial effect on health. The healing properties of (27) *laught* **LAUGH**
are such that humor is now being used alongside more (28) *traditionary* **TRADITION**
courses of (29) *treats* in some hospitals. In a London children's **TREAT**
hospital, for example, two clowns are provided for the (30) *entertainment* **ENTERTAIN**
of patients. Doctors say that these clowns are (31) *successful* in **SUCCESS**
making the children feel better.

It seems that when we laugh, there can be a (32) *reducer* in both **REDUCE**
blood pressure and the amount of (33) *tenses* in our muscles. **TENSE**
Although it is (34) *impossible* to prove it at the moment, this may **POSSIBLE**
also mean that people who feel unhappy and who are, therefore,
(35) *dislike* to laugh so much, suffer more often from physical **LIKELY**
(36) *sitting* . illness **ILL**

B. Homophones are two words which have the same sound but different meaning. Complete the following jokes 40–42. The humour depends on homophones in each one. Use the words given below. There is an example for you.

allowed/ aloud deer/ dear	pane/ pain stories/ storeys	week/ weak bored/ board	bare/ bear
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Example:

A teacher saw two boys fighting in the playground.

- Stop! You know the school rules – No fighting allowed.
- But, sir, we weren't fighting aloud. We were fighting quietly.

40.

- What is the effect of seven days diet?
- They make one week.

41.

- How can I get rid of my headache?
- Hit your hand against the wall and the pain in your head will disappear.

42.

- Did you hear about the novelist who lived on the ninth floor of a block of flats?
- He dropped six stories into a wastepaper basket and left the city.

C. A paradox is when two things seem contradict each other, for example *The comedian was so bad, he was almost good!* All these situations 43–45 contain a paradox. Use the words given below. There is an example for you.

a towel	a bottle	a word
a river	a comb	a blackboard

Example:

What has a neck but no head? – *a bottle*

43. What can you give somebody and still keep it? – a word

44. What runs but has no legs? – a river

45. What is black when it's clean and white when it's dirty? – a towel

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Script

Part 1 – Listening

You will hear a man talking on the radio about a number of local sporting events happening over the next week. For each question 1–6, choose the correct answer A, B or C.

Now you have 20 seconds to read the task.

Now we are ready to start. Listen carefully. You will hear the recording twice.

Radio presenter:

There's a lot going on in our region over the next week – here's the pick of some of the very best sporting events happening near you. First off, it's the coastal bike challenge on Saturday. Come along on the day and cheer the cyclists on. There are events at 50 kilometres and 100 kilometres and there are plenty of local teams cycling this year. If you are interested in being part of it next year, you can visit the website, www.coastbike.co.uk. You'll need to get your application in early as this event gets booked up way in advance.

The Southern athletic championship is on over the whole weekend and being held at the Marevski Stadium. You've probably followed the building of this stadium on TV news and now you've got the chance to attend the very first event to be held there. You can expect to see some of the best athletes from our region, including Johnny Wise, competing in the 100 metres.

On to Sunday and the final of the diving competition. This gets more and more popular each year and there are a lot of new faces amongst the divers, not least 17-year-old Kirsty Leyland, who's a student at our own City College. She's hoping to break her personal best score this weekend and maybe one day we'll see her compete in the Olympics.

If you're a fan of tennis, then go along to the Greenside Tennis Centre. Their tennis tournament's popular and this year you're guaranteed to see some wonderful matches in the summer sunshine. A couple of lucky listeners won't even have to pay for tickets – just keep listening and text in your answer to a question I'll ask at the very end of this report.

I know that lots of you plan to go down to the beach to see the surfers compete over the weekend. Because of that I think it would probably be a good idea to jump on the bus and leave your car behind – don't forget to take your sun hats and sun cream though – the weather's going to be hot – I'm going to be down there with my picnic, so maybe I'll see you there.

And on Sunday afternoon I might see you at Sutton Park - that's right next to Sutton Sports Centre, if you don't know – and there's going to be a massive outdoor yoga session taking place. Just come along and try it. It doesn't matter whether you're 5 or 95, you're all invited to join in.

Now, back to that question I mentioned earlier...

Answer sheet

Part 1

Listening

1	2	3	4	5	6
C +	C —	B +	C +	B +	A +

5p

Part 2

Reading

Task 1

7	8	9	10	11
G —	D +	E +	B +	A +

4p

Part 3

Use of English

Task 1

12	v —	17	kept —	22	am —
13	to —	18	V —	23	v —
14	v —	19	did —	24	to —
15	walking —	20	v —	25	going +
16	would —	21	cutting —	26	v +

2p

Task 2

27	laught —	32	reducer —
28	traditionary —	33	tenses —
29	treats. —	34	impossible +
30	entertainment +	35	dislike —
31	successful +	36	sitty. illness —

3p

Part 4

Writing

"Music in My Life"

Hello everyone,

This article is about the role of music in teenagers' life. It is important, because about 80% of young people are interested in listening to music. For example, I am listening to music in the car when I am going to shopping, and in many other times I like K-POP and Disney's songs, they are beautiful! Sometimes, when I need to relax I listen to classical music. It makes me quiet and more friendly.

In school you can listen to music in music lessons. I think it is a great idea, because children can hear many wonderful songs and know a lot of famous composers and singers.

I disagree with the psychologists who say that modern teenagers enjoy listening to very aggressive music because music can't be "evil" or "kind". Music - it is just a collection of sounds, loud or quiet. And people by themselves choose what sort of music they like.

157

gp



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6. The free yoga sessions on Sunday afternoon
 - A. are for all ages.
 - B. need to be booked in advance.
 - C. will take place in a sports centre.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 2

Reading

Time: 15 minutes (5 points)

Task 1

You are going to read an article about the power of colour. Seven sentences have been removed from the text. Read the article and choose the sentence from A–G to fit each gap 7–11. There is one extra sentence which you DO NOT NEED to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Power of Colour

If you take a stroll around the fashion department of any high street store today, you'll be dazzled by the variety of colours, patterns and textures available. However, there is nothing new in this. 0 G For the Ancient Egyptians, the Celts in Britain and the Aztecs in South America, colour was an important part of life.

In many ancient civilisations, people painted coloured circles and lines around their eyes and mouths. Originally, they did this to please the gods and scare away evil spirits. But they soon realized that colour could be used to make their faces and bodies beautiful – and cosmetics were born. They were first used to distinguish between different tribes, and also between males and females. Women used colour and pattern to emphasise their body shape. 7 _____. By contrast, men tended to use designs that emphasized their strength and skill.

Eventually, the colours of our clothes became just as important as those used for painting the body. Clothes are a symbol of power. The power in the clothes affects both the person who wears them and the people around him or her. So, it's important to choose the colours you wear carefully. 8 _____. But if you wear it too long, you can start to feel impatient or aggressive. The colour green, on the other hand, is known to calm the nerves and sooth emotions.

The mysterious Aztec and Maya civilisations were not familiar with wool, linen or silk, some of our most popular modern fabrics. But they dyed their textiles with great artistry. For them, every colour had a meaning, either positive or negative.

For example, yellow was the symbol of the sun and of ripe corn growing in the fields, and blue meant the wearer had royal ancestors. Red stood for blood. **9** ____. In ancient Egypt, gold was the colour of the Sun god and the symbol of power. In traditional Asian cultures, white is the colour of sorrow.

With the passing of time, fashion has become increasingly international.

Today the same fabrics, colours and designs are available all over the world. Fashion dictates not only the clothes we wear, but the colours, too. Every colour under the sun is available in today's style parade. **10** ____. The best thing is to go for the colours that suit you best. Choose the colour that doesn't make your complexion look too pale, one that doesn't clash with your hair colour, one that reflects your personality. And remember that colours can influence the way you feel. Wear colours that make you feel confident and relaxed.

Just as in ancient times, the right clothes give you power, make you look good, and help to identify you as a part of your group. Today, however, you don't have to be wealthy to look stylish. **11** ____.

- A. This is because the high street has put style within reach of all of us.
- B. Pink, lilac, strawberry-red, pea-green, bright orange – which one should you choose?
- C. For example, ancient Celtic women painted their bodies blue.
- D. Did you know, for example, that wearing a red sweater or jacket can increase your energy levels?
- E. Black symbolised war and death.
- F. We feel we have to buy them because the shops are full of them.
- G. The truth is that ancient peoples already recognized the magic power of colour.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 3

Use of English

Time: 30 minutes (34 points)

Task 1

For questions 12–26, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the line is correct, put a tick (✓) by the number on your answer sheet. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word on your answer sheet. There are examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0	I am writing to tell you what happened when I	✓
00	visited to you last week. You will remember that I	to
12	left off your house at about eight as I wanted	
13	to catch the ten o'clock time train back home. Instead	
14	of following your advice for to take a bus, I walked to the	
15	station. I had been walking for twenty minutes when then	
16	I realized I would not catch the train if I didn't	
17	hurry up. I started walking more faster and kept looking	
18	back in case of a bus came. But there wasn't a single	
19	bus to be seen on the road. Then I did something	
20	that was so much silly: I decided to go a quicker	
21	way by cutting myself across the fields, something I	
22	am used to be doing when I go on holiday. By the time	
23	I reached the station, the train had been gone, however.	
24	What is the worse, I had to sleep on a hard bench	
25	because there wasn't going another train till the following	
26	day. Some people never follow good advice!	

Task 2

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Happy Is Healthy

Medical research has found that (0) *happiness* has a strongly beneficial effect on health. The healing properties of (27) _____ are such that humor is now being used alongside more (28) _____ courses of (29) _____ in some hospitals. In a London children's hospital, for example, two clowns are provided for the (30) _____ of patients. Doctors say that these clowns are (31) _____ in making the children feel better.

It seems that when we laugh, there can be a (32) _____ in both blood pressure and the amount of (33) _____ in our muscles. Although it is (34) _____ to prove it at the moment, this may also mean that people who feel unhappy and who are, therefore, (35) _____ to laugh so much, suffer more often from physical (36) _____.

HAPPY
LAUGH
TRADITION
TREAT
ENTERTAIN
SUCCESS

REDUCE
TENSE
POSSIBLE

LIKELY
ILL

Task 3

Linguistic quiz

A. For questions 37–39, think of ONE word only which fits all three sentences. There is an example for you.

Example:

They gazed over a wide _____ leading to a distant range of mountains.

The facts are _____ and simple – there's no money!

They serve _____ food there, nothing fancy and at quite reasonable prices.

plain

37. The latest _____ of the magazine includes interviews with all sorts of celebrities.

This is a very important _____ and we should discuss it seriously.

When she decided to leave the job, money wasn't the _____ – she left because of the hours.

38. Is there anything of _____ on the news?

It is not in your _____ to leave the company now.

We had to pay a very high _____ rate on the loan from the bank.

39. I'm going to _____ her to a special meal in an expensive restaurant for her birthday.

Paul is an unpopular boss because he tends to _____ his employees very badly.

The doctors are sure that it's the best medicine to _____ her illness.

B. Homophones are two words which have the same sound but different meaning. Complete the following jokes 40–42. The humour depends on homophones in each one. Use the words given below. There is an example for you.

~~allowed/ aloud~~
deer/ dear

pane/ pain
stories/ storeys

week/ weak
bored/ board

bare/ bear

Example:

A teacher saw two boys fighting in the playground.

– Stop! You know the school rules – No fighting allowed.

– But, sir, we weren't fighting aloud. We were fighting quietly.

40.

– What is the effect of seven days diet?

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– How can I get rid of my headache?

– Hit your hand against the wall and the _____ in your head will disappear.

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– Did you hear about the novelist who lived on the ninth floor of a block of flats?

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C. A paradox is when two things seem contradict each other, for example *The comedian was so bad, he was almost good!* All these situations 43–45 contain a paradox. Use the words given below. There is an example for you.

a towel
a river

~~a bottle~~
a comb

a word
a blackboard

Example:

What has a neck but no head? – *a bottle*

43. What can you give somebody and still keep it? – _____

44. What runs but has no legs? – _____

45. What is black when it's clean and white when it's dirty? – _____

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 4

Writing

Time: 30 minutes (20 points)

Modern people can hardly imagine their life without music. Nowadays teenagers have their own attitude to music. You are supposed to write an article to your school magazine under the title “Music in My Life”. In your article write:

- what the role of music in your life is
- what kind of music you like
- if you ever listen to classical music; why/ why not
- about Music lessons at school and their necessity for children
- if you agree with the psychologists who say that the music modern teenagers enjoy listening to is very aggressive; why/ why not

Remember the rules of writing articles (it should have a title, an introduction and a conclusion).

Write 150–180 words.

Script

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On to Sunday and the final of the diving competition. This gets more and more popular each year and there are a lot of new faces amongst the divers, not least 17-year-old Kirsty Leyland, who's a student at our own City College. She's hoping to break her personal best score this weekend and maybe one day we'll see her compete in the Olympics.

If you're a fan of tennis, then go along to the Greenside Tennis Centre. Their tennis tournament's popular and this year you're guaranteed to see some wonderful matches in the summer sunshine. A couple of lucky listeners won't even have to pay for tickets – just keep listening and text in your answer to a question I'll ask at the very end of this report.

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And on Sunday afternoon I might see you at Sutton Park - that's right next to Sutton Sports Centre, if you don't know – and there's going to be a massive outdoor yoga session taking place. Just come along and try it. It doesn't matter whether you're 5 or 95, you're all invited to join in.

Now, back to that question I mentioned earlier...

Answer sheet

Part 1

Listening

1	2	3	4	5	6
C +	A +	A B +	A -	B +	A +

Part 2

Reading

Task 1

7	8	9	10	11
C +	B -	E +	G -	D -

Part 3

Use of English

Task 1

12	to V -	17	V -	22	V -
13	V -	18	V -	23	V -
14	V -	19	V +	24	V -
15	V -	20	oh -	25	V -
16	to	21	V -	26	V +

Task 2

27	laugh -	32	reeducation -
28	tradition -	33	tense -
29	threat -	34	possible -
30	entertainment +	35	like -
31	successful +	36	ill -

Part 4

Writing

Music take a big role in my life. I can't live without music everyday. It's one of my entertainments.

So, I like a rock, heavy metal and more. My favorite bands is "Marilyn Manson", "Scorpions", "Arya" (it's a Russian band), "Metallica" and more bands. I don't write many bands, because I won't to take much time.

I'm listen even classical music, because I like how it (sound) sounds. So pretty or mysterious, happy or sad. You feel a lot of when you listen a classical music.

Music lessons is very useful. Why? Because you listen music of world celebrities: Shubert, Mozart, Bethoven and other. Children should know these people!

No, I don't agree with the psychologists. Why do they think what the music modern teenagers enjoy listening to is very aggressive? It's a terrible, it's a lie! I'm, like a teenager, maybe listen something spooky, but it isn't aggressive. No, no, no! It isn't true. But modern music now with a bad lyrics and don't have a good idea.

Badly and useless. Like a trash! This is my opinion, but the opinion of the psychologists is wrong, I think.

Колчан - 8
Колчан - 1
Лексика - 2
Грамм. - 0

Оформление - 2

155
+ 165

320

READING

Time: 45 minutes (20 points)

Task 1

For items 16–25, read the passage below and choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text.

Kombat Kate

James Stanton meets 'Kombat Kate' Waters, who trains theatre actors in how to 'fight' on stage.

(1) There must be few occasions when it would be really rude to refuse an invitation to head-butt someone you've just met! But I'm in one of those right now. I'm in a rehearsal room in a theatre with a group of actors, facing up to stage fighting director Kate Waters. I've already dragged her around the room and slapped her on the arm. Now she wants me to head-butt her. But fear not, this is all strictly pretend!

(2) 'Imagine there's a tin can on my shoulder,' she says. 'Now try to knock it off.' I lower my head as instructed, then lift it sharply, aiming for the imaginary can, hoping desperately that I don't miscalculate the angle and end up doing damage to her face. To my amazement, I get it right. 'That was good,' says Waters. 'Now maybe try it again without smiling.'

(3) Waters, known in the industry as Kombat Kate, is showing me how actors fight each other without getting hurt, and that includes sword-fighting. (She inspires fierce devotion: when I tweet that I'm meeting Waters, one actress friend responds: 'She's amazing. She taught me how to be a secret service agent in two days.')

(4) Perhaps the most famous play Kate has worked on recently was called *Noises Off*. She taught the cast how to fall down stairs without breaking any bones. One of the fight scenes is fairly close, Kate tells me, to the one we're trying out now. 'I've just slowed it down a bit,' she says tactfully, before inviting me to throw her against the wall. I obey, making sure I let go of her quickly, so she can control her own movement. Push your opponent too hard, and they will hit the wall for real. I watch her hit the wall before falling to the ground. She's fine, of course. 'That's my party trick,' she says with a grin. 'Works every time.'

(5) Once the lesson is over Kate tells me how she became one of only two women on the official register of stage fight directors. Already a keen martial arts expert from childhood, Kate did drama at university, and one module of her course introduced her to stage combat. When she made enquiries about the possibility of teaching it as a career, she was told about the register and the qualifications she'd need to be accepted onto it. It was no small order: as well as a certificate in advanced stage combat, she would need a black belt in karate and proficiency in fencing, a sport she'd never tried before.

(6) But she rose to the challenge and taught the subject for several years at a drama college before going freelance and becoming a fight advisor for the theatrical

20. What does the phrase 'no small order' (Paragraph 5) tell us about stage combat?
A) Kate knew she would love learning about it.
B) It is something very few people ever perfect.
C) Studying it required a lot of obedience and respect.
D) Qualifying to teach it would be a long and difficult process.
21. What did Kate have to do to make a stage fight professional?
A) graduate with honours
B) work freelance
C) get additional qualifications
D) find a specialized course
22. What does the writer tell us about the sword fight in the play *Richard III*?
A) Its details need to be made up.
B) It's a particularly challenging scene to do.
C) Its action is conveyed through spoken words.
D) It is widely agreed to be the most exciting of its kind.
23. What does 'it' refer to in Paragraph 7?
A) information
B) a fight
C) a particular period
D) a dramatic story
24. What is the stage fight like in the play?
A) It looks like a dance.
B) It involves the audience.
C) It is all pretence.
D) It is like a contact sport.
25. What does the author think about Kate in a real fight?
A) She won't face up to it.
B) She'll lose it hands down.
C) She won't start it.
D) She'll fight back for real.

- | |
|--|
| A) For most of the way, the sleepers and rails were laid directly on the snow, without the laid earthen mound and ballast. |
| B) It was not by chance that the decision to build the road was made immediately after the breakthrough, when the offensive was not yet complete. |
| C) The film tells the story of the construction and maintenance of the Shlisselburg railroad. |
| D) The construction of 33 kilometers of railroad tracks was carried out under constant shelling. |
| E) To reduce the risk of collisions, blackout blinds were removed from the red lights of the tail signals of the trains. And at the brake site of the last car, two conductors were driving at once. |
| F) The prototypes of many of the characters of the picture are real people whose service on the Shlisselburg railroad was documented. |
| G) The inscription on the memorial reads that here, after breaking the blockade under the fire of the enemy, a railroad line was built that connected the besieged Leningrad with the rest of the country. |
| H) There is an elderly Georgian who asks to play “Suliko”, because it reminds him of home. |
| I) Therefore, opening a new land route was an emergency. |
| J) That is why among themselves the railroad workers called this path the “Corridor of death”, and not “Victory Road”, as in official documents. |
| K) Seventy six years ago, on January 18, 1943, the troops of the Volkhov and Leningrad fronts joined together, finally breaking through the blockade of Leningrad. |

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

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Task 2. Items 51–60 (10 points)

For items 51–60, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words is specified in the brackets. Do not use short forms. Please mind both grammar and spelling. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0. The pool isn't deep enough to swim in.

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The pool _____ swim in. (4 words)

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51. It's possible Angela forgot about the concert.

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Angela _____ about the concert. (3 words)

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For items 61–70 read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a new word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

0	<i>seventh</i>
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SO WHICH WILL IT BE? US OR HER?

Jodie was the most popular girl in (0) ... grade. She set the style for the rest of our junior high school with clothes that looked like they came straight from a magazine.	SEVEN
All year I had hoped to be included in Jodie’s group – the popular crowd. When she invited me to her birthday party, she let me know I should feel (61) ...	HONOR
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I panicked and called my mom to pick me up early. It was a (63) ... to get home, because this popular crowd already seemed to know about smoking, drinking alcohol and skipping school.	RELIEVE
Yet part of me wanted to be like Jodie and her friends – cool and (64) ... with everyone, secure in their popular status, superior to the rest of the seventh-grade class.	CONFIDE
I might have hung around more with Jodie’s group had she not given me an ultimatum. She asked me to dump Marleigh who had been my best friend since fifth grade. Marleigh and I lived in the same (65) ..., both loved to read and were good students.	NEIGHBOR
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Jodie gasped as I turned away from her and “the group.” Surprisingly, the burning desire to be part of “her group” was gone (68) ... after.	SHORT
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Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019–2020 уч. г.
Муниципальный этап. 9–11 классы

	K) the first university in the British colonies of North America
	L) a group of eight old, distinguished US universities
	M) the British universities built in the late 19th or early 20th century, rather than older universities
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Audioscript Listening comprehension

For items 1–10 listen to a lecture about language and gender and decide whether the statements (1–10) are TRUE (A), or FALSE (B) according to the text you hear. You will hear the text twice.

You have 20 seconds to study the statements.
(pause 20 seconds)

Now we begin.

It's common knowledge that men and women do things differently, isn't it? The male of the species, we're told, goes quiet and retreats into a cave to brood at the slightest sign of stress, whilst the female reaches out and shares her feelings. After all, women are better communicators, aren't they? That's certainly what writers like John Gray would have us believe, but on what basis do they make this argument? And does it matter?

It's easy to assume these books must be based on valid scientific research, but in reality very few are. Indeed, even a cursory inspection of the literature of linguistics and gender reveals that men and women communicate in remarkably similar ways.

Take the notion that women talk more. A book in 2007 reported that women used 20,000 words a day and men just 7,000, but when the claim was challenged, the author, Louann Brizendine, couldn't provide a source and promised to withdraw it from later editions.

In fact, research in the journal *Science* has shown both sexes talk equally as much, and in doing so use on average 16,000 words per day. There's obviously a huge variety - from 500 to 45,000 words a day - but significantly, the three chattiest people in the study were all men!

Then there's the belief that men interrupt more because they are biologically more aggressive and programmed to use language more competitively. Evidence from Janet Hyde actually suggests that in neutral situations, where people speak on equal terms, women and men interrupt equally.

The neutrality of the situation is important. Some men do speak over others more, but this is not to do with gender but rather the power relationship between the speakers. When talking to a boss we won't butt in, but they will. In fact, when Chambers reviewed a number of linguistic studies investigating gender difference in this and other areas such as empathising, aggression and wordplay, he found an overlap of 99.75% in the way the sexes communicate. In short, no difference whatsoever!

Finally, if these supposed language differences were biological, we would expect them to be universal to all cultures. However, to take just one example, a study in the village of Gapun, Papua New Guinea, found the men pride themselves on their ability to speak indirectly and never say what they mean, while the women frequently give

Dan: Alright, alright. There's no need to make fun of me. You would've been a bit freaked-out if you'd just been attacked by some creepy-crawly.

Christine: Aww! Shame. You poor thing.

Dan: Yeah, yeah. Actually, my mum said I moaned pretty much incessantly on that trip.

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Dan: I was a little English boy, wasn't I? It was too hot. And there's scorpions and snakes and jellyfish and stuff. I was missing home!

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Christine: You haven't been there since?

Dan: Nah, can't afford it. Dad said he'd spent years in debt from that trip! Hopefully, one day, though.

You have 1 minute to complete your answer.

This is the end of the listening comprehension part.

Answer Sheet

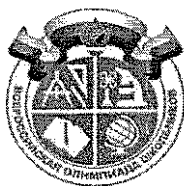
Listening		Reading		Use of English			
Item	Answer	Item	Answer	Item	Answer		
1	A	16	C+	36	V+	66	ndult.
2	B	17	A+	37	V	67	
3	A	18	C	38	V	68	
4	B	19	A	39	came	69	
5	A	20	D+	40	didn't	70	faithfull. +
6	A+	21	B	41	V	71	
7	A	22	B	42	V+	72	
8	B+	23	A+	43	V+	73	A
9	A	24	B	44	as+	74	
10	A	25	D+	45	V	75	#H+
11	B+	26	G+	46	V+	76	D
12	A+	27	B	47	from+	77	C+
13	A	28	I	48	V+	78	
14	C+	29	E	49	V	79	
15	A	30	A+	50	V+	80	
		31	D+	51	might be forget		
		32	J+	52	twice more student's it		
		33	C+	53			
		34	H+	54	coming back before		
		35	F+	55	examine her ear to		
				56			
				57			
				58	regret about my umbrella		
				59	unless you eating.		
				60	Honours		
				61	covering honours		
				62	reliving reliving		
				63	confident confident+		
				64	loyalty		
				65	shortly.		

Total: 36

HH-11-7

288 + 11
86

368



ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2019–2020 уч. г.
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

LISTENING

Time: 15 minutes (15 points)

Task 1

For items 1–10 listen to a lecture about language and gender and decide whether the statements (1–10) are **TRUE (A)**, or **FALSE (B)** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **twice**.

The speaker says:

1. It's common knowledge that men and women overcome stress in the same way.

(A) True

(B) False

2. John Gray believes men and women communicate in similar ways.

(A) True

(B) False

3. Louann Brizendine could not prove the fact that women talk more.

(A) True

(B) False

4. According to the research in the journal *Science* the most talkative people are women.

(A) True

(B) False

5. Janet Hyde believes that in neutral situations women tend to interrupt as often as men.

(A) True

(B) False

6. People avoid interrupting their boss.

(A) True

(B) False

7. The differences between males and females are universal to all cultures.

(A) True

(B) False

8. Men in Papua New Guinea are biologically more aggressive than women.

(A) True

(B) False

Тимофеев

READING

Time: 45 minutes (20 points)

Task 1

For items 16–25, read the passage below and choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text.

Kombat Kate

James Stanton meets 'Kombat Kate' Waters, who trains theatre actors in how to 'fight' on stage.

(1) There must be few occasions when it would be really rude to refuse an invitation to head-butt someone you've just met! But I'm in one of those right now. I'm in a rehearsal room in a theatre with a group of actors, facing up to stage fighting director Kate Waters. I've already dragged her around the room and slapped her on the arm. Now she wants me to head-butt her. But fear not, this is all strictly pretend!

(2) 'Imagine there's a tin can on my shoulder,' she says. 'Now try to knock it off.' I lower my head as instructed, then lift it sharply, aiming for the imaginary can, hoping desperately that I don't miscalculate the angle and end up doing damage to her face. To my amazement, I get it right. 'That was good,' says Waters. 'Now maybe try it again without smiling.'

(3) Waters, known in the industry as Kombat Kate, is showing me how actors fight each other without getting hurt, and that includes sword-fighting. (She inspires fierce devotion: when I tweet that I'm meeting Waters, one actress friend responds: 'She's amazing. She taught me how to be a secret service agent in two days.')

(4) Perhaps the most famous play Kate has worked on recently was called *Noises Off*. She taught the cast how to fall down stairs without breaking any bones. One of the fight scenes is fairly close, Kate tells me, to the one we're trying out now. 'I've just slowed it down a bit,' she says tactfully, before inviting me to throw her against the wall. I obey, making sure I let go of her quickly, so she can control her own movement. Push your opponent too hard, and they will hit the wall for real. I watch her hit the wall before falling to the ground. She's fine, of course. 'That's my party trick,' she says with a grin. 'Works every time.'

(5) Once the lesson is over Kate tells me how she became one of only two women on the official register of stage fight directors. Already a keen martial arts expert from childhood, Kate did drama at university, and one module of her course introduced her to stage combat. When she made enquiries about the possibility of teaching it as a career, she was told about the register and the qualifications she'd need to be accepted onto it. It was no small order: as well as a certificate in advanced stage combat, she would need a black belt in karate and proficiency in fencing, a sport she'd never tried before.

(6) But she rose to the challenge and taught the subject for several years at a drama college before going freelance and becoming a fight advisor for the theatrical

20. What does the phrase 'no small order' (Paragraph 5) tell us about stage combat?
- A) Kate knew she would love learning about it.
 - B) It is something very few people ever perfect.
 - C) Studying it required a lot of obedience and respect.
 - D) Qualifying to teach it would be a long and difficult process.
21. What did Kate have to do to make a stage fight professional?
- A) graduate with honours
 - B) work freelance
 - C) get additional qualifications
 - D) find a specialized course
22. What does the writer tell us about the sword fight in the play *Richard III*?
- A) Its details need to be made up.
 - B) It's a particularly challenging scene to do.
 - C) Its action is conveyed through spoken words.
 - D) It is widely agreed to be the most exciting of its kind.
23. What does 'it' refer to in Paragraph 7?
- A) information
 - B) a fight
 - C) a particular period
 - D) a dramatic story
24. What is the stage fight like in the play?
- A) It looks like a dance.
 - B) It involves the audience.
 - C) It is all pretence.
 - D) It is like a contact sport.
25. What does the author think about Kate in a real fight?
- A) She won't face up to it.
 - B) She'll lose it hands down.
 - C) She won't start it.
 - D) She'll fight back for real.

- | | |
|--|---|
| A) For most of the way, the sleepers and rails were laid directly on the snow, without the laid earthen mound and ballast. | - |
| B) It was not by chance that the decision to build the road was made immediately after the breakthrough, when the offensive was not yet complete. | ✓ |
| C) The film tells the story of the construction and maintenance of the Shlisselburg railroad. | ✓ |
| D) The construction of 33 kilometers of railroad tracks was carried out under constant shelling. | ✓ |
| E) To reduce the risk of collisions, blackout blinds were removed from the red lights of the tail signals of the trains. And at the brake site of the last car, two conductors were driving at once. | - |
| F) The prototypes of many of the characters of the picture are real people whose service on the Shlisselburg railroad was documented. | ✓ |
| G) The inscription on the memorial reads that here, after breaking the blockade under the fire of the enemy, a railroad line was built that connected the besieged Leningrad with the rest of the country. | ✓ |
| H) There is an elderly Georgian who asks to play "Suliko", because it reminds him of home. | ✓ |
| I) Therefore, opening a new land route was an emergency. | ✓ |
| J) That is why among themselves the railroad workers called this path the "Corridor of death", and not "Victory Road", as in official documents. | ✓ |
| K) Seventy six years ago, on January 18, 1943, the troops of the Volkhov and Leningrad fronts joined together, finally breaking through the blockade of Leningrad. | ✓ |

A ~~B~~ K E ~~D~~

(A ~~B~~ E)

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27 | 28 | 29 | 30

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----------	----------------

SO WHICH WILL IT BE? US OR HER?

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✓	All year I had hoped to be included in Jodie's group – the popular crowd. When she invited me to her birthday party, she let me know I should feel (61) ... <i>HONORABLE ?</i> <i>приличная</i>	HONOR
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✓	A few years later, Jodie and her friends were also gone – they had dropped out of school or moved to other cities. Marleigh remained a good friend through high school, college and into (69)	ADULT

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019–2020 уч. г.
Муниципальный этап. 9–11 классы

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You have 1 minute to complete your answer.

This is the end of the listening comprehension part.

Answer Sheet

Listening		Reading		Use of English			
Item	Answer	Item	Answer	Item	Answer		
1	A	16	C +	36	from	66	LOYALTY +
2	B +	17	A +	37	with	67	LOY - TIMIDLY
3	A +	18	D	38	✓	68	SHORTY
4	B +	19	A	39	✓	69	ADULTHOOD +
5	B	20	C	40	certainly	70	FAITHNESS
6	A +	21	D	41	✓	71	A
7	A	22	B	42	to	72	E
8	B +	23	A +	43	to	73	F
9	B +	24	C +	44	ag +	74	K
10	B +	25	A	45	✓	75	H +
11	B +	26	G +	46	✓ +	76	G
12	C	27	K +	47	✓	77	D
13	A	28	B +	48	if	78	K
14	C +	29	E	49	✓	79	M
15	A +	30	D	50	✓ +	80	N +
		31	I	51	might not remember		
		32	J +	52	increasing students number in twice		
		33	C +	53	had broken down him		
		34	F	54	without coming on without getting		
		35	H	55	went to ears examin to		
				56	once when they listened		
				57	KNOW that happened with		
				58	regreted about leaving umbrella		
				59	if you act unless		
				60	has been respected by		
				61	HONORABLE		
				62	DISCO DISCOVERED +		
				63	RELIEFATION		
				64	CONFIDENCE		
				65	NEIGHBORHOOD +		

285.

be smarter. ~~And~~ Also thanks to this operation he ~~became~~ had new life. New friends, girlfriend and a nice job are appeared in his new life. Anyway, if you want to have the amazing life you should fight ~~high~~ fight with your fear. 92

(238)

234 words