ОЛИМПИАДА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ (5-6 класс). ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

1. Вы услышите информацию о музее. Послушайте руководство и заполните пропуски 1-6. Вы услышите информацию дважды.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MANOR HOUSE MUSEUM | |
| Downstairs: |  |
| Entrance Hall: | old (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Ford Room: | pictures of Italian (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
|  |  |
| Upstairs: |  |
| Left: | more than150 (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |
| Right: | (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from films and TV plays |
|  |  |
| Price of guide book: | £ (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Museum closes at : | (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ p.m. |
|  |  |

1. Прочитайте текст и определите, какие предложения соответствуют содержанию текста (True), какие не соответствуют (False) и о чем в тексте не сказано (Not stated).

Victor and Anita, who live in Italy, are the happiest people in the world. Two years ago, they were on a boat a few kilometers from the beach. Victor asked Anita to marry him and he gave her a nice gold ring. He wanted to put the ring to Anita’s finger, but suddenly the ring fell into the sea. They thought the ring was lost forever.

That was until last Friday when Mr Morrison visited them. He had a fish shop and he found the ring in a big fish which he was cutting for an old lady. Mr Morrison knew that the ring belonged to Victor and Anita because on the ring there were some words. They were, ‘To Anita, All my love, Victor. And so Mr Morrison gave the ring back to them.

Anita now had two rings. When they lost the first one, Victor bought Anita another one. But they thought the first ring was the beast one.

1. Victor and Anita’s home is in Rome.

A. True B. False C. Not stated

1. Victor asked Anita to marry him when they were on a boat.

A. True B. False C. Not stated

1. Victor put the gold ring on Anita’s finger.

A. True B. False C. Not stated

1. They returned from their boat trip without the ring.

A. True B. False C. Not stated

1. Mr Morrison often visited Victor and Anita.

A. True B. False C. Not stated

1. Mr Morrison caught the fish.

A. True B. False C. Not stated

1. Mr Morrison found the ring when he ate the fish.

A. True B. False C. Not stated

1. Mr Morrison didn’t want to give the ring back to Victor and Anita.

A. True B. False C. Not stated

1. Victor bought another ring to Anita a month after the boat trip.

A. True B. False C. Not stated

1. Victor and Anita liked the first ring more.

A. True B. False C. Not stated

1. Заполните пропуски в тексте, выбрав правильный вариант ответа.

Nowadays a lot of people fly by plane. Flying by plane is fast and comfortable. How (1)\_\_\_\_\_ can you fly from France (2)\_\_\_\_\_ England? In 2008, ‘Jet Man’ Yves Rossy made the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ in only 13 minutes. He designed and used a special jet wing. With the jet wing on his back, he jumped from a plane 2,500 metres (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ the air. Rossy had to be very (5)\_\_\_\_\_as it was clear that (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ jet wing couldn’t (7)\_\_\_\_\_ on the water, but he came down safely on a (8)\_\_\_\_\_near the city of Dover. He worked on the jet wing for more (9)\_\_\_\_\_ 15 years, and people of several countries shared ideas with (10)\_\_\_\_\_.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 1. fast | 1. fastly |
| 2 | 1. in | 1. to |
| 3 | 1. trip | 1. travel |
| 4 | 1. on | 1. in |
| 5 | 1. polite | 1. careful |
| 6 | 1. a | 1. the |
| 7 | 1. land | 1. landed |
| 8 | 1. plain | 1. plane |
| 9 | 1. than | 1. then |
| 10 | 1. him | 1. his |

ОЛИМПИАДА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ (7-8 класс). ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

1. Прослушайте диалог двух друзей об их новом соседе, заполните пропуски.

|  |
| --- |
| Name / Nationality / Job:  Martin, Canadian, (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Personality:  At first, not very (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Not (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Hard-working / Seems honest and (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Likes / Dislikes:  Watching (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on TV, cooking  Hates (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Appearance:  Looks (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Wearing (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clothes.  Short (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hair.  Dave’s opinion:  Happy to live with a (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person. |

1. Прочитайте текст, заполните пропуски, выбрав правильный вариант

There exist a lot of dialects in the world, and there are a lot of English dialects.

Most large cities in (1)\_\_\_\_\_ UK have local dialect. A dialect is a version of English that is used in that (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ area or city. It can usually be explained by the history of the area and has a (3)\_\_\_\_\_. For example, in Liverpool there is Scouse, in London is Cockney and in Newcastle (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ lacal dialect is Geordie. Scouse, Cockney and Geordie are also accents.

If you spend time in Newcastle, you will soon (5)\_\_\_\_\_ the Geordie dialect. It can be difficult to (6)\_\_\_\_\_ the local people at first but listening to a dialect in (7)\_\_\_\_\_ makes it easier to catch on to (8)\_\_\_\_\_ people are saying.

When you arrive (9)\_\_\_\_\_ a new city in the UK, one of the first things you will notice will be the local accent. Usually, (10)\_\_\_\_\_ words will sound different to the way you remember from your English lessons.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 1. the | 1. - |
| 2 | 1. particular | 1. particularly |
| 3 | 1. title | 1. name |
| 4 | 1. a | 1. the |
| 5 | 1. pick up | 1. pick on |
| 6 | 1. keep with | 1. keep up with |
| 7 | 1. context | 1. content |
| 8 | 1. what | 1. that |
| 9 | 1. in | 1. at |
| 10 | 1. spoke | 1. spoken |

1. Прочитайте текст о зоопарках и определите, какие предложения соответствуют содержанию текста (True), какие не соответствуют (False) и о чем в тексте не сказано (Not stated)

Zoos Are Different

*cage – клетка*

*look for – искать*

*happen – происходить*

There are of course good and bad zoos. Bad zoos are often in cities. They are old and dirty and there is not much room for the animals. Animals and birds live in small cages. Visitors stand in front of them all day and watch them, but the animals have nothing to do and nowhere to go. They can only wait for their food, and many get ill or die.

Things are different in a good modern zoo. People think about the animals. They try to make their life happier. Some animals like living with other animals or near them. Some do not. Some animals love seeing visitors and playing games, but a lot of animals like to sleep quietly by day. Most animals want to look for food; they do not want to take it from people. Many animals want a lot of land, trees, and a high place to see from.

Good zoos make the right home for every animal. A good zoo is sometimes the only place for animals in danger. They can live there and scientists can watch them and learn more about them. Endangered animals can have babies in the zoo and one day perhaps the babies can go back to their natural habitats and be free again. But this is difficult. Unhappily this doesn’t happen very often.

1. All zoos in big cities are old and dirty.
2. In bad zoos up to ten birds live in a small cage.
3. Different animals like different ways of living.
4. Some animals like to sleep quietly by day.
5. Most animals hate visitors to zoos.
6. Visitors to zoos often feed the animals there.
7. Scientists can learn a lot about the endangered animals kept in zoos.
8. Animals from zoos often go back to their natural habitats.
9. Напишите эссе-комментарий на основе прочитанного текста. Используйте следующий план:

• Коротко сформулируйте основную мысль

• Выразите свое согласие / несогласие

• Приведите 1-2 аргумента в поддержку своего мнения

• Проиллюстрируйте свою позицию хотя бы одним примером из литературы, истории или жизненного опыта

• Сделайте вывод по своим рассуждениям

Объем эссе – 150-180 слов

ОЛИМПИАДА ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ (9-11 класс). ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

1. Прослушайте текст и заполните пропуски, используя 1-2 слова

British City in the 21st Century

Dr Matthew Belmont lectures at (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. His specialist subject is (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 21st Century. Most of the cities all over the world face many of the same problems. Many of these problems are caused directly or indirectly by (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of modern cities. On his lectures Dr Belmont discusses (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ specific topics: crime, (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and environmental problems. Cities have become much bigger over the last (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When large numbers of people live very close together there is often more (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_crime. Cities are often very dirty places and there are all kinds of (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Most British cities are very smelly places. (9) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is trying to find (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to this problem.

1. Прочитайте текст, выполните тест, выбрав правильный вариант ответа.

Using the Internet and CD-ROM databases in the Library

Northways College now has full electronic information resources in the College Library to help you in studies. On CD-ROM in the library we have about fifty databases, including many statistical sources. Want to know the average rainfall in Tokyo or the biggest export earner of Vanuatu? It’s easy to find out. Whether you are in the School of Business or the School of Art & Design, it’s all here for you.

You can conduct your own CD-ROM search for no charge, and you can print out your results on the library printers using your library photocopying card. Alternatively, you can download your results, again for no charge, but bring your own memory stick or CD-ROM. If you are not sure how to conduct a search for yourself, library staff can do it for you, but we charge $20 for this service, no matter how long or how short a time it takes.

All library workstations have broadband access to the Internet, so you can find the web-based information you need quickly and easily. If you are unfamiliar with using the Internet, help is available in several ways. You can start with the on-line tutorial Netstart; just click on the Netstart icon on the Main Menu. The tutorial will take you through the basic steps to using the Internet advice (best at quiet times between 9.00 am and 11.30 am weekdays) or attend one of the introductory group sessions that are held in the first two weeks of each term. Sign your name on the list on the Library Bulletin Board to guarantee a place, as they are very popular.

A word of warning: demand for access to library workstations is very high, so you are strongly advised to book a workstation, and we have to limit your use to a maximum of one hour at any one time. Make your booking (for which you will receive a receipt) at the Information Desk or at the enquiry desks in the Media Services Area (Level I). Also, use of the computers is limited to Northways students only, so you may be asked to produce your Student Identification Card to make a booking, or while using the workstations.

1. To use the library printers, students must have
2. A memory stick
3. Correct change of coins
4. Photocopying card
5. Their own paper
6. To copy search results to a floppy disk, students pay
7. $20
8. No fee
9. A fee based on actual costs
10. A fee dependent on time taken
11. If library staff search for information on CD-ROM, students pay
12. $20
13. No fee
14. A fee based on actual costs
15. A fee dependent on time taken
16. Students can learn to use the Internet
17. At all time
18. In the first two weeks of term only
19. Monday to Friday only
20. Between 9.00 am and 11.30 am only
21. To ensure efficient access to the library workstations, students should
22. A queue to use a workstation in the Media Services Area
23. Reserve a time to use a workstation
24. Work in groups on one workstation
25. Conduct as many searches as possible at one time
26. At any one time, students may use a library workstation for
27. Half an hour
28. One hour
29. Two hours
30. An unlimited time
31. Прочитайте текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1-6, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| SKATEBOARDING  In the early 1960s, a new craze swept through the (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_cities of the United States.  Being (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fit, the surfers wanted some fun while the surf was low. That's when an (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_ new pastime called skateboarding was born. The skateboard was (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed by attaching a plank of wood to roller-skates.  However, skateboarding has undergone (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes since then.  (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_ skateboarders now use plastic and fibreglass, which make the  boards more durable and flexible. Nowadays, skateboarders spend (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours performing tricks and stunts many of which are (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, so experts advise skateboarders to wear protective gear such as helmets and elbow and knee pads, especially if they are not (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  A skateboarder goes through many falls before becoming proficient, so it is (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to take precautions against accidents. | **COAST**  **PHYSICS**  **ENERGY**  **ORIGIN**  **DRAMA**  **PROFESSION**  **END**  **DANGER**  **SKILL**  **SENSE** |

1. Соотнесите символы и аббревиатуры с их значением. Два значения лишние.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | A | more than |
| 1 | & | B | equals |
| 2 | ˂ | C | growing |
| 3 | ˃ | D | therefore / so / logically |
| 4 | ≠ | E | not the same |
| 5 | = | F | less than |
| 6 | p.t.o. | G | and so on |
| 7 | → | H | in addition to |
| 8 | e.g. | I | and |
| 9 | + | J | for example |
| 10 | ↑ | K | go to the next page |
|  |  | L | worse than |

1. Прокомментируйте цитату известного человека по следующему плану:

• Напишите, что автор цитаты, возможно, хотел сказать

• Выразите свое согласие / несогласие с позицией автора

• Приведите 2-3 аргумента в поддержку своей точки зрения

• Проиллюстрируйте свою точку зрения хотя бы одним примером из литературы, истории, жизненного опыта

• Сделайте вывод по своим рассуждениям

The beginning is the most important part of the work. Plato (428/427 or 424/423 – 348/347 BC)

Объем эссе 200-250 слов

Аудирование

SCRIPT

5-6 класс

Good afternoon, everybody, and welcome to the Manor House Museum. Before you go round, I’d like to tell you about some interesting things we have for you.

Here in the entrance hall, you can see some old photos of the town. Over there in the Ford Room, we have some pictures of gardens painted in Italy. The colours of the flowers are really beautiful.

Upstairs on the left is our famous clock collection. We have more than a hundred and fifty different clocks and they all tell the right time. The oldest is four hundred years old!

On the right we have a clothes show. Famous actors once wore these clothes in films or television plays. Some of them are really beautiful.

You may like to buy the guide book to the museum – this has many coloured photographs and it costs £1.75. You can buy one there.

We are open until five thirty today, so you have a lot of time. Enjoy your visit!

7-8 класс

Stephanie, Dave

S: Hello.

D: Hi Stephanie, it’s Dave.

S. Oh, hi. How are you?

D: Oh, I’m fine. Have you got ten minutes or are you busy?

S: I’m fine for time. Tell me about new neighbours. Who did you see first?

D: Well, the first person was a guy called Martin. He’s a young doctor and he’s Canadian.

S: Oh, that sounds good. What’s he like?

D: Well, I’m not sure. At first he wasn’t very friendly and certainly isn’t chatty. He works long hours, so he’s hard-working, I guess. He seems honest and tidy.

S: I see, errr… what does he like? What are his interests?

D: Well, he likes watching sports on TV, but he doesn’t play any. Errr, what else? He doesn’t smoke, in fact he hates smoking. Oh, he said he likes cooking, when he‘s got time.

S: OK, so perhaps he’s a bit quiet. What does he look like? Does he look tidy and smsrt?

D: Well, he’s a doctor, so he looks professional. He wears nice clothes. He’s got short brown hair. In fact, he looks like that Hollywood actor, you know Tom Cruise.

S: Really? I’m not sure that’s a good thing! So, what do you think? Would you like such a neighbor?

D: Mmm, yes, I think so. I’m happy to live with a quiet person.

S: What? Like me?

D: Yeah, exactly! And I’d like to live with a Canadian. You know, my sister lives in Toronto. Also, doctors are usually honest and responsible. What about you?

S: Well… errr… he sounds quite…

9-11 класс

British City in the 21st Century

Hello, I’m doctor Matthew Belmont and I lecture at Manchester University. My specialist subject is the British City in the 21st Century and this is the title of my talk today.

I know that you have been discussing your own cities which you obviously know a great deal about. Cities like Beijing, Cairo and Rome are very different from Manchester and other British cities but as we move into the 21st century they face many of the same problems.

Many of these problems are caused directly or indirectly by the size of modern cities.

So, I will talk about this first and then go on to consider three specific topics: crime, the cost of living and environmental issues.

Cities have become much bigger over the last hundred years. One reason for this is that many young people find the city lifestyle attractive and exciting and don’t want to live in the countryside. Also, because unemployment is rising, many people cannot find jobs in smaller towns or villages. So they move to the cities to look for work.

When the large numbers of people live very close together, there is often more violent crime. The police advise people to be careful in city areas, especially at night.

Also, it is not a good idea to use your mobile phone whilst you are out in the street.

Because there is so much to do in the city people go out a lot and have to spend a lot of money on transport.

Cities are often very dirty places and there are all kinds of environmental problems.

Many of these problems are caused by cars.

Most British cities are very smelly places. The government is trying to find a solution to this problem.

Ключи

5-6 класс (26 баллов)

1. 1 – photos; 2 – gardens; 3 – clocks; 4 – clothes; 5 – 1,75; 6 – 5.30
2. 1-C; 2-A; 3-B; 4-A; 5-C; 6-C; 7-B; 8-C; 9-C; 10-A
3. 1-A; 2-B; 3-A; 4-B; 5-B; 6-B; 7-A; 8-A; 9-A; 10-A

7-8 класс (28 баллов, письмо – 10 баллов)

1. 1-doctor; 2-friendly; 3-chatty; 4-tidy; 5-sport; 6-smoking; 7-professional; 8-nice; 9-brown; 10-quiet
2. 1-A; 2-A;3-B; 4-B; 5-A; 6-B; 7-A; 8-A; 9-A; 10-B
3. 1-False; 2-Not stated; 3-True; 4-True; 5-False; 6-Not stated; 7-True; 8-False

9-11 класс (36 баллов, письмо – 10 баллов)

1. 1-Manchester University; 2-The British City; 3-the size; 4-three (3); 5-the cost of living; 6-hundred (100) years; 7-violent; 8-environmental problems; 9-The government; 10-the solution
2. 1-C; 2-B; 3-A; 4-A; 5-B; 6-B
3. 1-I; 2-F; 3-A; 4-E; 5-B; 6-K; 7-D; 8-J; 9-H; 10-C
4. 1-coastal; 2-physically; 3-energetic; 4-originally; 5-dramatic; 6-professional; 7-endless; 8-dangerous; 9-skilful; 10-sensible