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

**1. Составьте рассказ о Мэри. Поставьте предложения в нужном порядке**

1. When Mom comes they discuss their news and cook supper.

2. She is attentive at the lessons and so she gets only good marks.

3. She makes her bed, washes and dresses.

4. At half past eight she goes to school. Mary has four or five lessons every day, but her favourite subject is English.

5. Mary gets up early in the morning.

6. Mary always helps her mother to wash up after supper.

7. After that she has breakfast, she likes cacao and cakes.

8. When she comes home she has dinner and then walks her dog.

9. She likes to read an interesting book before going to bed.

10. After walk she usually does her homework.

**2. Прочитайте письмо и выберите правильный вариант ответа.**

… (1) Aunt Emma,

Thank you so much for the … (2) presents you got me. I love the video game present you have … (3) for me and I will … (4) take good care of it. When you visit us, I will also show you how much it is. I know it’s very … (5) and I will take care of it. I am really happy to get this gift. I have also sent you a red … (6) band. Hope you liked it. Mom told me red is your favourite colour. When I start … (7) and get money I will … (8) you better gifts like a good house, a good car and I will take trips with you around the world

 … (9) Christmas!

Loads of Love.

Your … (10), Joe.

1. A) Dear B) Deer C) Near D) Darling

2. A) butiful B) beutiful C) beautiful D) beauty

3. A) sand B) send C) sent D) cent

4. A) sure B) surely C) shure D) surely

5. A) expensive B) expensiv C) ekspensive D) ekspensiv

6. A) air B) hair C) heir D) bear

7. A) erning B) urning C) irning D) earning

8. A) bye B) by C) buy D) bite

9. A) Merry B) Marry C) Ferry D) Carry

10. A) neview B) nefew C) niphew D) nephew

**3. Выберите правильный вариант ответа**

1. Tom … . He’s only four.

A) can’t to read B) can’t read C) not reading

2. Jack likes to go jogging … Saturday morning.

A) at B) in C) on

3. She … to the theatre last Sunday.

A) goes B) went C) going

4. … are my new trainers.

A) These B) Their C) This

5. … my way home, I stopped to buy a book.

A) In B) On C) During

6. The clown with the red nose is … of all.

A) funnier B) the funniest C) funny

7. Why … wearing your new dress now?

A) you are B) do you C) aren’t you

8. … your jacket, it’s warm here!

 A) Take off B) Put on C) Get in

9. … is your uncle? He’s a policeman.

A) Who B) Whom C) What

10. My brother … there any longer.

A) is working B) don’t work C) doesn’t work

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

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

1. The London of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ century was a city of narrow, dirty streets.
2. That’s why the greatest epidemic of the plague broke out in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Every house in which there were sick people was marked with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. The following year the Great Fire broke out on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ night in a street not far from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The fire burned for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days and destroyed the greater part of the city.

**2. Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1-7 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| If you (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Scotland in September, you should pay a visit to the Edinburgh festival. It is a huge celebration of culture, where you can see (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, musical performances, plays and much more.The(3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Edinburgh festival (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place in 1947. It was seen as a way to reunite Europe through culture, after World War II. After nearly sixty years, the festival is still going strong and growing (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year. The festival is a place where a new talent is discovered, as anyone can apply to perform there. Last years there (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so many to watch all of (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back to back! | BECOMEDYONETAKEBIGBETHEY |

**Прочитайте текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 8-13, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

Winston Churchill

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Winston Churcill was a (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ British (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He was born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1874. He studied at the Royal Military College. After he completed his (10)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1896, he became a (11)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and worked for a newspaper. Three years later he went into politics. He became a Prime Minister in 1940. He was very popular. The people loved him for his (12)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and (13)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He helped his country very much during World War II. He died at home in 1965. He was 91 years old. | FAMEPOLICYEDUCATEJOURNALSTRONGWISE |

**3. Прочитайте текст, отметьте верные (true) / неверные (false) предложения.**

Every good climber wants to climb mountain Everest, 8, 848 meters above the sea level, the highest mountain in the world. It stands between Nepal and Tibet, in the Himalayas. It is, in fact, quite a “young” mountain – only about two million years old. The Tibetans call it Chomolungma, the “Mother of the World”.

 Only just over 600 people have ever climbed to the top of Everest. You cannot climb the mountain without special permission from the government of Nepal; you can only climb it in May or October every year; you must have a booking for your expedition – and at the moment there are no more bookings for the next ten years!

 The expeditions which have climbed Everest have all used tents, oxygen bottles and other climbing equipment. Many expeditions have left their own equipment behind them – empty oxygen boxes, old food containers, etc – so there is now a serious litter problem high up on the mountain.

 The government of Nepal is now trying to clean up the mountain. In May 1993 they gave permission to a team of young Americans to climb the mountain… but they asked them to bring back the litter on their way down again. The expedition brought down 2, 850 kilos of litter from the highest slopes of the mountain. This was the start of a plan to clear all the litter from Mountain Everest.

1. Everest is less than 1,000 meters high.
2. It is in Europe.
3. Chomolungma is a young mountain.
4. You can climb Everest if the government of Nepal allows it to you.
5. People can climb it from May to October.
6. Many people leave rubbish in the mountains behind them.

**4. 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**

Blogs and the History of Blogging

A blog can perhaps be best described as a website that consists of a kind of journal that is regularly updated. Blogs cover a very wide variety of topics and many of them are personal diaries.

Blogs are usually not **1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**because they have interactive elements, which may lead to friendships or even **2**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_relationships between people.

The first ‘blog’ was probably created in 1994 by a student and he called it his ‘**3**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’.

Similar websites were then created and these included both links and **4**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . In 1999, someone changed the term used for these websites by creating the phrase ‘**5**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’, and therefore invented the term ‘blog’.

**2.Прочитайте текст, выполните тест, выбрав правильный вариант ответа**

Shape it up: tips you can follow for a healthier campus diet

Rushing up and down the streets, I often have days when I wonder how I will find the time to eat. This is when it becomes easy for students to turn to fast food. Once you stop living close by or have awkward time gaps between classes, fast food is available at almost every on-campus eatery.

There's no doubt that the university tries to make healthier food readily available. Some cafes have organic foods ready to go and Greenhouse allows students to make almost any kind of fresh salad they can think of. But I have to wonder, why is there so much fast food available? For many students, it's difficult to choose an expensive salad from Greenhouse over a meal from Taco Bell.

To solve the problem of finding healthy food on campus without having to eat salad daily, I do three things: take advantage of meal options I previously disregarded, completely ignore any fast food place and get creative in the dining halls.

First, I take advantage of meal options I had previously disregarded at on campus restaurants. Being both a vegetarian and interested in a fair-trade diet has made it somewhat challenging to arrange an eating plan while living on campus. With limited options, food gets old fast. I looked closely at menus to see what options I overlooked. On campus, I eat oatmeal and fresh fruit instead of getting smoothies. I try the soup at Greenhouse instead of salad. If I have time in the morning I use an extra swipe and pack a lunch. By including this, I now have something new to eat each day, and I can go an entire school week without repeating a lunch.

As I create a pattern of eateries to maintain a healthy diet without losing interest in the food, it is clear I cannot include every on-campus restaurant in my plan.

This is where my second solution comes in. I have learned to completely ignore fast food. If I linger in front of Panda Express or Sbarro too long, temptation takes over. I started ignoring these places in the middle of fall quarter, and now I can walk by them without a thought. The only way I know to accomplish this is willpower. Of course, that does not mean in any way that you should never allow yourself the occasional visit to these restaurants. Everyone deserves a treat sometimes. I know I can never give up animal-style fries completely.

Finally, I have learned to get creative in dining halls. This can't easily be done outside a dining hall, so it isn't exactly an "on-the-go" solution to eating on campus. Just the same, it can help make meals less boring. I often take a veggie patty and make a wrap out of it, and I use the salad bar to throw on any other toppings I want. I use the microwave to heat up whatever I want in it. If you are a meat lover, you can put the bacon bits from the salad bar or slice a grilled chicken breast to put in soup or pasta.

When living on a college campus, it can be difficult to find a way to eat what you like and what's good for you while trying to avoid a repetitive diet. There are a limited number of options available and the dominance of fast food can be hard to ignore. But if you try out as many places as you can, use willpower and turn on your creativity, you can certainly design your own healthy meal plan that won't feel as if you eat the same thing every day.

1. According to the author students turn to fast food when ...

1) their schedule is well adjusted.

2) they are short of time.

3) they live close to the campus.

4) they have no willpower.

2.What does the author think about eating opportunities on campus?

1) She believes they need to provide more organic food.

2) She thinks they do a great job providing salads at a reasonable price.

3) She can't understand why they offer so many fast food choices.

4) She thinks that meals from Taco Bell are too expensive.

3. What is the author's method of maintaining a healthy diet?

1) Carefully choosing an on-campus restaurant.

2) Changing a restaurant daily.

3) Eating less.

4) Trying new dishes on the menu.

4. What is NOT characteristic of the author's eating habits?

1) She avoids eating meat.

2) She misses lunches.

3) She studies the menus attentively.

4) She tries to vary the food she eats.

5. What is, according to the author, the best way to stop eating fast food?

1) Visit fast food restaurants not more than once a year.

2) To replace it with the animal-style fries.

3) Not to walk near fast food restaurants.

4) To stick to the decision not to eat it.

6. What does "it" in paragraph 7 refer to ("Just the same, it can help ... ")?

1) Finding a perfect solution to eating on campus.

2) Cooking your own meals.

3) Creativity in a dining hall.

4) Eating outside of dining halls.

7. What is the purpose of the article?

1) To give advice on eating healthy food on campus.

2) To convince the reader that eating the same food every day is unhealthy.

3) To classify on-campus eateries.

4) To prove that daily consumption of fast food is harmful.

**3.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.**

The discovery of the island of Mauritius in 1505 was the beginning

of the end for the dodo. The dodo was a large bird which was

**(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** of flying and so spent its entire life on the ground. CAPABLE

When people first spotted the bird in 1598, it seemed to have no fear

of humans and was quite **(2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** FRIEND

This was because it had always lived on an island where it had no

**(3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** enemies. NATURE

The people on the island didn’t find the dodo **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to eat, TASTE

but the cats and the dogs that arrived with the people did. The dodo was

completely **(5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** and by the 1690s it had died out on the island. HELP

The story of the dodo’s **(6**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is just one example APPEAR

of man’s effect on the environment.

**4.Впишите недостающие слова. Первая и последняя буква, а также количество букв указано.**

1. To take the first step – b - - - n
2. To come or go into – e - - - r
3. To spring over, to hop – j - - - p
4. To put in the ground to grow – p - - - t
5. Very well known – f - - - - s
6. Not shut – o - - n
7. Full of fear – a - - - - d
8. The male ruler of the country – k - - g
9. The dark part of each day – n - - - t
10. A city where the government sits – c - - - - - l

**5.Сотнесите имя писателя с названием его произведения**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. William Shakespeare
 | 1. Oliver Twist
 |
| 1. Jonathan Swift
 | 1. Alice in Wonderland
 |
| 1. Charles Dickens
 | 1. The Hound of the Baskervilles
 |
| 1. Charlotte Bronte
 | 1. Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory
 |
| 1. Lewis Carroll
 | 1. Pygmalion
 |
| 1. Oscar Wilde
 | 1. The Moon and Sixpence
 |
| 1. George Bernard Shaw
 | 1. Hamlet
 |
| 1. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
 | 1. The Picture of Dorian Grey
 |
| 1. William Somerset Maugham
 | 1. Jane Eyre
 |
| 1. Roald Dahl
 | 1. Gulliver’s Travels
 |

**6. 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

Nearly all men can stand adversity (напасти, неприятности, бедствия), but if you want to test a man's character, give him power. *Abraham Lincoln (1809 - 1865)*

 Объем эссе 200-250 слов

**Аудирование**

**SCRIPT**

**7-8 класс**

The London of the middle of the 17th century was a city of narrow, dirty streets. Indeed, the streets were so narrow that it was often possible for a person at a window on one side of the street to shake hands with a neighbor on the other side. There was little light and air. Rubbish lay piled up in the dark corners. It is no wonder that epidemics were common.

The greatest epidemic of the plague broke out in 1665. It was a sad time for London. The streets were empty, the shops were closed and there were few boats on the Thames. Every house in which there were sick people was shut up, and no one was allowed to go in or out, and the door of the house was marked with a red cross. The following year the Great Fire took place. It broke out late on a Saturday night in a street not far from London Bridge. The summer had been dry, a hot east wind blew and the fire spread quickly. The Thames was covered with boats full of people. At night the fire could be seen ten miles away.

The fire burned for five days and destroyed the greater part of the city. But it did the city good, as it cleared away the old wooden houses and dirty, narrow streets. A monument near London Bridge still marks the spot where the fire broke out.

Sir Christopher Wren, the famous architect of that day, took part in rebuilding the city. The greater part of it had been of wood, but after the fire wider streets and brick houses were built. The old church St. Paul was among the buildings destroyed by the fire. In its place Wren built the present St. Paul’s Cathedral. He lies buried under the roof of his own great work. These words are written on his grave, “Reader, if you want to see his monument, look around.”

**9-11 класс**

OK, I'm going to talk today about blogs and blogging. Though I’m assuming you're all familiar with what a blog is, let's just start with a definition. Perhaps the simplest definition is that a blog is a type of website in the form of a journal of one sort or another. It consists of posts - new material, or entries - that are arranged in chronological order, with the most recent post at the top of the page.

Now, what are the typical characteristics of a blog? Well, blogs are usually written by one person, they are usually updated regularly and they are often, though by no means always, about one particular topic. That topic might be the blogger’s own life, as many blogs are personal diaries. But there are blogs on just about any topic you could think of - there are political blogs, news blogs, blogs about a particular hobby, etc., etc.

Now, most blogs are not monologues, because they allow readers to make their own comments on what appears in the blog, or to add their own information to it. In this way, people get into contact with each other, learning from each ether, sharing ideas, perhaps making friends or even doing business with each other, wherever they are in the world.

Although blogs are very much part of modern life and there are literally millions of blogs on the web, the history of blogging is a pretty short one. There is some disagreement over what the first blog was, but many people reckon it was an online diary started by a student called Justin Hall in 1994. His site was called *Justin's Home Page*, and he later called it *Links From The Underground*.

At that point, the word ‘blog’ didn’t exist. More websites like his started to spring up, in the form of regularly updated online journals on various subjects, with links to other websites and forums for people to contribute their personal opinions.

In 1997, someone called Jorn Barger first used the term 'web log' to categorise this kind of website, when he launched his own website, *Robot Wisdom*. In 1999, a blogger called Peter Merholz jokingly broke this word up into 'we blog’ and therefore invented the term 'blog'. Pretty soon, everyone called the sites ‘blogs' and the people writing them 'bloggers’.

Ключи

5-6 класс (30 баллов)

1. 5 3 7 4 2 8 10 1 6 9
2. 1-A, 2-C, 3-C, 4-A, 5-A, 6-B, 7-D, 8-C, 9-A, 10-D
3. 1-B, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A, 5-B, 6-B, 7-C, 8-A, 9-C, 10-C

7-8 класс (25 баллов, письмо – 10 баллов)

1. 1-17th, 2-1665, 3-red cross, 4-Saturday, London Bridge, 5-5
2. 1-are, 2-comedies, 3-first, 4-took, 5-bigger, 6-were, 7-them 8-famous, 9-politician, 10-education, 11-journalist, 12-strength, 13-wisdom
3. 1-false, 2-false, 3-true, 4-true, 5-false, 6-true

9-11 класс (38 баллов, письмо – 10 баллов)

1. 1-monologues, 2-business, 3-H/home P/page, 4-forums, 5 –we blog
2. 1-2, 2-3, 3-1, 4-2, 5-4, 6-3, 7-1
3. 1-incapable, 2-friendly, 3-natural, 4-tasty, 5-helpless, 6-disappearance
4. 1-begin, 2-enter, 3-jump, 4-plant, 5-famous, 6-open, 7-afraid, 8-king, 9-night, 10-capital
5. 1-g, 2-j, 3-a, 4-i, 5-b, 6-h, 7-e, 8-c, 9-f, 10-d