

**Олимпиада по английскому языку
для обучающихся 10-11 классов
2021 г.**

LISTENING

Time: 25 minutes

Task 1

You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, circle the best answer (A, B or C). You will hear each person twice. You will get 2 points for each correct answer.

1. You hear a presenter of a TV programme introducing someone. What are you watching?
A a documentary about Hawaii
B a quiz show
C a travel programme

2. You hear a woman answering questions on the telephone. What is the caller asking about?
A a railway ticket
B an airline ticket
C a bus ticket

3. You hear a man reading out a newspaper report of a football match. What was the result of the match?
A Barnsley won.
B It was a draw.
C Ambleford won.

4. You hear a man on the radio describing a procession. What is about to take place?
A a military parade
B a funeral
C a wedding

5. You hear a news item about a celebrity couple. What did the couple consult lawyers about?
A the media failing to respect their privacy
B holding a wedding anniversary party
C ending their marriage

6. You hear a man interviewing an actress who has just been given a film part. How does she feel?
A excited
B impatient
C nervous

7. You hear a woman talking to a man about a car. What is the man doing?
A hiring the car
B buying the car
C borrowing the car

8. You hear a man and a woman talking. What is the relationship between them?

- A She is one of his customers.
- B She is his business partner.
- C He is her boss.

Task 2

*You will hear part of a radio interview with a woman called Mary Graham, who talks about the problems of the homeless in London. For questions 9-18, complete the sentences. You will hear the text **twice**. You will get 1 point for each correct answer.*

- Mary Graham is the director of a private _____ (9).
- Some people are homeless because they couldn't repay their _____ (10).
- Some men become homeless after the breakup of their _____ (11).
- For some men, the homeless _____ (12) provides friendship and comfort.
- Most homeless people live in big _____ (13).
- Some young people who have jobs are homeless because they can't afford to pay high _____ (14).
- The homeless spend time in public places such as _____ (15).
- Many landlords are unwilling to rent to families with _____ (16).
- High rents are partly caused by a lack of available _____ (17).
- Every night the charity gives the homeless food which is _____ (18) and filling.

READING

Task 1

Read the text. Choose TRUE if the statement agrees with the information or FALSE if the statement contradicts the information. You will get 2 points for each correct answer.

The Moon

The moon is the closest natural body and the single natural satellite of the earth. The orbit of the moon around the earth is not circular but elliptical. Thus, the distance of the moon from the earth varies from a maximum distance of 406,685 kilometers to a minimum of 365,410 kilometers. In one day, the moon moves about 12 degrees along its orbit. The moon completes one revolution of the earth in four weeks, a period known as a sidereal month.

The moon rotates slowly on its axis, making one complete rotation in a period of time exactly equal to its orbit around the earth. Thus, the moon keeps the same hemisphere or face turned toward the earth at all times. We do not, however, always see only half of the moon's surface from the earth. The eccentricity of the moon's orbit allows us to see additional lunar surface through irregular movements called librations, which expose an extra 18 percent of the moon's surface at one time or another.

In 1969, the first humans landed on the moon's surface in the Sea of Tranquility. Subsequent lunar landings were on the Ocean of Storms and the Sea of Serenity. Despite these watery names, the astronauts had to cope with an environment devoid of water. The dark areas on the moon's surface are called seas and oceans because early observers assumed the moon was much like the earth. We now know that the seas are dark because they are volcanic basalt flows, mostly of iron silicate. The brighter parts, the mountains, consist of igneous deposits of aluminum and calcium silicates.

Like the earth, the moon has no light of its own; its daylight side deflects the light of the sun. The moon goes through phases, apparent changes in its shape, because it orbits the earth in nearly the same plane as the earth orbits the sun. The eight phases of the moon arise from its changing position in relation to the earth, so the moon cannot be seen. A few nights later, a thin crescent hangs in the evening twilight. At this time, the dark side of the moon is faintly visible because it is illuminated by earthshine, the light of the sun reflected from the earth to the moon, then back again.

The second phase is a waxing crescent moon, followed by the third phase, when the moon forms a right angle with the earth-sun line, and a half moon appears at sunset. During the fourth phase, the moon is more than half but less than fully illuminated, known as a waxing gibbous moon. The waxing gibbous moon is followed by a full moon (fifth phase, which occurs when the sun, earth, and moon are in opposition, or roughly aligned. At full moon, the rising disk of the moon appears to balance the setting sun in the evening sky. When the moon is just past full, a lunar twilight—seen as a glow in the eastern sky—will precede moonrise.

After the full moon, the moon begins to wane, through a waning gibbous moon (sixth phase), a waning half moon (seventh phase), and a waning crescent moon (eighth phase). Toward the end of the eighth phase, a thin crescent appears at morning twilight, again accompanied by earthshine. Finally, the cycle ends and another begins with a dark moon: another new moon. The lunar cycle takes 29.5 days to complete—a period known as a synodic month or the moon's synodic period.

At its full phase, the moon's intensity is about one millionth that of the sun, and it is possible to read a newspaper by the light of the moon. The full moon nearest the autumnal equinox in September is called the Harvest Moon. The Harvest Moon ushers in a period of several successive days when the moon rises in the northeast soon after sunset. This phenomenon gives farmers in temperate latitudes extra hours of light in which to harvest their crops before frost and winter come. The full moon following the Harvest Moon is called the Hunter's Moon and is accompanied by a similar but less market phenomenon of early moonrise.

1. There are some satellites that are closer to the Earth than the moon
2. The moon moves more than 10% of its orbit in one earth's day
3. It is impossible to see more than one half of the moon surface
4. The moon making one complete rotation on its axis in 4 weeks
5. The dark areas on the moon's surface cannot be seen from the earth
6. The moonrise can be watched in the East or the West depending on the phase

7. Half-moon can be seen during two phases
8. The moon can be brighter than the Sun
9. A sidereal month is equal to a synodic month
10. The moon's orbit varies from a maximum distance of 406,685 kilometers to a minimum of 365,410 kilometers

Task 2

*Read the text. Which paragraphs in the passage contain the following information? Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 1-5. **There are two extra paragraphs which you do not need to use.** You will get 1 point for each correct answer.*

A. DURING successive waves of globalisation in the three centuries leading up to the first world war, migration of labour was consistently one of the biggest drivers of economic change. Since 1945 the world has experienced a new era of accelerating globalisation, and the international movement of labour is proving once again to be of the greatest economic and social significance. As a new study by Barry Chiswick of the University of Illinois at Chicago and Timothy Hatton of the University of Essex makes plain, it is economic factors that have been uppermost throughout the history of migration.

B. For many years after the discovery of America, the flow of, free migrants from Europe was steady but quite small: transport costs were high, conditions harsh and the dangers of migration great. In 1650 a free migrant's passage to North America cost nearly half a year's wages for a farm labourer in southern England. Slavery predominated until the slave trade was stopped in the first half of the 19th century. By around 1800, North America and the Caribbean islands had received some 8m immigrants. Of these, about 7m were African slaves.

C. The first era of mass voluntary migration was between 1850 and 1913. Over 1m people a year were drawn to the new world by the turn of the 20th century. Growing prosperity; falling transport costs and lower risk all pushed in the same direction. Between 1914 and 1945, war, global depression and government policy reduced migration. During some years in the 1930s, people returning to Europe from the United States, even though comparatively few, actually outnumbered immigrants going the other way. After the second world war the cost of travel fell steeply. But now the pattern changed. Before long Europe declined as a source of immigration and grew as a destination. Emigration from developing countries expanded rapidly: incomes there rose enough to make emigration feasible, but not enough to make it pointless. Many governments began trying to control immigration. Numbers, legal and illegal, surged nonetheless, as economics had its way.

D. Migration, it is safe to assume, is in the interests of (voluntary) migrants: they would not move otherwise. The evidence suggests that it is also very much in the overall interests of the receiving countries. But, as Mr Chiswick and Mr Hatton point out, there are losers in those countries. The increase in the supply of labour means that the wages of competing workers may fall, at least to start with.

E. The economic conditions now seem propitious for an enormous further expansion of migration. On the face of it, this will be much like that of a century ago. As before, the main expansionary pressures are rising incomes in the rich countries and rising incomes in the poor ones. (This second point is often neglected: as poor countries get a little less poor, emigration tends to increase, because people acquire the means to move.) The study emphasizes, however, two crucial differences between then and now.

F. One is that, in the first decade of the 20th century, the receiving countries needed lots of unskilled workers in industry and farming. In the first decade of the 21st century, in contrast, opportunities for unskilled workers are dwindling. In the United States, wages of unskilled workers are falling. The fall is enough to hurt the workers concerned, but not to deter new immigrants.

G. And the other big difference between now and a century ago? It is that the affected rich-country workers are in a stronger position to complain, and get something done. The most likely result is that a trend that is already well established will continue: countries will try to restrict the immigration of unskilled workers, giving preference to workers with skills.

1. the immigrants who rich countries find more acceptable
2. migration directions changed after the second world war
3. economic reasons are dominant for immigration
4. impact of migrants on salaries
5. migration was mainly compulsory

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

For items 1-20, read the sentences and choose option a, b, c or d which is grammatically or lexically correct. You will get 1 point for each correct answer.

1. The minister denied _____ the bribe.
 - a) took
 - b) he took
 - c) taking
 - d) have taken

2. It's high time _____ about your future career.
 - a) to think
 - b) you should think
 - c) you have to think
 - d) you thought

3. I went home early because I needed to _____.

- a) be repairing a tap
- b) have repaired a tap
- c) do tap repairing
- d) get a tap repaired

4. I don't think she is capable ____ climbing a tree.

- a) of
- b) in
- c) at
- d) to

5. I found it difficult to _____ up so early.

- a) use to wake
- b) get used to waking
- c) get used to wake
- d) be used to wake

6. I don't know what _____ supposed to do in this situation.

- a) are you
- b) you have
- c) you are
- d) you

7. If it hadn't been for your help, we _____ in trouble now.

- a) were
- b) would be
- c) would have been
- d) have been

8. I wonder _____ mind watching this bag for me for a moment.

- a) would you
- b) you would
- c) if would you
- d) whether you would

9. _____ made them want to buy that car? It's absolutely hideous!

- a) whatever
- b) whenever
- c) whoever
- d) wherever

10. She'll find it hard to live ___ to the expectations of her parents.
- a) up
 - b) down
 - c) away
 - d) with
11. I know I will never be ____.
- a) born and bred
 - b) down and out
 - c) tried and tested
 - d) short and sweet
12. He sold most of his personal ____ in order to raise money for his business.
- a) belongings
 - b) ownings
 - c) possessives
 - d) items
13. He has recently been promoted and now he heads ___ the marketing department.
- a) over
 - b) down
 - c) up
 - d) in
14. The man we interviewed yesterday seems to be _____.
- a) determine
 - b) determined
 - c) determining
 - d) determinative
15. Don't worry! Everyone has their _____. Things will get better soon.
- a) dos and don'ts
 - b) pros and cons
 - c) ups and downs
 - d) ins and outs
16. To ___ a budget is to calculate the money you need so that you don't spend too much.
- a) set in
 - b) put down

- c) make up
- d) work out

17. I could have explained in more detail, but that's the problem in a _____.

- a) short
- b) nutshell
- c) shell
- d) gist

18. I'm afraid the rent prices can soar here. This area is up-and-_____.

- a) blooming
- b) going
- c) selling
- d) coming

19. The region becomes modern and glamorous, the ____ of living goes up.

- a) cost
- b) standard
- c) price
- d) quality

20. He came off the track. He was trying to _____ on a corner and lost control of the car.

- a) undertake
- b) overtake
- c) undergo
- d) overgo

COUNTRY STUDY

Task 1

Match the landscapes and the countries. Write the correct number 1-5, in boxes A-N. You will get 1 point for each correct answer.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Britain | A. heath | F. pampas | K. outback |
| 2. The USA | B. loch | G. white cliffs | L. fern land |
| 3. Canada | C. bush | H. prairie | M. tundra |
| 4. Australia | D. shield | I. crevasse | N. tall-grass prairie |

5. New Zealand

E. moor

J. mulga

Task 2

Define a person's social group. Write the correct letter A-C, in boxes 1-10. You will get 1 point for each correct answer.

A. the upper class

B. the middle class

C. the lower or working class

1. they went to Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, Harrow

2. they went to public school, prep school, finishing school

3. they went to grammar school, state school

4. they went to comprehensive school, technical school

5. they work as a judge, stockbroker, and company director, have a job in the City, is an MP, do not work, and have a professional or white-collar job

6. they can be a teacher, accountant, bank manager, doctor, have a professional or white-collar job

7. they have a blue collar or manual job, can be a miner, a mechanic, a factory worker, a shop assistant, a lorry driver

8. they live in Mayfair (Knightsbridge), own several homes, own a stately home

9. they own their own home, have a second home, live in a semi-detached or detached house in suburbs

10. they live in a council house or council flat (owned or rented in inner city areas)

Task 3

What do these letters stand for? You will get 1 point for each correct answer.

1) D.I.Y., 2) M & S, 3) B&B, 4) PR, 5) BBC