

Олимпиада по английскому языку

для обучающихся 10-11 классов

12 ноября 2022 г.

READING

1. Complete the sentences with the words, word combinations or dates from the text so that they become true. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

- 1 Reading the sacred texts in the native language became common during the _____.
- 2 The unified educational program _____ spread throughout the country at the end of the last century.
- 3 The oldest university in England is the _____.
- 4 The first schools for children appeared by the initiative of church institutes _____.
- 5 Church schools not only taught the aristocracy offspring or future clergymen, but also prepared _____.
- 6 _____ are schools, accepting children of any class and religion, were common in the nineteenth century.
- 7 Secondary school division into some branches in the middle of the last century was thanks to _____.
- 8 English teens continue their school education until adulthood since _____.
- 9 Education ceased to be family-based and was attached to the church after it had come under the leadership of _____.
- 10 _____ was the only opportunity to master the craft.

The history of education in England is documented from Saxon settlement of England, and the setting up of the first cathedral schools in 597 and 604.

Education in England remained closely linked to religious institutions until the nineteenth century, although charity schools and "free grammar schools", which were open to children of any religious beliefs, became more common in the early modern period. Nineteenth century reforms expanded education provision and introduced widespread state-funded schools. By the 1880s education was compulsory for children aged 5 to 10, with the school leaving age progressively raised since then, most recently to 18 in 2015.

The education system was expanded and reorganised multiple times throughout the 20th century, with a Tripartite System introduced in the 1940s, splitting secondary education into grammar schools, secondary technical schools and secondary modern schools. In the 1960s this began to be phased out in favour of comprehensive schools. Further reforms in the 1980s introduced the National Curriculum and allowed parents to choose which school their children went to. Academies were introduced in the 2000s and became the main type of secondary school in the 2010s

Prior to the arrival of Augustine of Canterbury in England in 597 education was an oral affair, or followed the Roman model in diaspora and integrated families.

The earliest known organized schools in England were connected to the church. Augustine established a church in Canterbury (which later became St Augustine's Abbey) in 598, which included a school for the study of religious texts, and in 604 this was joined by another school at what is now Rochester Cathedral. Further schools were established throughout the British Isles in the seventh and eighth centuries, generally following one of two forms: grammar schools to teach Latin, and song schools to train singers for cathedral choirs.

During the Middle Ages, schools were established to teach Latin grammar to the sons of the aristocracy destined for priesthood or monastic work with the ministry of government or the law. Two universities were established in affiliation with the church: the University of Oxford, followed by the University of Cambridge, to assist in the further training of the Catholic Christian clergy. A reformed system of "free grammar schools" was established in the reign of Edward VI; these too provided routes towards priesthood. Apprenticeship was the main way for youths to enter practical occupations.

The Protestant Reformation had a major influence on education and literacy in England, as it encouraged the reading of the Bible in English.

2. Read the text and decide whether statement 1-10 are True or False. Put T (True) or F (False) for each statement. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

This list gives an overview of some types of bicycles, categorized by function:

Touring bicycles are designed for bicycle touring and long journeys. They are durable and comfortable, capable of transporting baggage, and have a wide gear range.

Hybrid bicycles are a compromise between the mountain and racing style bicycles which replaced European-style utility bikes in North America in the early 1990s. They have a light frame, medium gauge wheels, and derailleur gearing, and feature straight or curved-back, touring handlebars for more upright riding.

City bike is optimized for the rough-and-tumble of urban commuting. The city bike differs from the familiar European city bike in its mountain bike heritage, gearing, and strong yet lightweight frame construction. It usually features mountain bike-sized (26-inch) wheels, a more upright seating position, and fairly wide 1.5–1.95-inch (38–50 mm) heavy belted tires designed to shrug off-road hazards commonly found in the city, such as broken glass. Using a sturdy welded Chromoly or aluminum frame derived from the mountain bike, the city bike is more capable of handling urban hazards such as deep potholes, drainage grates, and jumps off city curbs. City bikes are designed to have reasonably quick, yet solid and predictable handling, and are normally fitted with full fenders for use in all weather conditions. A few city bikes may have enclosed chainguards, while others may be equipped with suspension forks, similar to mountain bikes. City bikes may also come with front and rear lighting systems for use at night or in bad weather.

Comfort bike is essentially modern versions of the old roadster and sports roadster bicycle, though modern comfort bikes are often equipped with derailleur rather than hub gearing. They typically have a modified mountain bike frame with a tall head tube to provide an upright riding position, 26-inch wheels, and 1.75 or 1.95-inch (45–50 mm) smooth or semi-slick tires. Comfort

bikes typically incorporate such features as front suspension forks, seat post suspension with wide plush saddles, and drop-center, angled North Road style handlebars designed for easy reach while riding in an upright position.

Gravel bicycle is a road bicycle designed for riding on gravel and other rough terrain. It has a slacker geometry and fatter tires than a road bike. It is generally used to tackle more rough terrain than cyclo-cross bicycles. Gravel bicycle frames also use characteristics of both cyclocross and road bikes for better comfort on long rides and the wheel clearance to accommodate rides done in torrential conditions.

Cyclo-cross bike (also known as "cross bike") is a road bicycle frame similar to a racing or sport/touring bicycle, but with more slack geometry, wider rims/tires and cantilever brakes. This bicycle-style was originally intended for racing cyclocross. However, due to their robust design, strong brakes, and more stable geometry, cyclocross bikes are frequently used as commuting, touring.

Utility bicycles are designed for commuting, shopping and running errands. They employ middle or heavyweight frames and tires and they often have internal hub gearing. To keep the rider clean, they often have full front and rear fenders and chain guards. To make the bike more useful as a commuter vehicle, they are often equipped with a basket. The riding position varies from upright to very upright.

- 1 Only utility bicycle has chain protection _____
- 2 City bicycle was designed later than mountain bike _____
- 3 Cyclo-cross bike is not adopted for long journeys _____
- 4 Hybrid bicycles can use electricity for moving _____
- 5 Bigger tires size is typical for a gravel bicycle _____

LEXIC

1. Put one common possible affix each three words which will change their meaning. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

1	Brother Mother Nieghbour	
2	Lord King Master	
3	Place Union Construction	
4	Balcony Brunet Bague	
5	Coup Corse Dome	

1	2	3	4	5
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2. Join the word root from columns A with the root from column B to get a new compound noun. There is one extra root in column A. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

A	B
1. Bath	a. Ball
2. Butter	b. Cup
3. Door	c. Fly
4. Dragon	d. House
5. Eye	e. Land
6. Hall	f. Proof
7. Grand	g. Robe
8. Light	h. Stand
9. Sound	i. Stop
10. Wood	j. Way

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. Fill the gaps with ONE word per each group of sentences. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

1. All attempts to _____ the river had failed because of spring flood.
These sunglasses have a special nose _____ for comfort.
Committee members meet every Friday night to play _____ , have drink and cigars.
2. The beekeepers usually _____ the bees to calm them.
Police will fire the barn to _____ the band out.
We stopped to _____ and have a chat.
3. My aunt is keen on gardening, she's looking a _____ on roses all the time.
_____ hotel early to avoid disappointment and misunderstanding.
A _____ report was adverse; the author will be denied.
4. A new fleet has changed _____ to join the other ships.
All guests are offered a choice of main _____.
The _____ of history is the best at that college.
5. Madonna became something of a cult _____ in the USA.
She has always been so proud of her _____.
On that page _____ 1 shows an ignition circuit.

1	2	3	4	5

TRANSLATION

1. Choose the correct Russian equivalent. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

1. alma test	<p>А первичный тест</p> <p>В тест на определение родства</p> <p>С альма-тест</p> <p>Д лабораторный тест</p>
2. speak for you	<p>А говорить за тебя</p> <p>В говорить для тебя</p> <p>С заступаться за тебя</p> <p>Д говорить вместо тебя</p>
3. keep right	<p>А двигайся в правильном направлении</p> <p>В держись справа</p> <p>С сохраняй свои права</p> <p>Д держись лучше всех</p>
4. milk and roses	<p>А молоко и мед</p> <p>В молочные реки, кисельные берега</p> <p>С кровь с молоком</p> <p>Д хлеба и зрелищ</p>
5. set of bowls	<p>А набор мисок</p> <p>В грядка</p> <p>С набор шаров для боулинга</p> <p>Д турнир по боулингу</p>
6. feel limp	<p>А хромота</p> <p>В сильная слабость</p> <p>С передвигаться с трудом</p> <p>Д чувствовать свое бессилие</p>
7. pull the blind down	<p>А толкнуть слепого</p> <p>В подать слепому руку</p> <p>С сложить ширму</p> <p>Д опустить штору</p>
8. flushing level	<p>А уровень воды</p> <p>В смывной рычаг</p> <p>С ватерлиния</p> <p>Д скорость потока воды</p>
9. matinee idol	<p>А женский образ</p> <p>В женский оберег</p> <p>С популярный среди женщин актер</p> <p>Д утренний ступор</p>
10. quite a character	<p>А довольно характерный</p> <p>В интересный персонаж</p> <p>С цельный характер</p> <p>Д чудака</p>
11. back catalogue	<p>А каталог изданий, возвращенных в библиотеку</p> <p>В дискография</p> <p>С каталог в обратном алфавитном порядке</p> <p>Д каталог кроватных спинок</p>
12. primary order	<p>А изначальный порядок</p> <p>В первичный заказ</p> <p>С высший орден</p> <p>Д главный приказ</p>
13. current trade	<p>А текущие торги</p> <p>В розничная торговля</p> <p>С курс обмена</p>

	D незавершенная сделка
14. set up rate	A сделать ставку B установить соответствие C установить коэффициент D задать темп
15. take in the point	A уловить суть B взять на заметку C включить в розетку D уловить момент

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

USE OF ENGLISH

1. Decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each space. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

The Stolen Bike

One morning last week I realised that my bike (1) _____ stolen from my garden. I phoned the police and two officers called at my house the next day. They asked me if I had seen or heard anything. I told them I had been out that evening, and hadn't noticed anything suspicious when I came home. "If I had seen anything, I (2) _____ you," I replied. "It was raining hard too. If the weather (3) _____ so bad, I would have ridden my bike." The officers told me that lots of people (4) _____ their bikes stolen lately. "The thieves (5) _____ to have put the bikes in a van," said one of the officers. "I (6) _____ I had known about that," I said. "I saw a black van that evening. In fact, it (7) _____ opposite my house." The officers asked me what the van's number (8) _____, but I couldn't remember. "(9) _____ you saw the van again, (10) _____ you recognise it?" one of them asked. "It (11) _____ painting. I remember that," I replied. However, there was a happy ending to this story. After the officers had left, I was phoned by a friend of mine. "By the way", she said, "(12) _____ you want your bike, I'll bring it back this afternoon. I borrowed it a couple of days ago."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1) A had | B had been | C had had itself | D had not |
| 2) A called | B would | C had called | D would have called |
| 3) A wasn't | B wouldn't be | C hadn't been | D wouldn't have been |
| 4) A had | B had had | C had to have | D hadn't |
| 5) A think | B are thought | C have thought | D are thinking |
| 6) A would | B realise | C wish | D thought |
| 7) A was parked | B had parking | C is parked | D has parked |
| 8) A is | B was | C had | D wrote |
| 9) A If | B When | C Remember | D Suppose |
| 10) A do | B can | C would | D if |
| 11) A needed | B had been | C looked like | D seemed |
| 12) A unless | B if only | C if | D as long as |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

2. Paraphrase the sentences using the words in bold. Use two to five words. Type your answers in the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

1) Could you pass me the cheese, please?

mind Wouldthe cheese?

2) They made her pay £ 2,000 tax.

to She.....£ 2,000 tax.

3) He had difficulty seeing in the dark room.

hardly He in the dark room.

4) I prefer going out to staying at home.

than I prefer to at home.

5) I think it's interesting to visit other countries.

visiting I thinkis interesting.

6) I have difficulty in understanding his accent.

find I his accent.

7) The 17-year-olds weren't old enough to get into the club.

too The 17-year-olds into the club.

8) They made him work overtime.

was He overtime.

COUNTRY STUDY

1. Answer the given questions. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

1) Names ending in -ham and -ton (like Birmingham and Southampton) are

- a) Celtic
- b) Anglo-Saxon
- c) Norman

2) What modern word is the shortened form of the word "shire reeve"?

3) Who established peace with the Vikings?

- a) King Offa of Mercia
- b) King Alfred the Great

- c) King Arthur
- d) William the Conqueror

4) Saxons, Angles and Jutes are

- a) Vikings
- b) Celtic tribes
- c) Germanic tribes
- d) Normans

5) Match the words and their meanings

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|--|
| 1 | fyrd | A | an administrative area |
| 2 | burgh | B | a walled settlement |
| 3 | shire | C | local official |
| 4 | alderman | D | the Anglo-Saxon army |
| 5 | manor | E | a building for local villagers to meet |

6) What is the Danelaw?

- a) The areas where Viking rule was recognized.
- b) The areas where Celtic rule was recognized.
- c) The areas where Anglo-Saxon rule was recognized.

7) The names Thames, Mersey, Severn, and Avon are of

- a) French origin
- b) Germanic origin
- c) Vikings origin
- d) Celtic origin

8) Write the missing words:

England is bordered by the a) _____ to the west and by the b) _____ to the north.

9) Write the missing word:

There is only a 34 kilometre gap between England and France and the countries are connected by the _____ Tunnel which opened in 1994.

10) What did Wales mean in Anglo-Saxon?

- a) the land of the foreigners
- b) the land of the enemies
- c) the blessed land

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				1			a)		
				2			b)		

				3					
				4					
				5					

LISTENING

1. You will hear a mother talking about educating her son Tom at home. For questions 1-6 choose the best answer (A, B or C). Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

- 1) What did the mother initially think about teaching Tom at home?
 - A. She thought it was a crazy idea.
 - B. She was unsure about the idea.
 - C. She was confident it was a good idea.

- 2) What kind of person is Tom?
 - A. shy
 - B. talkative
 - C. sociable

- 3) Which sports is Tom interested in?
 - A. none at all
 - B. football
 - C. swimming

- 4) How was secondary school different for Tom?
 - A. He had fewer female friends.
 - B. The teachers were sympathetic.
 - C. The school was much bigger.

- 5) Tom's parents took him out of school because
 - A. the teaching wasn't satisfactory.
 - B. he was treated badly by other students.
 - C. he wasn't communicating with them.

- 6) How has teaching Tom at home affected his family?
 - A. They don't have any holidays.
 - B. They are not so well-off.
 - C. The parents have given up their careers.

- 7) What does Tom's mother think about his home teaching?
 - A. He has had a good all-round education.
 - B. He has learned the same as any other teenager.
 - C. He has missed out on some important skills.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2. You will hear an interview with a woman called Anita Lee, who runs a successful business producing ready-made Chinese meals. For questions 8-16, complete the sentences. Transfer your answers to the answer sheet. Each correct answer earns you 1 point.

People in millions of British (8) _____ eat Anita Lee's meals.

The Chinese meals which Anita bought didn't taste like the food cooked by (9) _____.

In order to cook for herself, Anita had to find authentic Chinese (10) _____.

A friend of Anita's who was the owner of the local Chinese restaurant had trouble keeping (11) _____.

Anita's company was given the top prize for ethnic food by a well-known food (12) _____.

Lania Foods wanted to make changes in the way that the (13) _____ was produced.

In order to buy back her company, Anita was forced to sell (14) _____.

Becoming Businesswoman of the Year was Anita's (15) _____.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15