

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)
Возрастная группа: 9-11 классы

LISTENING (15 points)
Time: 20 minutes

Part 1. You will hear part of a radio programme about chocolate. For items **1-9**, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. Now you have 45 seconds in which to look at Part 1.

Chocolate was originally regarded as a 1. _____ food.

The 2. _____ of chocolate is what makes us crave it.

During the manufacturing process the liquid chocolate is made smoother by passing it through
3. _____.

In order to achieve an enjoyable 4. _____ a thick emulsion is necessary.

According to Professor Warburton, some people may eat too much chocolate as
a kind of 5. _____.

A certain constituent of chocolate is known to increase 6. _____ and blood sugar.

Eating chocolate may be one way of controlling 7. _____ after something upsetting happens.

Stress hormones are produced as a result of a feeling of 8. _____.

Corinne Sweet says people become addicted to chocolate because they have a 9. _____.

Part 2. You will hear two travel agents talking about the rise in popularity of adventure holidays. For items **10-15**, decide whether the opinions are expressed by only one of the speakers, or whether the speakers agree.

Write

D for Daniel

H for Helena

B for Both where they agree.

10. Those who try adventure holidays soon find themselves addicted.	
11. Adventure travellers are seeking an escape from their monotonous lives.	
12. It seems as if adventure holidays would be a drain on your energy.	
13. The thrill of adventure travel lies in being trapped in frightening situations.	
14. People expect more from travel than their parents did.	
15. A will to learn is the most important prerequisite for adventure travel.	

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READING (10 points)
Time: 20 minutes

Read the passage and complete the tasks below.

PEOPLE WHO ARE ALIVE TODAY WILL WALK ON MARS

0.	Charles Bolden, NASA's administrator, averred that the robotic vehicle Curiosity will 'blaze a trail for human footprints on Mars'. He could be right. But there is a gulf between what is technically feasible and what is actually achieved.
0.	Neil Armstrong made his 'one small step' on the Moon in 1969, only 12 years after Sputnik. Had the pace set by John F. Kennedy's Apollo programme been sustained there would already be footprints on Mars. But that was driven by the urge to beat the Russians; there was no motive to sustain such huge expenditure.
1.	Scientific exploration has burgeoned too. In the coming decades, the entire solar system will be explored by flotillas of miniaturized unmanned craft. Robots will mine raw materials from asteroids* and fabricate large structures. The Hubble Telescope's successors will further expand our cosmic vision of galaxies and nebulae*.
2.	But what role will humans play? There is no denying that Curiosity may miss startling discoveries no human geologist could overlook. But robotic techniques are advancing fast – whereas the cost gap between manned and unmanned missions remains huge.
3.	The main impediment to a manned NASA programme has always been that public and political opinion constrains it into being too risk-averse. The space shuttle failed twice in 135 launches. Although astronauts or test pilots would willingly accept this risk level, the shuttle had been promoted as safe for civilians. So each failure caused a national trauma and was followed by a hiatus in the programme while costly efforts were made - with very limited effect – to reduce the risk still further.
4.	Unless motivated by pure prestige, ambitious manned missions will be viable only if they are cut-price ventures, accepting high risks – perhaps even 'one-way tickets'. These may have to be privately funded; no Western government agency would expose civilians to such hazards.
5.	The SpaceX company, led by the entrepreneur Elon Musk, has successfully sent a payload* into orbit and docked with the Space Station. The involvement in space projects of Mr Musk and others in the high-tech community with credibility and resources is surely a positive step.
6.	Richard Branson will soon be lobbing people into space to experience a few minutes of weightlessness. Within a few years private companies will offer orbital flights. Maybe after another decade the really wealthy will be able to take a week-long trip around the far side of the Moon – voyaging farther from Earth than anyone has been before but avoiding the greater risks of a Moon landing and blast-off.

0.	The phrase ‘space tourism’ should, however, be avoided. It lulls people into believing that such ventures are routine and low-risk. If that becomes the perception, the inevitable accidents will be as traumatic as those of the space shuttle. Remember that nowhere in our solar system offers an environment as clement even as the Antarctic or the top of Everest. It is foolish to claim, as some do, that mass emigration into space offers escape from Earth’s problems.
0.	But I believe, and hope, that some people living now will walk on Mars. Moreover, a century or two from now, small groups of intrepid adventurers may be living there or perhaps on asteroids quite independently from Earth. Whatever ethical constraints we impose here on the ground, we should surely wish such pioneers good luck in genetically modifying their progeny to adapt to alien environments.
0.	This might be the first step towards divergence into a new species: the beginning of the post-human era. And machines of human intelligence could spread still farther. Whether the long-range future lies with organic post-humans or intelligent machines is a matter for debate. Either way, dramatic cultural and technological evolution will continue not only here on Earth but far beyond.

*asteroids – tiny planets that orbit the Sun

*nebulae – clouds of gas between the stars

*payload – cargo of equipment

Part 1. The reading passage has eleven paragraphs. Choose the correct headings (A-K) for paragraphs numbered 1-6.

List of headings

A	Space travel for leisure
B	Potential and reality
C	Life after humans
D	Transporting goods into space
E	Mechanized investigation
F	Future colonies in outer space
G	Commercial funding for dangerous ventures
H	High-risk travel
I	Avoiding disasters
J	Man versus machine
K	The end of the race for space

Paragraph 1.	
Paragraph 2.	
Paragraph 3.	
Paragraph 4.	
Paragraph 5.	
Paragraph 6.	

Part 2. For items 7-10, decide whether the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in the passage.

Write (A, B or C)

A for YES if the statement agrees with the writer's claims.

B for NO if the statement contradicts the writer's claims.

C for NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this.

7	The Americans had no reason to continue spending large amounts of money on their space programme once they had won the race to the Moon.
8	One of the advantages of robots is that they notice unusual objects which human scientists might not see.
9	It would be wrong for future space explorers to alter their children's genes to make it possible for them to live on other planets.
10	Whatever the evolution of the species in the future, it should remain human.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

USE OF ENGLISH (20 points)
Time: 20 minutes

Part 1. Allusions.

An allusion is a literary device writers use to help create associations with well-known works, people, places, and events. For items 1-7, use one of the proper names below to complete the sentences with the appropriate allusion. There are three extra names you do not need to use.

<i>Don Juan</i>	<i>Vitruvian Man</i>	<i>Winnie the Pooh</i>	<i>Peter Pan</i>	<i>Don Quixote</i>
<i>Mother Teresa</i>	<i>Noah</i>	<i>Anna Pavlova</i>	<i>Mona Lisa</i>	<i>Miss Marple</i>

Example:

0. He got stuck in the doorway like*Winnie the Pooh*....

1. You are trying to revive the age of chivalry like
2. I thought that when I grew up – although like I was disinclined to do this – I was going to be a hero.
3. Like she dedicated all her life to helping the poorest of the poor.
4. The founder of the Turtle Conservancy is like building a safe haven for the last of these animals.
5. The name of the dish came from a comment made by the hotel's house manager, Harry Nairn, who described the dessert 'as light as
6. I balanced precariously on the windowsill, my arms and legs spread out like Leonardo da Vinci's

Part 2. Key-word transformation.

For items 7-10, 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 in bold. You must use between **two and five** words, including the word given.

7. *My cat loves it when I scratch its head.*

HAVING

My cat scratched.

8. *Being unfairly punished was beginning to feel normal to him.*

GETTING

He unfairly punished.

9. *He talks so much that he drives everyone mad.*

DOES

So he drives everyone mad.

10. *Her children behave better than mine.*

AS

My children do hers.

Part 3. Open Cloze.

For items **11-20**, read the text and below and think of the word which best fits each gap.

True relaxation is most certainly **(0)** *not* a matter of flopping down on the couch with a smartphone in your hands. **(11)** is it about drifting into an exhausted sleep. Useful though these responses to tension and over-tiredness **(12)** be, we should distinguish between them and conscious relaxation in **(13)** of quality and effect. Regardless of the level of tiredness, real relaxation is a state of alert yet at the same time passive awareness, in which our bodies are at rest **(14)** our minds are awake.

Moreover, it is as natural **(15)** a healthy person to be relaxed when moving as resting. **(16)** relaxed in action means we bring the appropriate energy to everything we do, **(17)** as to have a feeling of healthy tiredness by the end of the day, rather than **(18)** of exhaustion.

Unfortunately, as a result of living in today's competitive world, we are under constant strain and have difficulty in coping, **(19)** alone nurturing our body abilities. **(20)** needs to be discovered is conscious relaxation. With that in mind we must apply ourselves to understanding stress and the nature of its causes, however deep-seated.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

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WRITING (10 points)

Time: 40 minutes

The art section of a national daily newspaper is doing a series of reviews on children's fiction. You decide to submit a review of ONE children's novel or a collection of short stories you read during childhood.

In your review remember to

- give the book title and the name of the author;
- briefly describe the plot;
- describe the main character(s);
- explain why the chosen book made a strong impact on you and why it may be interesting for the younger generation;
- use the following words:

appeal

protagonist

raise

legacy

contemporary

Write **200-250** words.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.