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На № _____ от _____

№ Олимпиадная работа
школьного этапа всероссийской олимпиады
школьников
по английскому языку
ученицы 9 А класса
Муниципального автономного
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Школьный этап. 9-11 классы

ID А2 09-06
ОУ Пятигорск

Part 1.Listening

You will hear an interview with a travel writer called Anna Bryant, who is talking about what to do when visiting other countries. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer (A, B or C)

1. **Before travelling to another country, Anna always tries to**

A watch people practicing their traditions.

B talk to someone from that country.

C do some background reading.

2. **How does Anna feel about her language skills?**

A regretful that she didn't pay more attention at school

B confident that she can communicate fairly easily

C amazed by how many languages she has acquired

3. **Anna says that when visiting someone in their home**

A it's fine to let them know you're anxious

B it's a good idea to copy how they behave

C it's advisable to find out what to do in advance

4. **How did Anna feel when she made a mistake?**

A annoyed that she had forgotten some advice

B grateful that her host was sympathic

C amused by her own behavior

5. **How did Anna overcome culture shock when she lived abroad?**

A by studying the culture carefully

B by getting to know local people

C by establishing a routine

6. **How did Anna feel when she was at the Lantern Festival?**

A astonished that she had never heard about it

B anxious to remember every moment of it

C eager to participate in it

7. **What does Anna say about the book she is writing about culture?**

A She is disappointed in her progress so far.

B She is keen to get feedback from people she knows.

C She is unsure about including her own experiences.

Part 2. Reading

Task 1. ***Match headings A-H to texts 1-7 choose the best heading A-H. There is one heading you will not need to use.***

A. UNUSUAL RELATIONSHIPS

B. SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS

C. DIFFICULT PERIODS

D. TWO TYPES

E. IMPORTANT MOMENTS

F. MISTAKEN BELIEFS

G. MANY RESPONSIBILITIES

H. HOME ALONE

1. In Britain? Most families are "nuclear families". This means that the family consists of the parents and children. Of course, there are uncles and aunts and grandparents, too, but D they do not have much to do with raising the children and often live a long way away. In many other countries, the "extended family" is more common. With the extended family, uncles, aunts and grandparents live closer to the parents and children – sometimes even in the same building – and everyone in the family has a much closer relationship.
2. Most teenagers say at some point; "When I'm a parent, I'm going to give my children much more freedom than I have now." When they do actually become parents however, f they soon realize that giving a child or teenager lots of freedom is not always the best thing to do. Many parents end up hearing their children saying to them exactly the same things they said to their parents when they were young.
3. What does bringing up a child involve? Giving a child love and making a child feel safe in their environment are extremely important. So is providing food and warmth. Parents G also have a duty to teach their children the differences between right and wrong, and to make sure their children get a good education. Some parents believe that their role is also to teach children about the importance of things such as family, religion and society.
4. The English phrases "a chip off the old block" and "like father, like son" (or "like mother, like daughter") are used to show the similarities between a parent and their child. B These might be similarities in terms of appearance, behavior or interests. For example, if a dad loves watching cricket and his son Eric becomes interested in cricket, too, you might say. "Eric's a chip off the old block, isn't he?"
5. "Latchkey kids" are a major problem in many countries, including Britain and the USA, These are children whose parents are still at work when they come home from school, so H there is no one at home to look after them. Their parents aren't there to help with their homework, and some of them spend hours on their own before their parents' return.
6. The idea of "quality time" is based on an understanding that the amount of time a parent spends with their child is not the only important thing. What is also important is what E they do together during that time. Ten minutes of discussing problems that a teenager is facing may be much more valuable than two hours of watching a movie together in silence.
7. Families work well when things are going well, but the real test of a family comes at times of stress. Perhaps Mum has been working too hard, or perhaps young Amy is C taking exams at school. These are times when all the families can find themselves

fighting instead of helping each other. When a family is going through a crisis like this, it can often help to talk to someone outside the family. It could either be an expert, such as a family counselor, or a trusted family friend

Task 2. ***Read the text and complete gaps 8-13 with sentences A-G. There is one extra sentence that you don't need to use.***

What time is it? To answer that question today, all we have to do is look at a watch or clock. It wasn't always that simple, however. For thousand of years, people have wanted an accurate way of telling the time, (8)_____.

We know that the ancient Egyptians had sundials, (9)_____. It is thought they also had a way of measuring time using running water. The ancient Chinese also developed non-mechanical ways to measure the passing time.

The first mechanical clock appeared around the 9th century. This did not have hands as modern clocks do, (10)_____.

The first reasonably accurate clocks were developed in Italy in the 13th century.

Unlike modern clocks, they did not tell the time to the nearest minute; rather, they announced when an hour had passed. Table clocks became popular in the 1500s. They usually only had one hand, which had four possible positions each hour, (11) _____.

In 1657 the pendulum clock was invented. Although Galileo came up with a similar idea first, it is Christian Huygens (12)_____. Since then, clocks have become more and more dependable. Today, each of us carries a mobile phone or wears a watch (13)_____.

A. but rang a bell to tell the time
B. who is generally considered to be an inventor
C. allowing you to tell the time to the nearest fifteen minutes
D. which requires sunlight to work
E. where the first clocks were developed
F. apart from looking at the position of the sun
G. which can be relied on to be accurate

8	9	10	11	12	13
F	D	A	C	B	G

Part 3. Use of English.

Task 1. ***For questions 1 – 6, 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. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.***
Here is an example (0).

Example: 0 Prizes are given out when the school year finishes. **PLACE**

Prize giving ..... end of each school year.

The gap can be filled by the words 'takes place at the', so you write:
Example: 0 TAKES PLACE AT THE

1. I spent ages doing my homework last night.
LONG
It took so long to do my homework last night.

2. It's possible that Maria forgot it was your birthday.
MAY
Maria may have forgotten it was your birthday.

3. Danny is very disappointed that he lost the important tennis match on Saturday.
LOSING
Danny hasn't got over the disappointment of losing the important tennis match on Saturday.

4. Carole said that it wasn't a problem if her guitar lesson started an hour later than usual.
MIND
Carole said she didn't mind starting her guitar lesson an hour later than usual.

5. Even though Luca took the early bus, he was still late for school!
SPITE
Luca was late for school in spite of having got the early bus!

6. Joanna decided that using an out-of-date website for her school project was pointless.
POINT
Joanna decided that there was no point an out-of-date website for her school project.

Task 2. ***For questions 7 – 14, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).***

Example: 0 REFERENCE

A book of world records

One of the most fascinating (0) ..... books you can read is *Guinness* **REFER**
World Records. It contains a (7) ..... . of facts and figures about **COLLECT**
incredible human achievement. It is also full of statistics concerning
(8) ..... natural features such as the world's highest mountains. **IMPRESS**
But it is more than just a (9) ..... source of amazing facts. **RELY**
The organisation that produces the book is also now responsible
for checking the (10) ..... and accuracy of every new world record. **TRUE**
It all started in 1951 when Hugh Beaver, the Managing Director
of a large British company, got into an (11) .... about which bird **ARGUE**
was the fastest in the world, and found that none of the books in his **HELP**
library were (12) ..... in giving him the answer. He hired researchers
to produce a book that could answer such questions. It sold quickly
and became a huge (13) ..... success. In recent years, the book **COMMERCE**
has increasingly focused on records set during (14) .....competitions, **CONVENTIONAL**
such as sword swallowing.

7	collection
8	impessive
9	reliable
10	truth
11	argements
12	~~helping~~ helpfiel
13	comercial
14	unconventional

Part 4. ***Match the Russian attractions to their descriptions***

1. Built between 1554 and 1561 and situated, the cathedral is designed to resemble the shape of a bonfire in full flame, the architecture is not only unique to the period in which it was built but to any subsequent period.

2. Sometimes referred to as the Sacred Sea, the lake represents the unspoilt beauty of Russia and is the central part of many local myths and folklore. It is also known as the 'Galapagos Of Russia' due to its exceptional biodiversity and importance to evolutionary science. The freshwater ecosystem is one of the world's richest dues to its age, isolation and deep oxygenated water.

3. This place is the second largest hot spring field in the world. It was discovered in 1941 by local scientist Tatyana Ustinova.

4. Begun in 1891 by Tsar Alexander III and completed by his son, Tsar Nicholas II, in 1916, the line is known as the route of the tsars. You can not only admire Siberia's spectacular scenery in summer or winter, but also explore the Buddhist monasteries of Ulan-Ude and enjoy the views of the Pacific from Vladivostok.

5. Founded in 1764 by Catherine the Great, the collections occupy a large complex of six historic buildings including a former residence of Russian emperors.

6. Those who wish to experience the best of Russia's historic architecture, full of onion-dome topped kremlins, cathedrals and monasteries, will find it in here. Dating back to 1024, the entire city is like a large open-air museum that transports visitors back in time.

7. The 250-acre grounds include the Armoury, filled with royal treasures of the past, and the Diamond Fund Exhibition, a collection of jewelry that includes a 190-carat diamond given to Catherine the Great.

8. Standing 125 feet high and adorned with five spectacular domes, the it is the oldest church building in Russia. It's home to lots of ancient religious artifacts, including an icon that legend says saved Novgorod from attack in 1169.

9.The place is best known for its incredible open-air museum of wooden houses, windmills, chapels and barns. The peasant culture is represented with craft demonstrations and folk ensembles.

10. The lake occupies a special place in the life and history of Russia, because in its expanses there were not only the famous trade routes from the Varangians to the Greeks, but also historical and cultural monuments, including well-known petroglyphs, which are several thousand years old.

a) Lake Baikal
b) Lake Onega
c) The Hermitage
d) Kizhi
e) The Moscow Kremlin
f) St Basil's Cathedral
g) St Sophia Cathedral
h) Suzdal
i) Trans-Siberian railway
j) Valley of Geysers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f	A	J	I	C	H	E	G	D	B

Total: 42

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