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| **XX Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019 / 2020**  **муниципальный этап**  **7 – 8-е классы** |

LISTENING

AUDIOSCRIPT

**Listen to the radio interview about theme parks and choose “True” or “False” for the statements given below.**

*Interviewer*: Good morning. Today we’re going to talk about theme parks and we’re going to hear from Andy Wells who has written a guide to theme parks around the world. Welcome to the programme, Andy.

*Andy*: Hi, it’s good to be here.

*Interviewer*: You really have a dream job, don’t you, Andy? Flying round the world all the time, visiting adventure parks ...

*Andy*: Well, yes, it’s pretty exciting. But it’s really hard work too, you know.

*Interviewer*: I bet. So, what’s the number one theme park in the world?

*Andy*: That all depends what you’re looking for. In terms of numbers, it has to be Magic Kingdom at Disney World in Florida, the most famous theme park. But the most popular park for people who like adventure rides is Cedar Point in Ohio, USA. It has the biggest number of rollercoasters in one park, 17, and three water rides. There are lots of other attractions too. Last year they introduced 50 animatronic dinosaurs. You know, life-size models that move and look real.

*Interviewer*: Cool! Have they got anything lined up for this year?

*Andy*: Yeah, there’s a new rollercoaster called the Gatekeeper. Well, actually it’s not a rollercoaster, it’s a wingcoaster. It’ll be the biggest in the world.

*Interviewer*: What’s a wingcoaster?

*Andy*: With a normal rollercoaster you are sitting on a seat with the track under you. With a wingcoaster the seats kind of stick out at the side so the passengers have nothing below or above them. You feel as if you’re flying.

*Interviewer*: So it’s more frightening?

*Andy*: More exciting! Way more exciting.

*Interviewer*: What other attractions have you seen recently?

*Andy*: I’ve just been to The Wizarding World of Harry Potter at the Islands of Adventure in Orlando, Florida. It’s great! You know those shops that sell magic sweets and things in the Harry Potter books? Well, they have those, just like you’ve imagined. There’s a fantastic tour of Hogwarts School where you meet characters from the books. It’s so well done.

*Interviewer*: Right, sounds interesting. In your book you have a lot of theme parks in Asia too. Can you tell us about them?

*Andy*: Sure. Tokyo has had a Disneyland for quite a long time, which attracts a lot of people. Ocean Park in Hong Kong has also been going for a long time – that has a lot of marine animals as well as rides. Lotte World, a huge park in South Korea, has the world’s biggest indoor theme park. And then there’s Universal Studios in Singapore. That’s expanding with additions to its New York street section. There’s going to be a Sesame Street dark ride. A dark ride’s a ride inside a building.

*Interviewer*: I see. New York in Singapore?

*Andy*: Yeah, it’s weird, but it works. But the place to watch at the moment is China – they’re really expanding. Lots more parks will open in China in the next few years, including another one with dinosaurs in the north, and Ocean Kingdom in the south. That will have the world’s longest roller coaster and tallest Ferris wheel, as well as boat rides and a night-time zoo.

*Interviewer*: Wow, so that’s opening soon?

*Andy*: Yes, this year. I’ll be there!

*Interviewer*: Have a ride for me, then.

**Listen again and choose the best option to complete the sentences.**

**You now have 20seconds to complete your task.**

**This is the end of listening task.**

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| **XX Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019 / 2020**  **муниципальный этап**  **7 – 8-е классы** |

**Participant’s ID number**

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LISTENING

TIME: 15 MIN.

Listento the radio interview about theme parks and do the task.

**Choose True or False for the statements given below.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | Andy Wells has written a guide to theme parks around the world. | True | False |
| 2. | Andy says his job doesn`t feel like hard work. | True | False |
| 3. | Cedar Point in Ohio has life-sized moving dinosaurs. | True | False |
| 4. | On a wingcoaster the track is next to you, not under you. | True | False |
| 5. | At the Islands of Adventure in Florida you can meet Harry Potter. | True | False |
| 6. | Ocean Park in Hong Kong has sea animals but no riders. | True | False |
| 7. | A dark ride is a ride inside a building. | True | False |
| 8. | The “place to watch” for theme parks is Japan. | True | False |

**Do this exercise while you listen. Circle the best option to complete these sentences.**

9. Magic Kingdom at Disney World in Florida has

a) the largest area

b) the most rides

c) the biggest number of visitors

10. Cedar Point in Ohio is introducing

a) a new rollercoaster

b) more frightening

c) animatronic dinosaurs

11. Andy thinks a wingcoaster is

a) more relaxing

b) more frightening

c) more exciting

12. Andy things the tour of Hogwarts School is

a) better for young children

b) really well done

c) just a way of selling magic sweets

13. Lotte World, a huge park in South Korea, has

a) the world`s biggest indoor theme park

b) the most water rides in the world

c) a New York street section

14. China will soon have

a) the world`s biggest dinosaur tour

b) the world`s biggest zoo

c) the world`s tallest Ferris wheel

**You now have 20 seconds to complete your task.**

**This is the end of the listening task.**

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| TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET |

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| **XX Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019 / 2020**  **муниципальный этап**  **7 – 8-е классы** |

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READING

TIME: 30 MIN.

Read the text and do the tasks.

The history of graffiti

1 The first drawings on walls appeared in caves thousands of years ago. Later the Ancient Romans and Greeks wrote their names and protest poems on buildings. Modern graffiti seems to have appeared in Philadelphia in the early 1960s, and by the late sixties it had reached New York. The new art form really took off in the 1970s, when people began writing their names, or ‘tags’, on buildings all over the city. In the mid seventies it was sometimes hard to see out of a subway car window, because the trains were completely covered in spray paintings known as ‘masterpieces’.

2 In the early days, the ‘taggers’ were part of street gangs who were concerned with marking their territory. They worked in groups called ‘crews’, and called what they did ‘writing’ – the term ‘graffiti’ was first used by The New York Times and the novelist Norman Mailer. Art galleries in New York began buying graffiti in the early seventies. But at the same time that it began to be regarded as an art form, John Lindsay, the then mayor of New York, declared the first war on graffiti. By the 1980s it became much harder to write on subway trains without being caught, and instead many of the more established graffiti artists began using roofs of buildings or canvases.

3The debate over whether graffiti is art or vandalism is still going on. Peter Vallone, a New York city councillor, thinks that graffiti done with permission can be art, but if it is on someone else’s property it becomes a crime. ‘I have a message for the graffiti vandals out there,’ he said recently. ‘Your freedom of expression ends where my property begins.’ On the other hand, Felix, a member of the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City, says that artists are reclaiming cities for the public from advertisers, and that graffiti represents freedom and makes cities more vibrant.

4For decades graffiti has been a springboard to international fame for a few. Jean-Michel Basquiat began spraying on the street in the 1970s before becoming a respected artist in the ’80s. The Frenchman Blek le Rat and the British artist Banksy have achieved international fame by producing complex works with stencils, often making political or humorous points. Works by Banksy have been sold for over £100,000. Graffiti is now sometimes big business.

I. Match the paragraphs(1 – 4) with the paragraph headings(a – e). One heading is extra.

**a)** Famous graffiti artists.

**b)** The future of graffiti.

**c)** Increasing exposure and attention.

**d)** Art or vandalism.

**e)** Not just a modern phenomenon.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |

**II.** Read the questions and choose the correct answer.

**5**. Why was the seventies an important decade in the history of graffiti?

a) That was when modern graffiti first appeared.

b) That was when modern graffiti first became really popular.

c) That was when graffiti first reached New York.

**6**. What is a 'masterpiece' in graffiti?

a) A really high-quality piece of graffiti.

b) A work of graffiti showing the artist's name.

c) A full piece of graffiti, like those seen on subway trains.

**7.** What was the main motivation for the first taggers?

a) Showing which streets belonged to which gangs.

b) Creating a strong visual identity for their 'crew'.

c) Sending coded messages to other gangs.

**8**. Who coined the phrase 'graffiti'?

a) New York gangs who had a lot of Italian immigrant members.

b) A newspaper and an author.

c) The man who was the mayor of New York in the late seventies.

**9**. How did things change after the first war on graffiti?

a) It was considered a more serious crime.

b) Graffiti artists had to find different places to paint.

c) New York looked a lot cleaner.

**10**. What does New York city councillor Peter Vallone say about graffiti?

a) Graffiti can be good for cities as long as it is tasteful and conveys positive messages.

b) Graffiti can be beautiful if it is done by a skilled artist.

c) Graffiti is a crime if the artist does not have permission.

**11**. What do the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City say about graffiti?

a) Involving young people in graffiti stops them getting involved with serious crime.

b) Graffiti helps the public to own the streets and take control away from advertisers.

c) Graffiti actually increases the value of property by making the area more attractive.

**12**. What is the author's final point?

a) Graffiti has now become mainstream and can make artists a lot of money.

b) Graffiti is not a good way to become a respected artist.

c) Some of the most popular graffiti artists end up being exploited by the art world.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**III.** Fill the gaps **(13 – 20)** with the correct words **(a – h).**

**a)** crews

**b)** property

**c)** spray paints

**d)** canvas

**e)** springboard

**f)** taggers

**g)** vandal

**h)** stencil

**13.** People who graffiti their names are called \_\_\_\_\_.

**14.** Graffiti is usually done with \_\_\_\_\_ .

**15.** Taggers originally worked in groups called \_\_\_\_\_ .

**16.** A piece of heavy fabric on which a painting can be created is called a \_\_\_\_\_ .

**17.** Something that someone owns is called their \_\_\_\_\_ .

**18.** A person who deliberately destroys or damages someone else’s property is called a \_\_\_\_\_ .

**19.** If something helps to start an activity or process, we say it is a \_\_\_\_\_ to doing something.

**20.** A piece of plastic, cardboard or other material with a design cut into it to reproduce that pattern is called a \_\_\_\_\_ .

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| TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET |

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USE OF ENGLISH

TIME: 30 MIN.

I. Use the appropriate form of the word to complete the sentence.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | London, New York and Moscow are my favourite cities in the world. I am lucky enough to have spent an amount of time living and working in each. Having to choose one would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . | POSSIBLE |
|  | I love these cities and it would be like asking to say which your favourite child is. But that is not to say they are indistinguishable. They have different characters, moods and of course different qualities. |  |
| 2 | I am English, generations of my family were born in London and unquestionably the longest period of my working life was in this City. It is full of history, fabulous buildings and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parks. | BEAUTY |
|  | But London, in terms of sheer energy, bustle and buzz cannot realistically come close to New York. Just walking the streets is exciting. If you could smell and taste optimism this would be the place to breathe it all in. |  |
| 3 | But over the last 10 or 15 years Moscow has won my heart. These have been years of constant change and reinvention. Moscow has also, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , become the new cultural capital of the planet. | ARGUE |
| 4 | But if I am honest it is not the wide streets, or the admittedly cultural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that most excites me. It is | ARCHITECT |
| 5 | the people. Moscow seems to be really welcoming to most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . | FOREIGN |
| 6 | I for one feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home in the city | COMPLETE |

**II.** Choose the right word (**a – h**) to complete the idioms (**7 – 14**).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) | spots | e) | clock |
| b) | square | f) | ball |
| c) | piece | g) | pie |
| d) | block | h) | world |

7. Not following the directions correctly put Sarah back to \_\_\_\_\_ one on tiling her floor.

8. Jamal welcomed the new kid on the \_\_\_\_\_ by inviting him for a bike ride.

9. Learning how to tie her shoes was a piece of \_\_\_\_\_ for Lucy.

10. Randy’s hope of winning the lottery was \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky.

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ is in your court whether to play another game or not.

12. Derek was on top of the \_\_\_\_\_ after scoring the winning goal.

13. Gino raced against the \_\_\_\_\_ to complete the test in the time.

14. Like a leopard that can’t change its \_\_\_\_\_ .

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| TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET |

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| **XXВсероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019 / 2020**  **муниципальный этап**  **7 – 8-е классы** |

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WRITING

TIME: 20 MIN.

Your friend Sabrina has written you a letter. Part of it says:

*What`s your favourite day of the week?I`d love to hear all about it.*

Write a letter of about 150 words in reply.

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| TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET |

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**КЛЮЧИ / KEYS**

**I. LISTENING II. READING**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **e** |
| **2** | **c** |
| **3** | **d** |
| **4** | **a** |
| **5** | **b** |
| **6** | **c** |
| **7** | **a** |
| **8** | **b** |
| **9** | **b** |
| **10** | **c** |
| **11** | **b** |
| **12** | **a** |
| **13** | **f** |
| **14** | **c** |
| **15** | **a** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **True** |
| **2** | **False** |
| **3** | **True** |
| **4** | **True** |
| **5** | **True** |
| **6** | **False** |
| **7** | **True** |
| **8** | **False** |
| **9** | **c** |
| **10** | **a** |
| **11** | **c** |
| **12** | **b** |
| **13** | **a** |
| **14** | **c** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **16** | **d** |
| **17** | **b** |
| **18** | **g** |
| **19** | **e** |
| **20** | **h** |

**III. USE OF ENGLISH**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **impossible** |
| **2** | **beautiful** |
| **3** | **arguably** |
| **4** | **architecture** |
| **5** | **foreigners** |
| **6** | **completely** |
| **7** | **b** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **8** | **d** |
| **9** | **c** |
| **10** | **g** |
| **11** | **f** |
| **12** | **h** |
| **13** | **e** |
| **14** | **a** |

**За каждый правильный ответ: 1 балл.**

**Максимальное количество баллов за основную часть. часть: 48.**

**Максимальное количество баллов за письменную часть:20**

**Максимальное количество баллов за устную часть: 20.**

**Общее максимальное количество баллов: 88.**

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| **XX Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019 / 2020**  **муниципальный этап**  **9 – 11-е классы** |

LISTENING

AUDIOSCRIPT

**Listen to the talk about how getting more sleep can help you achieve better exam results and check your understanding: ordering.**

*Teacher*: Good afternoon. So we’re fast approaching exam season and I can already see a lot of tired faces here in front of me. Well, today we are lucky enough to have Professor Manson from the University of Denton talk to us about how sleep can help us pass those all-important exams. So without any further ado, I’d like you to give a big round of applause and stay wide awake for Professor Denton.

*Professor*: Good afternoon. Looking around this room now takes me back to when I was your age and life seemed to be a never-ending chain of exams and assignments. At that time, organisation was not my forte and too often I found myself up all hours of the night before an exam cramming every last piece of information I could in an attempt to remember something. Does that sound familiar to any of you? Can I just see a show of hands how many of you this term have had no more than 3 or 4 hours' sleep before an exam? OK, so that’s a clear majority and it has to be said that last-minute revision can do wonders for the short-term memory, but what is, in fact, even more beneficial is a good night’s sleep.

So, I’d like to explain to you now, especially you all-night crammers, the link between sleep and memory and how a good night’s kip can improve your exam results. Now, could everyone take a minute to work out, on average, how many hours' sleep they get every night. Can I see a show of hands for more than 10 hours? OK, none of you, how about between 8 and 10 hours? A handful of you. OK, so what about between 6 and 8 hours? Right, that’s a popular option. And any of you fewer than 6 hours? Mmm … OK, so you’re the guys we most need to worry about.

According to the National Sleep Foundation in Washington, newborn babies need anything between 14 and 17 hours' sleep and this amount gradually decreases the older we get until as adults we need around 7 or 8 hours sleep, but … you’ll be interested to know that the 14 to 17 age group should be aiming for 8 to 10 hours' sleep a night. So you can already see that most of us are not getting enough sleep, and this is something we need to think about.

Sleep is essential. The human body simply can’t survive without it. End of story. While we’re asleep, the body checks that all our vital functions such as growth, circulatory systems and our immune system are in good working order. And while we’re snoring away, our brains are very active restructuring information we’ve collected during the day and consolidating memories.

So let me explain memory consolidation. Memory consolidation is what happens when information is moved from our short-term memory to our long-term memory with the help of a major part of the brain called the hippocampus. This is it folks … this is the BIG moment when all of those facts and figures that you have crammed into your short-term memory are processed and consolidated in your long-term memory.

However, as you’re probably aware, we don’t always remember everything. One reason we remember certain things better than others relates to the environment or conditions we were in when we originally made the memories. What experts have discovered is, the more emotions that are activated when we make a memory, the more likely we are to consolidate that memory. So, for example, the more interesting or fun you find a biology lesson, the more chance there is of you remembering information from it … OK, teachers? And not only that … we actually need to review information again and again after certain periods of time to help the consolidation process, which is why well-planned exam revision timetables are far more effective in the long term than short-term cramming the night before.

And one reason why it's important to get enough hours of sleep is that this process of consolidation happens during certain stages of sleep. So you’re probably aware that there are different stages of sleep. The initial stages of sleep are a much lighter type of sleep and it's not until we reach the later stages of deep sleep, what we call 'slow wave sleep' because the brain waves are much slower, that we consolidate our memories. These slow waves help move the information we have collected and stored in the hippocampus to our long-term memory.

So what we have here is enough evidence to conclude that the best way to help you pass your exams is to learn the information in a fun, interesting way, review it regularly, and most importantly, get plenty of good-quality sleep.

And before you all drift off into a peaceful slumber, I’d like you to ask any questions you might have.

*Teacher*: Thank you, Professor. OK, any questions?

**Listen again and fill the gaps.**

**You now have 2 minutes to complete your task.**

**This is the end of listening task.**

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| **XX Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019 / 2020**  **муниципальный этап**  **9 – 11-е классы** |

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**LISTENING**

**Time: 20 minutes**

***Sleeping for exam success***

**TASK 1. Put the things that Professor Manson talks about in the order that you hear them.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. How the things we learn become part of our long-term memory. | \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 2. When memory consolidation takes place. | \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 3. The ideal amount of sleep at each stage of life. | \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 4. The average time students in the class sleep. | \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 5. A personal memory from the past. | \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 6. Conditions that improve memory consolidation. | \_\_\_\_\_ |
| 7. Reasons why the human body needs sleep. | \_\_\_\_\_ |

**TASK 2. Listen and complete the sentences with between one and three words.**

8. Professor Manson remembers having lots of exams and assignments at school but didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her revision time very well.

9. Revising for an exam the night before can help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but a good night’s sleep is even better.

10. There is a clear link between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11. Most students in the class sleep between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours, whereas the recommended amount for 14- to 17-year-olds is more.

12. Sleep helps the body regulate its vital functions and also gives the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a chance to restructure information.

13. Memory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when information passes from our short-term to long-term memories via the hippocampus.

14. Memory consolidation is improved by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ information regularly.

15. Memory consolidation takes place during stages of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sleep.

**You now have 2 minutes to complete your task.**

**This is the end of the listening task.**

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| TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET |

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| **XX Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019 / 2020**  **муниципальный этап**  **9 – 11-е классы** |

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**READING**

**Time: 40 minutes**

**I. Read the text, choose the right answer and complete the sentences.**

**iGeneration: teenagers affected by phones**

One day last summer, around noon, I called Athena, a 13-year-old who lives in Houston, Texas. She answered her phone – she has had an iPhone since she was 11 – sounding as if she’d just woken up. We chatted about her favorite songs and TV shows, and I asked her what she likes to do with her friends. “We go to the mall,” she said. “Do your parents drop you off?” I asked, recalling my own middleschool days, in the 1980s, when I’d enjoy a few parent-free hours shopping with my friends. “No – I go with my family,” she replied. “We’ll go with my mom and brothers and walk a little behind them. I just have to tell my mom where we are going. I have to check in every hour or every 30 minutes.”

Those mall trips are infrequent – about once a month. More often, Athena and her friends spend time together on their phones, unchaperoned. Unlike the teens of my generation, who might have spent an evening tying up the family landline with gossip, they talk on Snapchat, a smartphone app that allows users to send pictures and videos that quickly disappear. They make sure to keep up their Snapstreaks, which show how many days in a row they have Snapchatted with each other. She told me she had spent most of the summer hanging out alone in her room with her phone. That is just the way her generation is, she said. “We didn’t know any life other than with iPads or iPhones. I think we like our phones more than we like actual people.”

Some generational changes are positive, some are negative, and many are both. More comfortable in their bedrooms than in a car or at a party, today’s teens are physically safer than teens have ever been. They are markedly less likely to get into a car accident and, having less of a taste for alcohol than their predecessors, are less susceptible to drinking’s attendant ills.

Psychologically, however, they are more vulnerable than Millennials were: rates of teen depression and suicide have skyrocketed since 2011. It is not an exaggeration to describe iGen as being on the brink of the worst mental-health crisis in decades. Much of this deterioration can be traced to their phones.

However, in my conversations with teens, I saw hopeful signs that kids themselves are beginning to link some of their troubles to their ever-present phone. Athena told me that when she does spend time with her friends in person, they are often looking at their device instead of at her. “I’m trying to talk to them about something, and they don’t actually look at my face,” she said. “They’re looking at their phone, or they’re looking at their Apple Watch.” “What does that feel like, when you’re trying to talk to somebody face-to-face and they’re not looking at you?” I asked. “It kind of hurts,” she said. “It hurts. I know my parents’ generation didn’t do that. I could be talking about something super important to me, and they wouldn’t even be listening.”

Once, she told me, she was hanging out with a friend who was texting her boyfriend. “I was trying to talk to her about my family, and what was going on, and she was like, ‘Uh-huh, yeah, whatever.’ So I took her phone out of her hands and I threw it at the wall.”

Though it is aggressive behavior that I don’t support, on the other hand – it is a step towards a life with limited phone use. So, if I were going to give advice for a happy adolescence, it would be straightforward: put down the phone, turn off the laptop, and do something – anything – that does not involve a screen.

1. According to the author, in her childhood she used to …

A) watch TV a lot.

B) call her mother every half an hour.

C) go to the mall with her family.

D) do the shopping with her friends.

Answer: \_\_\_

2. Which of the following does Athena do monthly?

A) Goes to the mall with her family.

B) Uses the Snapchat.

C) Invites friends to her place.

D) Changes her iPhone.

Answer: \_\_\_

3. For Athena’s peers spending time alone in their rooms seems …

A) natural.

B) soothing.

C) awkward.

D) difficult.

Answer: \_\_\_

4. Which of the following is NOT true about iGen teenagers, according to the author?

A) Most of them feel extremely unhappy.

B) It is easy to hurt them psychologically.

C) They prefer loneliness to company.

D) They have more physical health problems.

Answer: \_\_\_

5. *That* in “I know my parents’ generation didn’t do that” (paragraph 5) refers to …

A) being glued to their phones.

B) behaving in a mean way.

C) listening attentively to friends.

D) discussing their problems.

Answer: \_\_\_

6. The fact that Athena threw away her friend’s phone proves that …

A) smartphones can cause mental health problems.

B) teenagers know the problems caused by phones.

C) smartphones make teenagers more aggressive.

D) her friend thought she was doing the right thing.

Answer: \_\_\_

7. What does the author suggest in her article?

A) Phone use by young people should be limited.

B) Smartphones cause violent behavior.

C) Smartphones are not safe.

D) There are good and bad sides in using smartphones.

Answer: \_\_\_

**II. Read the text and fill in the gaps 8-13 with numbers 1-7 to complete the sentences. One part in the list 1-7 is extra.**

**Russian souvenirs**

Russia is famous for its diversity, as well as its hospitality. The best way to show Russia to someone is to bring home something special. Matryoshka and balalaika are quite stereotypical presents. There are many other goods **8**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Woolen shawls have always been popular in Russia because of cold winters. The shawls made in Pavlovsky Posad,**9**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are considered to be a traditional Russian gift. Woolen shawls and scarves have been made there since 1795. A wide shawl with a beautiful original pattern on it may be used like a blanket. It is nice to cover oneself up with it sitting in the armchair, watching a movie, **10**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Pavlovsky Posad manufacture produces scarves for men as well. They can be bought through the Internet, or in brand stores, **11**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Belyovskaya pastila is a souvenir **12**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It has been made since the 19th century in the town of Belyov near Tula. This is a very special kind of Russian confection. Though it is called “pastila”, it is not a marshmallow style delicacy. Belyovskaya pastila is made of dried apples. After they have been dried, they are mixed with egg whites and sugar and whipped. Belyovskaya pastila is similar to a cake,**13**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of apples. It is considered to be a natural product, and it is not of average price. Tourists can buy this kind of sweet at some confectioner’s shops throughout Moscow.

A. that one may buy in Moscow as a souvenir

B. which are situated in the centre of Moscow

C. that pleases the people with a sweet tooth

D. although it has a slightly sour taste

E. which is a town not very far from Moscow

F. riding a bike around the villages in Russia

G. reading a book, or drinking coffee or tea

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| Answers | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** |
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**III. Read the article below and match the headings (A – H) to paragrapghs (14 – 20). There is one extra heading.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A.** | Building materials | **E.** | Invented by accident |
| **B.** | The longest on Earth | **F.** | Comfortable living |
| **C.** | Safe travel | **G.** | How did they do it? |
| **D.** | Designing a building | **H.** | Why seasons change |

**14**. Most of Africa’s rural peoples use natural resources that are locally available for their homes. In grasslands, people typically use grass to cover the walls and roofs. In forested areas, they use hardwoods as well as bamboo and raffia palm. Earth and clay are also major resources used in construction. In areas with few natural resources, people often live as nomads, moving from place to place. Instead of making permanent homes, they usually use simple shelters or tents made of animal skins and woven hair.

**15**. An architect must consider how a structure will be used and by whom. An apartment building, a palace, a hospital, a museum, an airport, and a sports arena all have different construction requirements. Another factor is the ideas the structure should communicate. For example, some buildings are made to impress people with a display of power and wealth; others – to make everyone feel welcome. Other things to consider are the location and surrounding environment, including weather, and the cost of materials.

**16**. Did you know that an eleven-year-old child first created the Popsicle? The boy’s name was Frank Epperson. In 1905, Frank left a mixture of water and powdered soda out on his porch by mistake. It also contained a stir stick. That night, fortunately for Frank, the temperatures fell to a record low. As a result, he discovered the substance had frozen to the stick, and a frozen fruit flavoured ice treat was created. He decided to call it the epsicle, which was later patented by him and named as Popsicle.

**17**. As Earth goes around the sun, the North Pole points to the same direction in space. For about six months every year, the North Pole is tilted towards the sun. During this time, the Northern Hemisphere gets more direct sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere and more hours of daylight. During the other six months, the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. When the Northern Hemisphere gets the most sunlight, it experiences spring and summer. At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere gets autumn and winter.

**18**. In southern Peru, there is an isolated plateau where the wind almost never blows. Here, around the year 400 to 650 AD, the people of the Nazca culture created the famous Nazca lines, by removing the red stones covering the ground so that the white earth beneath was visible. These Nazca lines are actually portraits of animals such as monkeys, birds or fish. It is a mystery how such a primitive civilization could create such artwork with precision when they had no means of viewing their work from the air.

**19**. Antarctica, which is the southernmost and fifth largest continent, does not have twenty-four-hour periods divided into days and nights. In the South Pole, the sun rises on about September 21 and moves in a circular path until it sets on about March 22. This “day”, or summer, is six months long. During this period, if the weather conditions are good, the sun can be seen twenty-four hours a day. From March 22 until September 21, the South Pole is dark, and Antarctica has its “night”, or winter.

**20**. Any ship that hits an iceberg can be damaged. The most famous iceberg in history sank the “Titanic”, a ship travelling in the northern Atlantic Ocean, on April 15, 1912. The ship’s side scraped the iceberg, which tore holes in the hull. Within three hours, the ship was at the bottom of the ocean. After the loss of the “Titanic”, several nations worked together to establish the International Ice Patrol. Today the U.S. Coast Guard runs the patrol, which warns ships about icebergs floating in Atlantic shipping routes.

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| **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
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| TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET |

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| **XX Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019 / 2020**  **муниципальный этап**  **9 – 11-е классы** |

**Participant’s ID number**

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**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Time: 20 minutes**

**I. Read the article below. Fill in the gaps (1 – 7)with appropriate words (a – b).**

**David Bowie**

British Singer David Bowie was always famous for changing his appearance and his musical styles throughout his career. At the beginning, in the late 1960’s — he was compared **1**\_\_\_\_\_ fifties singers like Tommy Steele and Anthony Newley. Then he grew his hair and became “Major Tom” — a weird, futuristic space traveller — for his number one album called “Space Oddity”: His appearance made more remarkable for having one eye blue and one brown (the result of a childhood **2**\_\_\_\_ ).

As the years passed he continued to change his appearance — often with fabulous and dramatic costumes that **3**\_\_\_\_\_\_ each new stage character. After the “space phase” he created the character “Ziggy Stardust”. At this stage Bowie was the most important artist in the early 70’s glam rock era: His costumes sparkling in silvers, reds and golds and his bright orange hair feathered out like a flaming **4**\_\_\_\_\_. Then he became “Aladdin Sane” with a bizarre lightening flash motif painted on his face. Soon after this his hair was again short but wavy, he wore **5** \_\_\_\_ size suits and became an “American” soul singer before transforming again into yet another character - a central European “Thin White Duke”.

Probably of all British pop stars — he has become the one most **6**\_\_\_\_ with change and transformation. Even now after 40 years in the business, he continues to **7**\_\_\_\_\_\_ strange and original music for his countless fans worldwide. Some believe his 1972 hit song “Changes” predicted all this. It is a song about change and time and the inevitable conflict between one generation and the next.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | a) to | b) for | c) on | d) at |
| 2 | a) incident | b) event | c) thing | d) accident |
| 3 | a) described | b) named | c) defined | d) recognized |
| 4 | a) lamp | b) torch | c) lantern | d) light |
| 5 | a) above | b) over | c) extreme | d) upper |
| 6 | a) related | b) fixed | c) combined | d) assotiated |
| 7 | a) shape | b) form | c) make | d) do |

**II. Match the words (8 – 17) with their meanings (a – j).**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **A** | | **B** | |
| 8 | a bobby | a) | a policeman (Australia) |
| 9 | a charlie | b) | a German |
| 10 | a neddy | c) | a woman |
| 11 | a jane | d) | a violent criminal |
| 12 | a johnny | e) | a raincoat |
| 13 | a jack | f) | a man popular with women |
| 14 | a Jerry | g) | a donkey |
| 15 | a hooligan | h) | a fool |
| 16 | a macintosh | i) | a man |
| 17 | a Romeo | j) | a policeman |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**III. Fill in the blanks with one of the idioms below so that each sentence makes sense.**

**A.** You’re pulling my leg

**B.** Step on it!

**C.** Hold your horses

**D.** Too many irons in the fire

**F.** In a jam

18. She starts a lot of projects but she never seems to have time to finish one. She has \_\_\_\_\_\_.

19. “What would you say if I told you I had won a million dollars?” Ken asked his friend. “I’d say \_\_\_\_\_\_,” Bob answered.

20. “We only have 45 minutes to catch our plane,” Fred said, “so you had better \_\_\_\_\_\_.”

21. The little girl stamped her foot. “I want to go right now,” she screamed. Her sister looked at her calmly. “Until I finish my homework, you’re just going to have to \_\_\_\_\_\_.”

22. Richie was talking to his friend on the telephone. “My father found out I wrecked his car,” he said. “I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_.”

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| TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET |

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| **XX Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2019 / 2020**  **муниципальный этап**  **9 – 11-е классы** |

**Participant’s ID number**

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**WRITING**

**Time: 20 minutes**

**Carry your own blog.**

**Write 180-200 words.**

**Follow the tips.**

**Top Tips for writing:**

1. Blog about something you really love.
2. Write like you talk. Blogs tend to have a conversational style.
3. Share your personal experience and your opinions.
4. Be original and try to show your own personality.

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**КЛЮЧИ/ KEYS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **5** |
| **2** | **7** |
| **3** | **3** |
| **4** | **2** |
| **5** | **1** |
| **6** | **6** |
| **7** | **4** |
| **8** | **organise** |
| **9** | **short-term memory/ short term memory** |
| **10** | **memory and sleep** |
| **11** | **six and eight/ 6 and 8** |
| **12** | **brain** |
| **13** | **consolidation** |
| **14** | **reviewing** |
| **15** | **deep** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **D** |
| **2** | **A** |
| **3** | **A** |
| **4** | **D** |
| **5** | **A** |
| **6** | **B** |
| **7** | **A** |
| **8** | **A** |
| **9** | **E** |
| **10** | **G** |
| **11** | **B** |
| **12** | **C** |
| **13** | **D** |
| **14** | **A** |
| **15** | **D** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **16** | **E** |
| **17** | **H** |
| **18** | **G** |
| **19** | **B** |
| **20** | **C** |

**I. LISTENING II. READING**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **12** | **i** |
| **13** | **a** |
| **14** | **b** |
| **15** | **d** |
| **16** | **e** |
| **17** | **f** |
| **18** | **D** |
| **19** | **A** |
| **20** | **B** |
| **21** | **C** |
| **22** | **E** |

**III. USE OF ENGLISH**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | **a** |
| **2** | **d** |
| **3** | **c** |
| **4** | **b** |
| **5** | **b** |
| **6** | **d** |
| **7** | **c** |
| **8** | **j** |
| **9** | **h** |
| **10** | **g** |
| **11** | **c** |

**За каждый правильный ответ: 1 балл.**

**Максимальное количество баллов за основную часть: 57.**

**Максимальное количество баллов за письменную часть:20**

**Максимальное количество баллов за устную часть: 20**

**Общее максимальное количество баллов: 97**