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| **XXI Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2020 / 2021**  **муниципальный этап**  **9 – 11-е классы** |

**Participant’s ID number**

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**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Time: 30 minutes**

**I. For gaps 26-40 read the text below and decide which answer A, B or C best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

**English Spelling**

English (0) \_\_\_\_ first written down in the 6th century. At that time, writers (26) \_\_\_\_ use the 23 letters of the Latin alphabet to write down (27) \_\_\_\_ they heard. Because English has sounds that do not exist in Latin, they added letters to represent the 44 sounds of English. This resulted (28) \_\_\_\_ some irregular spelling. After the Norman invasion of England in 1066, French became the language spoken by the king and other people in positions of power and influence. Many French words (29) \_\_\_\_ introduced and the spelling of many English words changed (30) \_\_\_\_ French patterns. The result was a rich and irregular mix (31) \_\_\_\_ spellings.

The printing press was (32) \_\_\_\_ in the 15th century. Many early printers of English texts spoke (33) \_\_\_\_ first languages, especially Dutch. They often paid little attention (34) \_\_\_\_ how English words were spelled. Sometimes technical decisions were made to give columns of print straight edges. To do (35) \_\_\_\_ , letters were taken off the ends of words and sometimes added to words. With time, people became used to (36) \_\_\_\_ words spelled in the same way. Fixed spellings were therefore created (37) \_\_\_\_ printers' decisions. Spoken English, however, was not fixed. It continued to change, (38) \_\_\_\_ it still does. (39) \_\_\_\_ that English spelling seems irregular. Words such as although, through and cough, for example, all have the same spelling at the end, but are pronounced differently. Words such as feet, eat and seize on the other hand, are spelled differently but have (40) \_\_\_\_ same sound in the middle.

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| 0 | ***a) was*** | b) were | c) is |
| 26 | a) had to | b) were to | c) must |
| 27 | a) what | b) which | c) that |
| 28 | a) to | b) at | c) in |
| 29 | a) had | b) were | c) been |
| 30 | a) followed | b) follow | c) to follow |
| 31 | a) of | b) in | c) from |
| 32 | a) invent | b) invented | c) inventing |
| 33 | a) other | b) another | c) others |
| 34 | a) at | b) to | c) on |
| 35 | a) this | b) these | c) such |
| 36 | a) see | b) saw | c) seeing |
| 37 | a) buy | b) on | c) at |
| 38 | a) like | b) as | c) though |
| 39 | a) There is no wonder | b) It is no wonder | c) It is not wonder |
| 40 | a) - | b) a | c) the |

**II. For gaps 41-50 read the text and use the words on the right to form one word that fits in the same numbered space in the text. There is an example at the beginning(0).**

**How to Succeed**

***Example*: 0. suggestion**

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| Let me make a (0) \_\_\_\_ to help you deal with difficult situations. If, for example, you are taking part in a sports (41) \_\_\_\_, meeting someone important, or giving a (42) \_\_\_\_ in front of a large audience, you will probably be quite (43) \_\_\_\_, and worry that you will not be as (44) \_\_\_\_ as you would like to be.  What you need to do is to prepare yourself (45) \_\_\_\_ by running through the whole (46) \_\_\_\_ over and over again in your mind, (47) \_\_\_ going through every detail. For example, a famous pianist, (48) \_\_\_\_ for seven years for (49) \_\_\_\_ reasons, could still play magnificently on his release. When asked how he managed to play so well, his (50) \_\_\_\_ was that he had practiced every day in his mind. | **(0)** SUGGEST  **(41)** COMPETE  **(42)** PERFORM  **(43)** NERVE  **(44)** SUCCEED  **(45)** THOROUGH  **(46)** ACTIVE  **(47)** CARE  **(48)** PRISON  **(49)** POLITICS  **(50)** EXPLAIN |

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| TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET |