



ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2018–2019 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7–8 КЛАССЫ

Part 1

Listening

Time: 10 minutes (17 points)

Task 1

Listen to the first part of the lecture and decide which statements 1–9 are True (T), False (F) or Not Stated (NS). You will hear the text twice.

1. Moscow was in a good location for trading.
2. A lot of foreign merchants wrote about the riches of Muscovy.
3. Constantinople remained the centre for the Orthodox Church in the second half of the 15th century.
4. In the 14th century, the Kremlin was surrounded by a brick wall.
5. Dmitry Donskoy got his nickname because of his victory over the Mongol-Tatars.
6. The Russian army put an end to the Tatar yoke in the Battle of Kulikovo.
7. Dmitry Donskoy founded a monastery in honor of his victory over the Horde.
8. Moscow was the place where the great Russian icon painters created their masterpieces.
9. Andrei Rublyev met Dmitry several times.

Task 2

Listen to the second part of the lecture and fill in the gaps 10–17 in the text below with the words you will hear. You will hear the recording only once. When you are writing think about the meaning and spelling.

The Tatar yoke was finally thrown off in the (10)_____ of Ivan III, Dmitry Donskoy's grandson. He was known as Ivan the Great. He (11)_____ Sophia Palaiologina, the niece of the last Emperor of Byzantium. She (12)_____ the country with its coat of arms – a double-headed eagle. Ivan III used it as a (13)_____ of his claim to rule the Eastern and Western Roman Empires. So, Ivan's marriage provoked the idea of Russia being the one and only successor of Constantinople and the only true (14)_____ of the Orthodox Church.

Having gained power over Yaroslavl, Rostov, Tver and Pskov before his marriage, Ivan III continued the (15)_____ of Muscovy. By the end of his reign even independent Novgorod had submitted, giving Moscow (16)_____ of a huge area that stretched as far north as the White Sea. Thus, he acquired the (17)_____ of the "Gatherer of the Russian Lands" and "Autocrat of all the Russians".

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet !

Part 2
Reading

Time: 15 minutes (10 points)

Task 1

Read the text '*School in the Past and in the Future*'. Then match the beginnings of the sentences (1–10) from the text with their endings (a–l). There are two extra endings.

School in the Past and in the Future

In Britain in the early and mid-nineteenth century, children didn't have to go to school at all. There were schools, of course, but you had to pay to go to them, and often parents couldn't afford the fees. Many people also believed that girls didn't need to go to school, as their future was to get married and have children. Although from 1870 the law said that all children aged 5 to 10 had to go to school, many poor families weren't able to pay. The children of these families needed to have a job in order to pay the fees, and school timetables were organised to make this possible. It wasn't until 1918 that children had to be at least 12 years old to work for a living.

Schools 100 years ago were certainly very different from those today. But what about the future? A national newspaper recently organised a competition for schools called *The school I'd like*. 'I'm concerned that the pressures of the national curriculum will mean that there won't be time for a project like this,' a reporter said. She needn't have worried, as there were over 15,000 entries full of ideas!

And what great ideas: a school in a giant submarine with waterproof maps of the underwater world, private helicopters to fly students to France for French lessons, and rockets to take children to distant planets to study the solar system. There are also some down-to-earth suggestions: clean toilets with locks that work so that students won't have to wait until they get home, no uniforms so that students will be able to choose what to wear, chill-out rooms to relax in, and enough computers so that students won't need to queue for them. Safety and comfort are clearly important: one

student suggests an anti-bullying alarm, and another writes 'We don't want interactive whiteboards, we want comfortable chairs!'

1	In the nineteenth century parents often	a	won't all have to wear the same clothes.
2	A hundred years ago many people thought that girls	b	were able to pay school fees.
3	In Britain until 1870 children	c	didn't have to go to school.
4	Children of poor families needed to work so that they	d	will be able to study the stars and planets.
5	After 1918 if you wanted to work you	e	needn't have gone to school until they were ten years old.
6	There were 15,000 entries for competition so the reporter	f	had to be twelve years old.
7	One idea is for schools to have rockets so that students	g	won't need to wait to use one.
8	Another idea is a school without uniforms where students	h	will need to study more and more subjects.
9	More computers are recommended so that students	i	needn't have worried.
10	An anti-bullying alarm is also suggested so that students and teachers	j	will be able to take action before it starts.
		k	weren't able to pay school fees.
		l	didn't need to be educated.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet !

Part 3

Use of English

Time: 35 minutes (54 points)

Task 1

Put each verb in brackets 1–23 into a suitable verb form. There is an example for you.

A Naive Woman from Surrey

A middle-aged, well-to-do woman from Surrey **0** (*to do*) was doing her Christmas shopping. She **1** (*to think*) _____ she **2** (*to like*) _____ a cup of tea. She **3** (*to go*) _____ to a cafe in the department store, **4** (*to take*) _____ a vacant seat with relief and **5** (*to lay*) _____ all her parcels and her handbag on the chair next to her. A pot of good English tea **6** (*to bring*) _____. While she **7** (*to enjoy*) _____ it she suddenly noticed a hand from behind **8** (*to snatch*)* _____ her handbag. She was so shocked that she **9** (*not can*) _____ **10** (*to react*) _____ at once. When the woman understood what had happened, the thief **11** (*already/ to disappear*) _____. She walked to the security and reported that she **12** (*to rob*) _____ and explained what **13** (*to happen*) _____. She didn't really have much hope that her handbag with the keys, money and credit cards **14** (*to find*) _____, especially so close to Christmas. So it was more of a pleasant surprise when the people from the store **15** (*to ring*) _____ her later that day. They said, "We **16** (*to find*) _____ your bag. If you **17** (*to come*) _____ right now, you **18** (*to be able*) to get it back". She happily **19** (*to hurry*) _____ to the store. But when she arrived at the place, the people had no idea what the woman **20** (*to talk*) _____ about. The poor shopper returned home. While she **21** (*to open*) _____ the door it suddenly occurred to her that it was the handbag thief who **22** (*to phone*) _____ her. During her absence the thief **23** (*to take away*) _____ some things from her house.

*to snatch – take something away very quickly, quickly steal something from someone

Task 2

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question 24–33, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet.

Perfume

The Egyptians were the first people (0) _____ to make perfume. They used nice-smelling oils on their bodies before (24) _____ dressed. Some perfume recipes, (25) _____ date from about 5,000 years ago, still (26) _____. Most of the perfumes (27) _____ that time were made from flowers and only the very richest people could (28) _____ to buy them.

Today, perfumes are usually (29) _____ by a perfume company. As well as ingredients from over 500 plants, (30) _____ ingredients are made by chemists in a laboratory. One of the most famous places that produces perfumes is the town of Grasse in France. Its climate makes it perfect for growing flowers – around 4,000 kilos of roses, for example, (31) _____ be used to make just a small (32) _____ of perfume.

After a perfume is made, (33) _____ time and money is spent on designing a bottle and a box and advertising it.

	A	B	C	D
0	<u>ever</u>	yet	often	still
24	taking	getting	carrying	putting
25	which	whose	what	who
26	stay	live	last	exist
27	to	over	at	with
28	afford	earn	gain	spend
29	imagined	built	created	dreamt
30	another	other	both	every
31	can	have	need	ought
32	size	number	amount	total
33	much	lots	many	plenty

Task 3

Complete the **CROSSWORD** in your answer sheet using the following clues.
Numbers 10 and 19 have been done for you.

Across

- 1 Books are usually kept on (7)
- 5 You can use your dictionary to look ... new words. (2)
- 7 Something that can't be done is (10)
- 8 Very good, or opposite of warm. (4)
- 9 Workers carry these in a bag/ case and use them in their job . (5)
- 11 Neither Franklin ... Meitner were awarded Nobel prizes. (3)
- 12 Opposite of above. (5)
- 14 No one had a mobile phone 50 years (3)
- 17 When you tell a story again or in a different way, you ... it. (6)
- 18 If you ... your ankle, it's painful to walk. (5)
- 19 *Black fuel which is often delivered in sacks.* (4)**

Down

- 1 He's forgotten to ... on his mobile, so I can't talk to him. (6)
- 2 Someone who gives people work. (8)
- 3 You sometimes need a ... when travelling abroad. (4)
- 4 A person who works on a boat. (6)
- 6 You need to ... the “play” button to hear the sound. (5)
- 9 A tall thin structure. (5)
- 10 *'You're pulling my ... ' means 'You're joking'.* (3)**
- 11 forbid = ... allow. (3)
- 13 Fourteen is ... than seventeen. (4)
- 14 She speaks not only English, French and German, but ... Chinese. (4)
- 15 Spoken but not written. (4)
- 16 A kind of plane. (3)

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet !

Part 4
Writing

Time: 30 minutes (15 points)

According to a recent poll in your school students have picked the 5 most popular professions of today. Choose one of them. Write an article to the school magazine 'Our Future' and prove in it that the chosen profession is interesting for you, important for society and necessary for the growing generation.

Choose from:

- engineers
- IT specialists
- ecologists
- doctors
- designers

In your article you should include:

- a title
- an introduction
- why the chosen profession will be interesting for you (give at least two reasons)
- why the chosen profession will be important for people and society in the future (give at least two reasons)
- a conclusion

Write 150–180 words (the words in the title are not counted).