

Экземпляр № 2

Республиканская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку.

Муниципальный этап. 2023-2024 уч. год.

Задания для участника (7-8 классы)

Время выполнения – 145 минут. Максимальное количество баллов – 75 баллов

LISTENING - 8 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 20 минут

Task 1. You will hear people talking in eight different situations. Choose the best answer for questions 1-8 (A, B or C). You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

1 You hear someone talking about keeping a diary. What does he say about his diary?

A He shows parts of it to other people.

B He thinks he might stop doing it.

C He doesn't always keep it up to date.

2 You hear a radio announcer talking about a programme. What kind of programme is she talking about?

A a drama series

B a chat show

C a documentary series

3 You overhear two people talking at a bus stop. What is the relationship between them?

A They are neighbours.

B They work for the same company.

C They used to be students together

4 You hear someone talking about a film. What is her opinion of the film?

A It's better than the book.

B The critics are wrong about it.

C It's too long.

5 You hear a voicemail message. What is the speaker doing in the message?

A making an offer

B insisting on something

C asking for a favour

6 You hear a woman talking about someone she knows. What does she say about him?

A He causes problems.

B He wants to be popular.

C He's always cheerful.

7 You hear someone talking about a mistake he made. How did he feel when he made the mistake?

A calm

B annoyed

C scared

8 You hear a man talking about a newspaper article. What is his main point about the article?

A It greatly increased his knowledge.

B He couldn't understand it.

C He didn't agree with it.

READING – 21 баллов (1 балл за правильный ответ), 45 минут

Task 1. You are going to read an article in which five specialists talk about the value of drawing. For questions 1–11, choose from the sections of the article (A–E). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Which specialist(s)

- 1) suggests it's possible to be discouraged by the degree of detail a subject presents?
- 2) says that, as a result of the drawing process, you may notice details you were previously unaware of?
- 3) produces work which hasn't been adapted from previous attempts?
- 4) mentions how different materials can directly affect the production of a drawing?
- 5) states that drawing is a means of both gaining knowledge and expressing oneself?
- 6) states that the ability to draw can help the artist to have confidence in their own ideas?
- 7) believes that technology has created an even greater need for drawing by hand?
- 8) mentions the need to work whenever the desire to draw occurs?
- 9) mentions how realistic and creative approaches to drawing can be combined?
- 10) comments that the majority of people do not go on to increase their potential for drawing?
- 11) mentions that, in the process of producing a finished picture, a preliminary sketch will grow in significance?

An Undying Art

We asked five specialists what drawing can teach us, how they use it and how they see its future in the computer age

A Laura Gascoigne — Art critic

It is in drawing that you can test the truth of an artist's statement, whether a picture is telling you what he or she feels. A slick drawing, made for its own sake rather than as an expression of a genuine response, will have an air of falsity about it, no matter how you dress it up. Although looking lies at the heart of all drawing practice, developing this ability is only one reason for drawing. As a form of communication, drawing is just as valid as writing. But whereas we continue to develop our writing skills and exploit them fully in our adult lives, our drawing skills are often stuck at a childish stage of development we are ashamed of.

B Quentin Blake — Children's artist

Drawing is a way of informing yourself, just as it's a way of explaining yourself to others. When you stand in front of something to draw it, you're presented with an overwhelming amount of information which you can find daunting. When I do roughs for illustrations, I'm using experience and instinct to discover how the subjects are reacting; I may put them in a posture I hadn't thought about but merely felt. There's a particular co-ordination between hand and eye that makes one person's work distinctively their own. Drawing may be threatened in some way by computers, but even if people have to work on a screen, they'll still have a fundamental need to draw.

Экземпляр № 2

C Deanna Petherbridge — Professor of drawing

The ability to draw teaches people how to look. Drawing's about looking and therefore discovering your artistic originality in what you create, because we all look with our eyes and see quite differently. It gives one a sense of self in the world. It leads one to trust one's judgment and trains us to select what's significant. In my work, I've never done preliminary drawing, because it's difficult to repeat something or continue when the urgency's gone. I work in drawing as a final product. It's my entire visual art practice; I eat, sleep, think, write about and do drawing. Drawing is absolutely essential to a technological age. Now that people are constantly working on the computer, the ability to invent things rather than just use existing images is more essential than ever, and it can only come through drawing.

D Anthony Eyton — Painter

Drawing is a very good exercise because you have to put your hand where your brain is. When you draw a landscape you realise it's much more complicated than you thought. You suddenly see rhythms and spaces you hadn't taken in. In a restaurant or gallery I'll suddenly see something with fresh eyes, and that's the moment I pounce and reach for my pencil and paper and get very annoyed if I don't have any. This is the 'wandering-about-in-the-street' sort of drawing, when your fingers get itchy and you get the message. When I go on to produce a painting from it, I may start in a random way thinking about colour, but the drawing will become more important, as a point of reference; this sort of drawing is about getting things in the right place. There's room for technology and there's room for drawing. Drawing will always be needed to express our thoughts and ideas. Clever drawing can sometimes be so polished that you can see it doesn't come from the heart; that's the dangerous side of drawing. I'd rather think of it as a personal thing you have to do.

E Peter Randall-Page — Sculptor

There's objective drawing and there's drawing from an idea in your imagination — and a sliding scale between the two. To a large extent, drawing is a process of editing, of deciding what is an essential quality. I always carry a sketchbook, but I also use drawing to explain things to clients or engineers. Then there's 'thinking' drawing — when I'm grappling with an idea in my mind and I bring it to the surface; I use this together with preliminary models when I'm developing ideas for sculptures. I also do a lot of drawings for simple pleasure. I don't feel drawing is threatened by computers. In a sense, you're always limited by your tools; your imagination might be bound by what a computer can actually do. Similarly, the act of drawing is determined by friction, the difference between a ballpoint sliding all over the place and charcoal crunching across the surface of heavy paper. The computer doesn't offer anything I can't do better without one.

Task 2. Match the names with the descriptions. There are more names than you need. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

12) Regarded as the most influential physicist of the 20th century, this German-born physicist was one of the greatest minds to have ever lived. Even his name is now synonymous with the term genius. The father of Modern Physics is credited with developing the theory of relativity and explaining the photoelectric effect. The latter won him the Nobel Prize.

13) He was an English scientist known for his contribution to the study of electrochemistry and electromagnetism. Considered one of the most influential scientists ever, his inventions of electromagnetic rotary devices established the basis for electric motor technology. His research also helped understand the

Экземпляр № 2

concept of the electromagnetic field. Ernest Rutherford called him one of the greatest scientific discoverers ever.

14) Hailed as a brilliant scientific mind, this American physicist was the head of the Manhattan Project which resulted in the development of atomic bomb during the World War II. The bombs were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. However, this scientist was in a constant conflict over the moral issue of the weapons of mass destruction and rallied against nuclear proliferation.

15) Inventor, engineer and futurist, he is best remembered for his contribution to the development of the modern alternating current (AC) electricity supply system. A prolific inventor, he had around 300 patents for his inventions. Even though he earned a considerable amount of money, he had poor money management skills and died a poor man.

16) This New Zealand physicist is remembered as the father of nuclear physics. His discovery of radioactive half-life and of radon, and his differentiation of alpha and beta radiation, won him the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1908. *Element 104* was named *rutherfordium* in his honor.

17) A scientist, inventor, and engineer, he is credited with inventing the first functional telephone. He is also credited with co-founding America's major telephone company *AT&T*, which has been going strong since 1885. Bell's later life was marked by his groundbreaking work in aeronautics, hydrofoils, and optical telecommunications.

18) Commonly referred to as the “father of the computer,” he invented the prototype of the world’s first mechanical calculator, the Difference Engine. With the help of mathematician Ada Lovelace, he also created the Analytical Engine,

the first general-purpose computer and a precursor of the modern computer, with its looping and sequential mechanism.

19) This man was an English chemist, physicist, and meteorologist most famous for introducing the atomic theory into chemistry. He also contributed a lot to the study of color blindness, named in his honor. He was the first scientist to refer to the smallest particle of matter as an “atom.” He was a Quaker and lived modestly.

20) One of the most influential and popular scientists of all time, he played a prominent role in our understanding of natural phenomena. Apart from formulating the law of universal gravitation and laws of motion, he also developed the first practical reflecting telescope among other devices. Apart from science, this man was also intrigued by religion, occult, and alchemy.

21) A geneticist, molecular biologist, and zoologist. He is credited with co-authoring the academic paper that propounded the double helix structure of nucleic acids such as DNA for which he was awarded the *Nobel Prize* in 1962. In 1977, he was honored with the *Presidential Medal of Freedom*. In 1997, he was awarded the *National Medal of Science*.

- A. Ernest Rutherford
- B. J. Robert Oppenheimer
- C. Michael Faraday
- D. John Dalton
- E. Isaak Newton

F. Nicola Tesla

G. James Watson

H. Albert Einstein

I. Tim Berners-Lee

J. Alexander Bell

K. Robert Boyle

L. Charles Babbage

M. Jonas Salk



Экземпляр № 2

USE OF ENGLISH - 26 баллов, 40 минут

TASK 1. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a word that fits in the space in the text. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

AROUND THE GLOBE

National Geographic Magazine is a (0; MONTH) monthly magazine of geography, archaeology, and (1) **EXPLORE**).....providing the armchair traveller with literary and (2) **FACT**).....accounts and unexcelled photographs and maps to comprehend those (3)**PURSUE**)..... The magazine was founded in 1888 and is still published by a non-profit corporation, the National Geographic Society. The original (4) **INTEND**).....of the society was for the (5) **PERIOD**).....to be oriented toward the United States, but the nature of its articles soon made it a magazine with a (6) **GLOBE**).....view. Under the editorship of Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor, it attained a circulation of 1,000,000 by 1926. National Geographic was one of the first magazines to (7) **PRODUCE**).....colour photographs of undersea life, views from the atmosphere, and animals in their natural habitat. The magazine became world famous for its (8) **BEAUTY**).....illustrated articles of the various geographic regions of the world. Its features include (9) **SUBSTANCE**).....information on the environmental, social, and cultural aspects of the areas covered and their peoples. Proceeds from the magazine help support its (10) **SCIENCE**).....expeditions.

TASK 2. For questions 11-15, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and eight words including the word given. There are no short forms in the transformed sentences. The example (0) is given. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example

0 I wish I had spoken to my sister before she left.

REGRET

I my sister before she left. (5 words)

Answer: 0 **REGRET NOT HAVING SPOKEN TO**

11) My book was supposed to be published this week, but there have been problems.

DUE

My book this week, but there have been problems. (5 words)

12) I was really surprised when Jenny left her job.

EXPECT

I her job. (6 words)

13) Apart from football, he's a big fan of all team sports.

EXCEPTION

Экземпляр № 2

He's a big fan of all team sports football.
(4 words)

14) Jeff, shall we go out tonight?

HOW

Jeff, tonight? (4 words)

15) If you work late tonight, you'll be tired tomorrow.

LATER

The you will be
tomorrow. (7 words)

Task 3. For questions 16-20 complete the spaces by finding one word which fits in all three sentences. Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

16) 1) She was the sort of person you'd refer to as salt of the ____:
very friendly and straightforward.

2) "Mom, how do you call a rich, dark colour that contains some brown?"

"Ah, Matthew, it's usually called ____ tone."

3) That is the real deal – you won't find a cheaper one anywhere on ____!

17) 1) Drain the rice, stir in the turkey and ____ to taste – and voila – your dinner is ready!

2) Strawberries are so cheap now because they are in ____ and can be found in any shop.

3) It was the dead ____ and most of the hotels around the town were closed.

18) 1) Luke broke his leg yesterday, so he's on sick ____ for the time being.

2) "I saw the game, Todd, and your players ____ a lot to be desired before going to the Nationals!"

3) Make sure you ____ enough hot water for the rest of us.

19) 1) As a judge, before you make up your mind, you must give both sides a ____ hearing!

2) The school organized a two-day career ____ involving 65 companies.

3) My sister has dark hair but my brother's ____.

20) 1) Her hands were swollen and ____ from the unaccustomed hard work.

2) Dieticians consider ____ vegetables to be the healthiest option.

3) I think you got a ____ deal when you joined this company.

TASK 4. Decide if the statements are True or False. Write your answers TRUE or FALSE IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

21) Albion is an archaic name for England or GB; used poetically.

22) The motto of the UK is "God save the King"

23) Shakespeare mainly lived during the reign of King Hamlet.

24) Boxing Day is related to New Year's Day.

25) Much Ado About Nothing is written by W. Shakespeare.

26) The Tower of London, built by Henry VIII as a royal residence, later served as England's state prison.

Экземпляр № 2

WRITING - 20 баллов, 40 минут

Write a short paragraph to advertise and to invite students of your school to a 'Drama Club'/'Debates Club'/'Chess Club'/'English Fans' Club'/DIY (Do It Yourself) Club/Cooking Club (choose one) that works at your school. You have to:

- give it an attractive title;
- explain what is special about this club and what the plans of the club are;
- give the timetable and duration of each session;
- explain what the benefits of participating in it are (at least two);
- give final encouragement to students.

Remember to use a couple of idioms and phrasal verbs. Write 150-250 words in an appropriate (neutral) style.