

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2021–2022 уч. г.
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 10–11 КЛАССЫ

LISTENING

Time: 15 minutes (15 points)

Task 1

*For items 1–10 listen to the introduction to a radio show about the American entertainer, Liberace, and decide whether the statements (1–10) are **TRUE**, or **FALSE** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **twice**.*

1. Liberace has been dominating world entertainment for four decades.

True

False

2. Liberace's mother was born in Italy.

True

False

3. Liberace's father occasionally made a living working at a factory.

True

False

4. Liberace's mother considered playing music a useless pastime.

True

False

5. Liberace started playing piano at the age of eight.

True

False

6. Liberace started playing pop music after World War II.

True

False

7. Liberace wasn't a modest person.

True

False

8. Liberace first appeared on the radio in 1952.

True

False

9. Liberace's concerts were famous for a warm atmosphere.

True

False

10. Some people didn't accept Liberace's style and laughed at it.

True

False

Task 2

*For items 11–15 listen to the dialogue. Choose the correct answer to answer questions 11–15. You will hear the text **only once**.*

11. Rika DID NOT

give someone her autograph.

win the judo competition.

sell books.

12. Rika says that to do judo you need to

be big.

be strong.

maintain balance.

13. Rika started doing judo

to defend herself.

to bully big kids.

to fight with her brother.

14. Rika practises the techniques

every day.

two times a week.

every week.

15. Rika had a bad injury

a few weeks ago.

a couple of months ago.

a year ago.

READING

Time: 45 minutes (20 points)

Task 1

For items 1–10, read the passage below and choose the option which best fits according to the text.

Not many people buy a kitchen before they've found the house to put it in, but no one who knows designer Mairead Turner and her restaurateur husband Robin Hodgson is surprised to hear this is what they did. When they fall in love with a beautiful pre-loved bargain they snap it up and work out where it's going to go later.

"I spotted these kitchen units years ago, while on one of my regular eBay browsing binges," says Mairead. "It was boxes of pieces from a massive free-standing solid oak Habitat kitchen. I saw it and had to own it. I had it in storage until we finally found a home for it here. We literally arrived with everything apart from the kitchen sink – it didn't come with the sink!"

When the couple landed on the Isle of Anglesey eight years ago, Mairead was on maternity leave from her role as a producer of contemporary dance and Robin was in the process of selling the vintage clothes shop *Sugar Shack*, a style landmark in Leeds, where the pair honed their vintage buying skills. They made the move to fulfil Robin's dream of opening and running a chain of restaurants on the Welsh coast, with his business partner.

So, while Robin was off venue-hunting, Mairead went searching for a home. And she found the house in much the same way as she chances upon all of her favourite things. "We rented while we worked out where we were going to settle. And, as I was on maternity leave, I'd go on long walks along the coast with the baby. It was on one of my walks that I saw this Victorian house up for sale. It's not the prettiest of buildings, but I knew it was the place for us. To wake up and look out over the deer park and the sea beyond every day was like a dream come true."

As soon as they moved in, the couple began working on making the inside of the house as beautiful as its surroundings. "It was very old-fashioned," explains Mairead. "It hadn't been touched since the 1970s, when it was extended. The first thing we did was knock down walls in the extension to create one big living space and a final resting place for our eBay kitchen."

Seating that the couple have picked up on their travels is dotted all over the house. "Most of our furniture and accessories, and even the lighting, is picked up from antique markets, eBay, junk shops, charity shops or car boot sales. Robin tends to come home with large, retro industrial pieces and I unearth the smaller details," says Mairead.

"It's obvious to anyone who steps in here that I love bold pattern, texture and colour," says Mairead. "I spend a lot of time working out how to balance different

colours and patterns, so that every space is joyous, but also restful. I tend to start with an amazing patterned wallpaper that goes well with the proportions of a room and work everything else around that.”

Mairead’s striking designs quickly won praise from visitors to her home and it sort of caught on: from friends to friends of friends and so on. Soon people were asking her to help them with their own schemes. “I’ve never had any formal design training,” she admits “but I soon realised that I couldn’t continue with my job as a dance producer while living out here and being a mum. I’ve always loved renovating houses and when friends started asking me to help with their projects, I jumped at it and became an interior designer by default.”

Mairead and Co Interiors is now thriving. Mairead’s unique mix of pattern and colour can be seen in hotels, restaurants, holiday cottages and homes across Wales and beyond, as well as Robin’s now well-established chain of restaurants, *Dylan’s*. No scheme, however, is quite as daring as her own home.

“This house is like a playground for me. It’s where I take risks and experiment with colour and pattern in ways that I never would with clients’ properties. I’ve tried out colour-blocking with the deep plum wall and cabinet in my office, for example, and I’ve based a scheme around a curtain fabric in our bedroom. Lockdown also gave me time to rethink things.”

1. What do we learn about Mairead and Robin’s shopping habits?

- They prefer looking for bargains online together.
- They always make a shopping list to follow.
- They get what they like and find use for it afterwards.
- They do market research before going shopping.

2. Before moving to Wales the couple

- ran a chain of historic curios shops.
- were looking for a more profitable business.
- had to sell their café business.
- were experienced in purchasing old and high quality goods.

3. The house Mairead spotted

- was in pretty good condition.
- offered stunning views.
- had a lovely garden.
- was big enough for their family.

4. A lot of the furniture items they have in the house are
cheap and second-rate.
brand new and modern.
second-hand and pre-owned.
old-fashioned and pretty.
5. When the family moved in, they initially
demolished the add-on part of the building.
installed the kitchen set in place.
redecorated the walls of the kitchen.
redesigned the exterior of the house.
6. In her home Mairead tries to combine harmoniously
decorations and accessories.
experiment and tradition.
practicality and cosiness.
hues and dimensions.
7. Which of the following is TRUE about Mairead and Robin?
They changed jobs after moving to Anglesey.
They had to sell their business to buy a new home.
They agreed on the colour scheme for the new house.
They work together on renovating public buildings.
8. Mairead's house can be described as
a personal pilot venture.
a lucrative business project.
a safe family investment.
an innovative design studio.
9. Mairead's popularity grew due to
her unique bold colour scheme.
established reputation as a designer.
word of mouth type of advertising.
her friends business connections.
10. To become an interior designer Mairead
took a refresher course.
did not do anything about it.
studied her friends' house projects.
used her previous experience.

Task 2

For items 11–20, read the passage below and choose which of the sentences A–K fit into the numbered gaps in the text. There is one extra sentence which does not fit in any of the gaps.

There are few things I absolutely have to have in a kitchen. I don't need fancy pots, or impressive tools I will rarely use, or single-use gadgets like avocado slicers or mango pitters. **11** _____ .

For other people, the first two of those three will vary – but the third should always stay the same. **12** _____ . Unlike metal which can quickly become hot to the touch, I can comfortably grip a wooden spoon without the danger of burning my hand. **13** _____ .

Despite this, wooden spoons seem to have fallen out of favor in home kitchens. **14** _____ . So many people neglect this beautifully efficient and historic kitchen tool, ignoring the many reasons wooden spoons are better than the rest.

You may not know, but spoons predate forks by thousands of years, going back as far as the Paleolithic Era. **15** _____ . Yet, archaeologists do have fossils that assert Neanderthal cultures may have fashioned crude, spoon-like instruments out of sea-shells and animal bones. The first remnant of wooden spoons as we know them were found in the ruins of Ancient Egypt, and harken back to 1000 BC. **16** _____ . Typical Ancient Egypt, isn't it? **17** _____ .

18 _____ . Their decorated spoons used a technique called *kolrosing* where a pattern is incised in the spoon with a knife. **19** _____ .

In late 18th-century Britain, wooden spoons were handed out as booby prizes to students with the worst academic performances. **20** _____ . To this day, “wooden spoon awards” are still sometimes given to the team with the worst record in sports like boating and rugby. All the while, wooden spoons have played an important role in kitchens around the world – and for good reason.

A. I rarely see more than one (if any at all) in the tangle of utensils on friends' counters, and wooden utensils are consistently outnumbered by those made from other materials in stores.
B. These were ornate, made out of wood, ivory or slate, and believed to be used primarily for ritualistic purposes.
C. Wood is sturdy but not harsh, lasts for years or even decades, and is one of the most versatile materials out of which a kitchen utensil can be crafted.
D. Thoroughly cleaning any utensil, wood or not, after it's been in contact with raw meat, poultry, or fish is the only sure way to prevent contamination.
E. They are also more aesthetically pleasing than dull plastic and cold metal spoons.
F. Traditionally, charcoal or coal dust was then rubbed into the lines to accentuate the pattern.
G. Since then, the spoon has played a major role in nearly every food culture in the world, in one way or another.
H. The Vikings were also celebrated spoon carvers and examples of decorated spoons have been found as far apart as Birka, west of Stockholm, across Scandinavia and to the UK city of York.
I. In fact, to feel confident that I can put together a good meal using whatever's around, all I really need is some garlic, a little olive oil, and a wooden spoon.
J. Later, they were instead bestowed upon the most popular person in a class.
K. However, the exact origins of the spoon are still murky.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes (45 points)

Task 1. Items 1–15 (15 points)

*For Questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick. Use the letter "V" as a tick. If a line has a word which should **not** be there, write the word in a given space. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).*

0	In one edition of <i>Private Eye</i> , Britain's most famous and controversial satirical magazine, a cartoon appeared showing the main characters from A. A. Milne's famous books for young, early twentieth-century middle-class children.	V
00	But in the cartoon, Christopher Robin, Pooh, Tigger, and Piglet were all of wearing hooded jackets and one of them was saying	<i>of</i>
1	'Let's go and hang about on the footbridge'.	
2	The joke in the cartoon intentionally mixed all up a safe, childlike, rural world (the characters from Milne's books and the footbridge) and the supposedly dangerous world of urban youth (their hoods and the suggestion to <i>hang about</i>).	
3	The cartoon was an allusion to what became a hot topic in the British media in that year - teenage yobs hanging around in public places. And a yob could be identified, it seemed, by his hood.	
4	A <i>yob</i> is a far rude, noisy and sometimes aggressive and violent boy or young man.	
5	It all sparked into life when the well-known Bluewater shopping complex (to the south-east of London) banned the wearing of hoods on its premises.	
6	Apparently, the public was being intimidated by them.	
7	Middle England was in a panic over the menace of the hooded underwolves.	

8	With the help of this neologism <i>underwolves</i> (that is, a word which the writer has invented and you cannot find in a dictionary) the author intends to depict an image of poor and untrustworthy people and also dangerous such like wolves.	
9	Not a day went by without some shocking story in the press about the bad behaviour of ‘hoodies’, as they were called.	
10	Even the Prime Minister indicated so mild approval for the Bluewater ban.	
11	It was at this time that the term ASBO (Anti-Social Behaviour Order, which legally bans a person out from certain areas) became part of the everyday British lexicon.	
12	But there was also a backlash against this perception of young people.	
13	The government was accused of making up scapegoats of the boys in the hoods.	
14	And <i>Private Eye</i> had lots of fun out of the situation, with mock headlines such as ‘Sheriff of Nottingham to outlaw Robin Hoodie’.	
15	Naturally, the author intended to make pun on the meaning of <i>hoodie</i> .	

Task 2. Items 1–10 (10 points)

For items 1–10, 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. Use from three to five words. The number of words is specified in the brackets. Do not use short forms. Please mind both grammar and spelling. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: (0). The pool isn’t deep enough to swim in.

too

The pool _____ swim in. (4 words)

is too shallow to

1. I have just noticed that the car has almost run out of petrol.

hardly

I have just noticed that ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ left in the car. (5 words)

2. Sally once worked for a charity organization on a voluntary basis.

as

Sally used ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ with a charity organization. (5 words)

3. Rachel was about to leave the office when her boss asked her to type up a letter.

point

Rachel was ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ the office when her boss asked her to type up a letter. (5 words)

4. Kevin has decided to eat less mayonnaise this month.

down

Kevin has decided to ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ of mayonnaise he eats this month. (5 words)

5. I did not know that the cars were so expensive in this country.

idea

I ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ so much in this country. (5 words)

6. Most of the problems arose because there was no leadership on the committee.

caused

It was the ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ most of the problems on the committee. (5 words)

7. Moira says she prefers to do her homework on her own.

rather

Moira says that ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ do her homework with someone else. (4 words)

8. A short meeting of the cast will take place after today's rehearsal.

by

Today's rehearsal ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ a short meeting of the cast. (4 words)

9. It is thought that one in every five people cannot control how much they spend.

unable

One in every five people is thought ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ their spending under control. (5 words)

10. I'll be happy to show you round the sights of my city when you come to visit me.

take

It will be a ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ a sightseeing tour of my city when you come to visit me. (5 words)

Task 3. Items 1–10 (10 points)

For items 1–10 read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a new word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

(0) unpopular

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

As in many other countries, lawyers in Britain are not the most popular of professionals (although in Britain they are probably less (0) <u>unpopular</u> than some journalists and, especially, estate agents).	POPULAR
In (1) ..., British lawyers do not often advertise their services directly. So it was with some surprise that people in many parts of Britain encountered advertising posters announcing 'My hero - my solicitor'.	ADD
But there was a reason for this (2) ... public relations campaign. In Britain there are two kinds of lawyers: solicitors and barristers.	PRECEDENT
(3), the former are the ones who deal with the public; anybody who needs a lawyer goes to see a solicitor.	TYPICAL
They handle most legal matters for their clients, including the (4) ... up of documents (such as wills, divorce papers and contracts), communicating with other parties and presenting their client's case in a magistrates' court.	DRAW

<p>But if a case is to be heard in a higher court, the solicitor hires the (5) ... of the other kind of lawyer - a barrister. The main function of barristers is to present cases in court. They also offer expert legal opinions when asked.</p>	<p>SERVE</p>
<p>Until recently, the roles of the two kinds of lawyer were kept (6) ... apart. Solicitors dealt with the realities of the everyday world and its problems while barristers were farther removed, becoming experts in arcane points of law and acquiring the special skill of eloquence in public speaking.</p>	<p>RIGID</p>
<p>But in the years around the turn of the century, it became (7)... both for members of the public to approach barristers directly, without going through a solicitor first, and also for solicitors to present cases in some higher courts, without hiring a barrister.</p>	<p>PERMIT</p>
<p>As a result, the two kinds of lawyer came into (8) ... with each other for the first time. Now, in the popular image, barristers are in some sense 'senior' to solicitors, more highly educated and so, perhaps, 'better'.</p>	<p>COMPETE</p>
<p>Unlike solicitors, they are mostly (9) ... and have a prestige similar to that of doctors. They belong to one of the four Inns of Court, ancient institutions resembling Oxbridge colleges.</p>	<p>EMPLOY</p>
<p>Moreover, there are about seven times as many solicitors as there are barristers, and it is mostly barristers who achieve the rank of QC (Queen's Counsel), from whose ranks judges are appointed. Because of this popular (10) ... , the country's solicitors felt they needed to defend their territory by boosting their image.</p>	<p>PERCEIVE</p>

Task 4. (10 points)

Match the items to the phenomena. There are some extra phenomena which do not match.

The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street	a summer event in Wales at which there are competitions in singing, poetry, and music
The three Rs	someone whose job is to help children cross a road safely on their way to school
The Proms	an annual summer event that takes place in Edinburgh when there are many performances of plays and music, and other forms of entertainment
Royal National Eisteddfod	a word associated with determination, refusal to surrender and courage
underdog	the three basic things that children must learn in school
The Old Bailey	a system of electing a politician, a government etc. in which the person or party who gets the most votes wins
cricket	when people do not want a particular activity or building near their home, it's infrequently referred to as the British phenomenon
first-past-the-post	a person, team that is weaker than the others, is always expected to be unsuccessful, and that is often treated badly
nimbyism	someone who indulges in a compulsive, fact-collecting hobby
The lollipop lady	a nickname for the Bank of England
	a series of concerts of classical music which take place every summer at the Albert Hall in London, over a period of several weeks
	it is supposed to be the perfect example of the British concept of <i>fair play</i>
	the most famous law court in the UK, officially called the Central Criminal Court
	The three newer civic universities

WRITING

Time: 60 minutes (20 points)

Comment on the following quotation.

Talent is cheaper than table salt. What separates the talented individual from the successful one is a lot of hard work.

Stephen King

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction, explaining how you understand the author’s point of view;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples from literature or history to illustrate your reasons;
- make a conclusion restating your position.