

ПРИГЛАСИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП
ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЫ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. 2021 г. 8–10 КЛАССЫ

LISTENING
Time: 10 minutes
(10 points)

For items 1–10, listen to a radio talk for young people about animals communicating with each other, and decide whether the statements 1–10 are TRUE according to the text you hear (A), or FALSE (B), or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text (C). You will hear the text twice.

1. The fact that people can speak more than one language define the difference between animals and humans according to popular opinion.
2. Some insects use particular body movements to convey the whereabouts of food.
3. Parrots can copy human speech if they like the way it sounds.
4. The sounds some primates use to communicate with members of their social group are recognized within their species.
5. Though chimpanzees are capable of understanding and reacting to human speech, no one has heard them produce speech-like sounds.
6. Dolphins have various shapes of mouths.
7. Unlike parrots, dolphins copy the sounds of human speech and reproduce them contextually.
8. Whales' songs are meaningless and mistakenly compared to human speech.
9. According to specialists, human languages have developed in favourable environments of multicultural societies.
10. The power of speech forms in early childhood.

READING
Time: 20 minutes
(15 points)

Read an extract from a novel and answer questions 1–15.

'Come along, young fellow,' shouted Mr. Watson. 'I'll show you the school room.'

He swept out of the drawing-room with giant strides, and Philip hurriedly limped behind him. He was taken into a long, bare room with two tables that ran along its whole length; on each side of them were wooden forms.

"Nobody much here yet," said Mr. Watson. "I'll just show you the playground, and then I'll leave you to shift for yourself."

Mr. Watson led the way. Philip found himself in a large playground with high brick walls on three sides of it. On the fourth was an iron railing through which you saw a vast lawn and beyond this some of the buildings of King's School. One small boy was wandering disconsolately, kicking up the gravel as he walked.

"Hulloa, Venning," shouted Mr. Watson. "When did you turn up?"

The small boy came forward and shook hands.

"Here's a new boy. He's older and bigger than you, so don't you bully him."

The headmaster glared amicably at the two children, filling them with fear by the roar of his voice, and then with a guffaw left them.

"What's your name?"

"Carey."

"What's your father?"

"He's dead."

"Oh! Does your mother wash?"

"My mother's dead, too."

Philip thought this answer would cause the boy a certain awkwardness, but Venning was not to be turned from his facetiousness for so little.

"Well, did she wash?" he went on.

"Yes," said Philip indignantly.

"She was a washerwoman then?"

"No, she wasn't."

"Then she didn't wash."

The little boy crowed with delight at the success of his dialectic. Then he caught sight of Philip's feet.

"What's the matter with your foot?"

Philip instinctively tried to withdraw it from sight. He hid it behind the one which was whole.

"I've got a club-foot," he answered.

"How did you get it?"

"I've always had it."

"Let's have a look."

"No."

"Don't then."

The little boy accompanied the words with a sharp kick on Philip's shin, which Philip did not expect and thus could not guard against. The pain was so great that it made him gasp, but greater than the pain was the surprise. He did not know why Venning kicked him. He did not have the presence of mind to give him a black eye. Besides, the boy was smaller than he, and he had read in *The Boy's Own* paper that it was a mean thing to hit anyone smaller than yourself. While Philip was nursing his shin a third boy appeared, and his tormentor left him. In a little while he noticed that the pair were talking about him, and he felt they were looking at his feet. He grew hot and uncomfortable.

But others arrived, a dozen together, and then more, and they began to talk about their doings during the holidays, where they had been, and what wonderful cricket they had played. A few new boys appeared, and with these presently Philip found himself talking. He was shy and nervous. He was anxious to make himself pleasant, but he could not think of anything to say. He was asked a great many questions and answered them all quite willingly. One boy asked him whether he could play cricket.

"No," answered Philip. "I've got a club-foot."

The boy looked down quickly and reddened. Philip saw that he felt he had asked an unseemly question. He was too shy to apologise and looked at Philip awkwardly.

Task 1. Questions 1–7

*For items 1–7 choose option **TRUE** if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information given in the text; **NOT STATED** if the information is not given in the text.*

1. The classroom Mr. Watson led Philip into was empty but for a couple of tables and benches.
2. Mr. Watson was head teacher of King's School, situated in the suburbs.
3. Venning liked his own joke about Philip's mother he played on the boy.
4. When Venning kicked him, Philip gave him a black look.
5. Philip wanted to punch Venning in the face but lost his nerve.
6. Philip reluctantly answered the boys' questions.
7. When asked if he could play cricket, Philip thought the question was rude.

Task 2. Questions 8–15

Choose the option which best fits according to the text.

8. What does 'strides' mean in the third sentence?
A. brooms
B. leaps
C. steps
D. yells
9. When Philip is shown around the school, it is ...
A. mostly empty.
B. bright and cheerful.
C. small and cramped.
D. full of noise and activity.
10. Why were the children afraid of Mr. Watson?
A. He was very loud.
B. He was angry with them.
C. He was unkind to them.
D. He was very big and powerful.
11. Venning's behaviour towards Philip could be described as
A. sympathetic.
B. hostile.
C. hospitable.
D. uninterested.
12. What does 'his tormentor' in line 22 column 2 refer to?
A. Phillip's club foot
B. the boy called Venning
C. the third boy to arrive
D. the pain in Philip's shin
13. Why does Philip become hot and uncomfortable when the boys talked about his foot?
A. It was summertime.
B. He had been beaten.
C. He was embarrassed.
D. He felt left out.

14. Philip feels nervous with the boys because

- A. he was afraid of being beaten.
- B. he wanted to keep his club foot secret.
- C. they ignored him completely.
- D. he wanted to make a good impression.

15. How do the boys who interact with Philip directly react to his club foot?

- A. They pay it little attention.
- B. They are curious or embarrassed.
- C. They are polite and sympathetic.
- D. They are disgusted by it.

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 60 minutes

(40 points)

Task 1. Questions 1–10

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

Example:

0 | POPULARITY

Digital Groove

Although the (0)_____ of music hasn't	POPULAR
dimmed in any way in recent years, the methods	
of musical (1)_____ have changed a	APPRECIATE
great deal. No longer are there record shops	
full of (2)_____ music lovers spending	DEDICATE
hours browsing through their (3)_____	FAVOUR
section looking for a rare recording. These days,	
music can be (4)_____ from the internet and	LOAD
played on digital devices.	
Some of the recent trends in digital music,	
such as file-sharing, were (5) _____	INITIAL
seen as unwelcome by the music industry,	
which attempted to stop illegal music-sharing	
(6)_____ due to the effect they were	ACTIVE
having on profits. But things are beginning	
to change now as the world of music	
makes (7)_____ and necessary	SIGNIFY
(8)_____ to the digital age. It seems that	ADJUST
music company executives have started to	
realise that the internet is the (9) _____	SOLVE
to their problems as much as the cause of them	
and that the (10)_____ of record shops	LOSE
doesn't mean the end of music sales.	

Task 2. Questions 11–20

For items 11–20, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example:

	A	B	C	D
0	above	over	beyond	past

0	B
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ROLLS-ROYCE

The name Rolls-Royce has been associated with high-quality cars for **(0)** a century. The first Rolls-Royce was produced in 1905, as the result of the **(11)** efforts of Charles Stewart Rolls and Frederick Henry Royce.

Rolls, an upper-class Londoner who was **(12)** at Eton and Cambridge University, started a company in 1902 to sell motor-cars. Royce, an engineering genius, **(13)** from a working-class background. He began his apprenticeship in a railway workshop at the age of 14, but by the age of 21 he had set up his own engineering business. Royce designed several motor-cars, and his first experimental model appeared in 1903.

(14) after that, Charles Rolls and Henry Royce met, **(15)** the Rolls-Royce manufacturing firm in 1904. Royce designed the motor-cars and Rolls sold them. Rolls, who had **(16)** himself a reputation as a keen racing motorist, also had a passion for flying. In 1910, at the age of only 33, he sadly **(17)** his death in a plane crash - in **(18)** , he was the first Englishman to die in this way. Royce, however, continued work on their shared dream, and **(19)** to develop his first aero-engine in 1915. The Rolls-Royce Merlin aeroengine later powered British fighter aeroplanes in World War II. On Royce's death in 1933, the famous Rolls-Royce monogram was changed from red to black as a **(20)** of respect for the great man.

	A	B	C	D
11	connected	mixed	combined	collected
12	educated	learned	taught	trained
13	grew	arrived	came	arose
14	Early	Shortly	Briefly	Quickly
15	shaping	forming	building	constructing
16	earned	awarded	deserved	succeeded
17	got	knew	found	met
18	spite	case	order	fact
19	kept up	went on	got by	saw through
20	note	message	signal	sign

Task 3. Questions 20–35

For items 21-35, 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** on your answer sheet. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word on your answer sheet. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00)

0	✓
00	the

Transport solutions	
First of all, walking is obviously the cheapest	0
means of travelling, and can be the quicker	00
in a city centre. Of course, the further you have	21
to go, the more so tired you will become.	22
In some ways walking is more healthier than	23
travelling by bus or car, but it can be just as the	24
unhealthy because cities are the much more	25
polluted than they used to be. Cars are faster	26
of course and more than convenient, but as cities	27
become more of crowded, parking is getting	28
harder. Sometimes public transport is better,	29
even though buses don' t go as fast as cars do it.	30
Cars are a lot more and convenient but as they	31
cause most pollution, it is the better to avoid	32
using them if possible. In a city the fastest way	33
of travelling is on a bike, which keeps you fitter	34
and is not so that noisy as a motorbike or a car.	35

Task 4. Questions 36–40

For items 36-40, match the two columns to make English proverbs. In the right column, there are three extra phrases you don't need. There is an example at the beginning.

0	E
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0	Necessity is	A	do as the Romans do.
36	There is no such	B	time like the present.
37	Rome wasn't	C	the heart grow fonder.
38	Absence makes	D	prepare for the worst.
39	There is no	E	the mother of invention.
40	When in Rome,	F	greener on the other side.
		G	thing as a free lunch.
		H	the best policy.
		I	built in a day.