



ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК. 2022–2023 уч. г.  
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9 КЛАСС

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes (15 points)**

**Task 1**

*For items 1–10 listen to a talk on the radio about Welsh speakers in Patagonia, Argentina, and decide whether the statements (1–10) are **TRUE**, or **FALSE** according to the text you hear. You will hear the text **twice**.*

1. Argentina is well known for traditional Welsh teas.
  - True
  - False
2. There are 600, 000 Welsh speakers in Patagonia.
  - True
  - False
3. The first Welsh set up a colony in Argentina in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  - True
  - False
4. The Welsh language assimilated into the American culture in the USA.
  - True
  - False
5. The first 153 colonists were doctors and farmers.
  - True
  - False
6. The early Welsh settlers survived a lot of hardships.
  - True
  - False
7. Local tribes taught the settlers to gather crops.
  - True
  - False
8. There are a lot of Welsh names in the south of Argentina.
  - True
  - False
9. The Welsh language is regularly taught in Argentina.
  - True
  - False
10. In the tea house, the speaker ate a delicious apple pie.
  - 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.** Ann doesn't eat everything because she

- has a problem.
- is on a diet.
- is allergic to some food.

**12.** Ann can eat fish which is

- fried.
- baked.
- boiled.

**13.** Bob offers to order chicken because it is

- plain and simple.
- delicious.
- served with a cream sauce.

**14.** The restaurant serves chicken

- roasted.
- grilled.
- baked in the oven.

**15.** What is NOT TRUE about Ann?

- She doesn't drink alcohol.
- She doesn't eat potatoes.
- She eats beans.

## 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.*

#### **A Rail Carriage Becomes a Delightful Coastal Cottage**

Not many people can count a train car as their ideal place to get away from it all, but when Mark Hampshire and Kate Stephenson want to escape, they head to their converted Victorian guard's carriage, or train conductor's car, on the Dungeness headland in Kent, in southeast England. This converted home is their haven away from London, which is a couple of hours away by car and is where they run their interiors company, *Mini Moderns*.

"I used to work as an art director in fashion and we would do shoots down here on the beach during the 90s," says Kate. "That was my first introduction to Dungeness. After Mark and I met, we used to come down here from London quite regularly on a Sunday just to see the sea and kick off the working week. It was just a way of getting away from everything – and it still is." On one of these Kent coastal visits, they suddenly ended up buying a house.

"We had exhausted all the secondhand shops in Rye, so we started looking in the estate agents' windows," says Kate. "We looked at the cabin on the Sunday, and by Monday we had put in an offer... Houses on Dungeness don't come up for sale very often and this one had not been on the market for very long."

"Our carriage is a little different as while all our neighbours have passenger carriages, this is a guard's van," says Mark. "It has a lantern roof, so the guard could look up and down the line. There is only one other house on Dungeness with a lantern roof like this. The strange thing about our house is that it attracts this weird mix of nautical enthusiasts and railway enthusiasts, so we have found people standing outside who have been able to name the kind of carriage it is and the model type."

Kate and Mark got the keys to the house in March 2012. They pulled up carpet to reveal a mishmash of wooden and concrete flooring, and ripped off the hardboard that boxed in walls and carriage windows in the living room. Builders worked for about six months reconfiguring the space, sandblasting asphalt off the floors and installing new modern plumbing and electric heating systems and a log-burning fireplace. Then Kate and Mark started decorating, using predominantly white as a backdrop.

The house is compact, so maximizing the sense of space was crucial. "Painting it all white allows for more flow through the house," Kate says. "Separate colors in all the rooms would make the place feel really tiny. We also wanted furniture with thin legs that allow you to see underneath. When you can see the floor beneath a chair or sofa, it creates a sense of space." In fact, now there's a mix of midcentury furniture and contemporary pieces, along with *Mini Moderns* products, including paint,

wallpaper, bedding, pillows and kitchenware.

The duo painted the outside of their home in smart black. Many of the other homes on Dungeness beach, including the one that belonged to film director Derek Jarman, wear this striking colour.

When it came to personalising the house, Mark and Keith deliberately kept away anything too ‘seasidey’. “Living here, we have started to understand real sea and real weather,” says Mark. “This is not a pretty seaside village. We are on the beach – so we don’t need driftwood and those kinds of references.”

“The house is only small, though, so we have to be quite disciplined about what we bring down here,” Mark says. “We just have things we need and love, and the great thing is that it’s much tidier than our London live-work space.” Kate agrees, laughing: “We haven’t overfilled it, and we are very careful about leaving it in good shape, so as soon as we come down here on a Friday night, that’s it! We can switch off, relax and enjoy it.”

### 1. Before buying a house to Dungeness Kate and Mark

- had occasionally worked from there.
- had only heard of the picturesque place.
- had used it as a weekend escape destination.
- had lived in a rented converted home there.

### 2. For Kate and Mark buying accommodation in Dungeness was

- a quick decision purchase.
- a well-considered buy.
- a life-long dream.
- a planned investment.

### 3. Kate and Mark’s house attracts

- former sailors and engine-drivers.
- old lantern collectors.
- bird and sea watchers.
- people having different interests.

### 4. Among the first things after getting the keys the couple

- transformed the rooms and installed the conveniences.
- painted the interior of the house dark blue.
- kept the original asphalt floor and walls of the house.
- added new carriage windows for more light.

5. The sense of space in the house is created by
- the windows and furniture.
  - the furniture and colours.
  - the colour and decorations.
  - the ceilings and furniture.
6. While decorating their house Kate and Mark tried
- to make their house fit in the seaside environment.
  - to use wood in the house decorations.
  - to avoid traditional and stereotypical elements.
  - to make their house look like a sea resort.
7. The interior of the couple's house is created using
- antique furniture from second-hand shops.
  - entirely the latest designs and pieces.
  - handmade pieces and decorations.
  - goods produced by their own company.
8. The exterior of Kate and Mark's house
- is similar to other dwellings in the area.
  - is strikingly different from other dwellings.
  - is innovative and unusual to the area.
  - is stereotypical and unconventional.
9. In comparison to their London home, the beach house
- is very similar to a capital dwelling.
  - is less cluttered and messy.
  - is cosier and much lighter.
  - is much warmer and neater.
10. What is NOT TRUE about Kate and Mark's house?
- The house belongs to a particular historical period.
  - Kate and Mark painted each room a different colour.
  - The house is warmed by electricity and wood.
  - Kate and Mark discovered hidden windows in the house.

## 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.*

The first metro system built in Russia, the Moscow metro, glorified the technological progress of the Soviet Union and is today one of the world's busiest subway systems. **11.** \_\_\_\_\_. Passengers on the metro not only travel around the city in comfort and ease, but also travel back in time with the exquisite displays of Russian history located in its halls.

The first proposal for a metro system in Moscow was presented in 1872 by engineer Vasily Titov. **12.** \_\_\_\_\_.

Construction began at the end of 1931, significantly aided by specialists from the London Underground. **13.** \_\_\_\_\_. This culminated in interrogations, show trials and deportation of engineers, ending the role of British business in the USSR.

**14.** \_\_\_\_\_. Its interior is reminiscent of the grand columns and barrel-vaulted halls of Moscow's metro stations.

**15.** \_\_\_\_\_. The major part of the original system ran through the city center, with termini at the city's two major parks –in the north and in the south.

**16.** \_\_\_\_\_. This occurred on 16<sup>th</sup> October 1941. **17.** \_\_\_\_\_. As the Germans approached Moscow, the first stages of these plans were put into action on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1941 and the metro was closed the next day. Thankfully, the situation escalated no further.

**18.** \_\_\_\_\_. As in London, thousands of people crowded into the stations to hide from the air raids. Construction continued, and in fact, 7 new stations were opened during wartime.

After Stalin's death, attitudes towards architecture changed and the palatial decoration of stations was replaced with a more functional style. **19.** \_\_\_\_\_. By the collapse of the Soviet Union, 9 lines had been opened.

Today the Moscow metro is over 400 kilometres long, with 14 lines serving 250 stations. This doesn't include a monorail and the central circle line connecting suburban stations at different distances from the centre. **20.** \_\_\_\_\_. In the last 10 years, the length of the metro has nearly doubled and about 80 new stations have been added.

<b>A.</b> Since its opening, there has only been one day when the Moscow metro did not operate.
<b>B.</b> Expansion is ongoing at such a rate that various Soviet construction records have been beaten.
<b>C.</b> It is most famous for its extravagant and unique interior design, exalted as the ‘Palace of the People’.
<b>D.</b> Luckily for the Muscovites, the metro provided ample shelter during the Second World War.
<b>E.</b> Unfortunately, this working relationship was soon ruined by the government being concerned by the foreigners’ increasingly intimate knowledge of Moscow.
<b>F.</b> Consequently there is a distinctive palatial, even reverential feel to the stations, which was intended to emphasize the light of the sun, and give patrons the feel of their radiant future.
<b>G.</b> The Moscow metro opened officially in 1935, with 13 stations, mostly along the current red line, with a spur along the current blue line.
<b>H.</b> However, this enabled the expansion of the metro at a fantastic rate, and by the late 1970s it was the busiest in the world.
<b>I.</b> The government had prepared to destroy the metro system in the event of Moscow’s fall to the Nazis.
<b>J.</b> Other plans were floated over the next half a century, but none came to fruition due to financial constraints, the disruption of war and revolution, and even opposition from the church.
<b>K.</b> Surprisingly enough, Gants Hill Underground Station in east London was designed to honour this relationship between the USSR and England.

**USE OF ENGLISH**  
**Time: 60 minutes (45 points)**

**Task 1 (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 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).*

<b>0</b>	As you probably know, the word <i>Brexit</i> means <i>British exit</i> .	<b>V</b>
<b>00</b>	The withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (EU) happened in the 2020.	<b>the</b>
<b>1</b>	Polls found that the main reason people voted <i>Leave</i> was the principle that decisions about the UK should be taken in the UK.	
<b>2</b>	The article below illustrates this point in terms of the British attitude to the EU directives before 2020.	
<b>3</b>	Once in spring a new EU directive came out of Brussels which was attempted to standardize leeks. Yes, leeks!	
<b>4</b>	Not exactly a subject to set the pulses are racing, you might think.	
<b>5</b>	But that is exactly what it did have in one part of Britain.	
<b>6</b>	Of all the features of the EU, its enthusiasm for standardization is the one which the British feel most negatively about it.	
<b>7</b>	Regulations and uniformity are two things for which the British are harbour a particular distaste.	
<b>8</b>	However, regulations about things like food products are basically far trivial matters.	
<b>9</b>	So most of the time, the British just shrug their own shoulders in resentful resignation when a new one appears and then get on with their lives.	
<b>10</b>	But the directive about leeks made some British people be incandescent with rage.	
<b>11</b>	You see, the leek is the most national plant of Wales.	
<b>12</b>	It is not that the Welsh are especially fond of this vegetable, but as a national symbol they nevertheless identify with it although.	
<b>13</b>	So they did not take to bureaucrats from Brussels telling them what size and shape it ought to be like without consulting them first.	
<b>14</b>	But that is only half of it. With breathtaking insensitivity, the EU promulgated this directive on the first of March. This happens to be St. David's Day, and St. David is the patron saint of Wales.	
<b>15</b>	The Welsh thus had felt they had been dealt a double slap in the face.	



**Task 2 (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)

<b>0</b>
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<b>is too shallow to</b>
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**1.** He suddenly realized that she wasn't being serious.

**on**

It suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ that she wasn't being serious. (3 words)

**2.** Our teacher would never tolerate rudeness in her classroom.

**for**

Our teacher would \_\_\_\_\_ rudeness in her classroom. (3 words)

**3.** My friend's mum is French and he's bilingual.

**whose**

My friend, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ bilingual. (5 words)

**4.** He is only well known in Canada.

**that**

It \_\_\_\_\_ he is well-known. (5 words)

**5.** The hotel has a lot of excellent leisure facilities.

**few**

The hotel has \_\_\_\_\_ excellent leisure facilities. (3 words)

**6.** We've already heard too many of your lame excuses.

**more**

We've already heard \_\_\_\_\_ your lame excuses. (4 words)

**7.** It was wrong of you not to tell me this information.

**kept**

You should not \_\_\_\_\_ me. (5 words)

8. I'm sure he had a talent for spotting a golden opportunity.

**must**

He \_\_\_\_\_ a talent for spotting a golden opportunity. (3 words)

9. It's alleged that William became extremely violent.

**have**

William \_\_\_\_\_ extremely violent. (5 words)

10. I didn't give you a lift, because I didn't know you were coming.

**would**

I \_\_\_\_\_ you a lift if I'd known you were coming. (3 words)

### Task 3 (10 points)

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

*Example:*

0	<i>sunbathing</i>
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### TROUBLE OVER THE GARDEN WALL

For many people in Britain, their back garden is a vital part of their life. You can potter around doing a bit of gardening there, sit out there on sunny days and have tea, drinking in all the nature around you, maybe even do a bit of (0) *sunbathing* (SUNBATHE).

But people's garden habits are changing. Many British back gardens have been turned into 'outdoor rooms'. They are being used as kitchens and dining rooms (about a third of British homes have barbecues), as offices for the self-employed and as general (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (ENTERTAIN) areas complete with built-in sound systems, hot tubs, skateboard ramps and trampolines.

But that's where the trouble starts. Those hot tubs have whirring motors, those skateboards clatter, those sound systems can be heard half a mile away and those trampolines allow children to peek over the garden fence. And that means the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (TRANQUIL) and the privacy for the people next door have gone.

Every summer, complaints about noisy and otherwise (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (INTRUDE) neighbours increase.

So does the number of 'anti-social (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (BEHAVE) orders' (known as 'ASBOS') and 'noise-reducing orders' issued by local authorities.

These are laws which would be regarded as (5) _____ ( <b>RIDICULE</b> ) in many other countries.
The British have some decisions to make. What are their gardens for? And what constitutes an (6) _____ ( <b>INVADE</b> ) of privacy?
And when does your privacy become someone else's (7) _____ ( <b>NIGHT</b> )? In the 1990s, many suburban dwellers enthusiastically planted a coniferous hedge in their gardens.
The attraction of these plants was that, as they grow up to a metre in (8) _____ ( <b>HIGH</b> ) every year, it only took a few years before their garden was entirely protected from prying eyes.
And their neighbour's house was shrouded in (9) _____ ( <b>DARK</b> ) even in the summer!
In the end, the problem was solved by laws (10) _____ ( <b>POWER</b> ) councils to order a hedge to be cut down to two metres high.

#### Task 4 (10 points)

*Match the two columns. There are some extra phenomena which do not match.*

1. The Smithsonian Institution
2. redbrick universities
3. The Stone of Destiny
4. The Eden Project
5. stiff upper lip
6. The Tate gallery
7. boarder
8. <i>Good fences make good neighbours.</i>
9. abdication
10. <i>The buck stops here.</i>

A) Home to the world's largest rainforest in captivity, and with over 20 acres of outdoor gardens and a wild outer estate, all that used to be a clay mine with no soil or plants in Cornwall. Now it's an educational living theatre of plants and people.
B) President H. Truman kept a sign on his desk that read like this.
C) An annual summer event when there are many performances of plays and music, and other forms of entertainment
D) A group of eight important universities in the US northeastern part
E) British universities, typically in cities, which started in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century
F) The proverb comes from a poem by R. Frost.
G) Resigning from the position of a monarch
H) The habit of controlling the expression of emotions, especially sad ones

**I)** One of the four museums of the oldest university of Britain and the oldest public museum of art, archaeology, and natural history. It was established to house collections donated to the university by an antiquarian.

**J)** The research institution founded by the bequest of an English scientist. The scientist had stipulated in his will that should his nephew and heir himself die childless, his remaining assets would pass to the United States and be used to found this museum.

**K)** The castle's most famous feature symbolizes Scottish monarchy, it witnessed the coronation of its kings for hundreds of years.

**L)** A boy or a girl in a school whose students live there

**M)** The art museums that house the national collection of British art from the 16th century and the national collection of modern art, resulted from the benefaction of a sugar tycoon, who gave both the building and his art collection to the nation

**N)** It's one of the most popular Irish tourist sites, attracting visitors from around the world who wish to tour the castle and kiss the stone. According to legend, kissing the stone endows the kisser with the gift of eloquence.

ОТВЕТ:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

**WRITING**

**Time: 60 minutes (20 points)**

Comment on the following quotation.

*The greatest glory in living lies not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.*  
*Nelson Mandela*

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.