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| МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯГосударственное бюджетное учреждениедополнительного образования Краснодарского края«ЦЕНТР РАЗВИТИЯ ОДАРЕННОСТИ»350000 г. Краснодар,ул. Красная, 76тел. 259-84-01E-mail: cdodd@mail.ru |  | **Всероссийская олимпиада школьников** **по английскому языку****2016-2017 учебный год****Муниципальный этап****9-11 классы, задания**Председатель предметно-методической комиссии: Лимарева Т.Ф., к.ф.н., доцент |

Комплект заданий для учащихся 9-11 классов LISTENING

 Time: 30 minute

Task 1**. Listen to the radio interview and circle the correct answers. You will hear the text twice.**

1. Who believes the myth, according to the presenter?

a) no one

b) almost everyone

c) plenty of intelligent people

2. What metaphor does the guest speaker mention?

a) alligators as danger and darkness

b) the city as an urban jungle

c) cities as monsters

3. How did the urban myth start?

a) Baby alligators were found in sewers in Florida.

b) Teenagers put an alligator in the sewers in the 1930s.

c) New Yorkers were said to flush their pet alligators down the toilet.

4. Who was Robert Daley?

a) a man who wrote a book about New York's utilities

b) the superintendent of city sewers

c) a teenager who found an alligator in the sewers

5. Why did Teddy May go into the sewers to investigate

a) because he was doing some research for a book

b) because he wanted to see alligators

c) because his workers said they'd seen alligators

6. What does the speaker say about Teddy May?

a) He was quite famous for telling unbelievable stories.

b) He was a reliable witness because he worked in the sewers for a long time.

c) He carried a gun to work in case he saw alligators.

7. Why do scientists think it's unlikely that alligators live in the sewers?

a) Alligators need a more varied diet than they can get in the sewers.

b) Alligators wouldn't survive the cold, pollution and darkness.

c) Alligators cannot live in the presence of so many rats and cockroaches.

Task 2. Listen to the proposal and identify eight words that need to be corrected in the following text (8-15). Change the words to improve the speech. You will hear the text twice.

Proposal for a Cultural Centre

To start with, I’m going to talk brief about the beginnings of the project. Just to give a bit of backing information, we first discussed the idea of a Cultural Centre two years ago. The ambition of the project is to create a space for people to see art, listen to music and watch films together. So the main desire of our proposal is to provide a community resource. The long-term benefits include bringing the community together and promoting the arts.

What we arrange to do is work with local companies to involve them in all areas of the project – design, construction, maintenance and services. While cost is a major issue, our resolution is to ask local government for grant money. In the first instant, this would mean putting together our budget plan and after that, we would write a grant application.

To sum up, we feel this a very worthwhile project for our community. Are there any questions or things that need clearing?

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

READING

Time: 30 minutes

Task 1. Read the following article. For statements 1-6, decide if they are true (T) or false (F).

‘D’oh!’ **is our favourite catchphrase**

Homer Simpson's catchphrase 'D'oh!' has been voted the greatest contribution made by the famous yellow cartoon family to the English language, beating other much-loved catchphrases from the long-running sitcom, including 'eat my shorts' and 'don't have a cow'.

The exclamation 'D'oh', which can be used to express frustration that things haven't turned out quite as you might have liked them to, or that you have just said or done something foolish, was officially added to the Oxford English Dictionary in 2001.

Interestingly, the last decade has seen an increase in the adoption of catchphrases, now used ubiquitously in advertising and internet marketing. In fact, characters like Homer Simpson and an increase in communications systems facilitated by the internet, have led to a 'golden age' for the invention and inclusion of new words in the English language. Not since Shakespeare's time have we seen so many new words and phrases so commonly adopted.

Consider these. Do you know someone who needs to 'take a chill pill' (a notional pill taken to calm down)? Wondering how you can afford to pay for your next holiday? Why not try a 'staycation' (a holiday spent in one's own country) instead? Can you think of anyone you'd like to 'unfriend' (or 'defriend' - remove someone from a list of friends or contacts on a social networking site)? Or have you got any 'frenemies' (people you are friendly to despite a fundamental dislike or rivalry)?

And it's not just cartoon characters who enjoy catchphrases. President Obama is pretty fond of his catchphrases, too. 'Make no mistake' is a phrase he used no less than 2,900 times during his first two years of office. Other signature Obama sayings include 'Here the deal' (1,450 times) and 'Let me be clear,' (1,066 times). And in recognition of the tough financial times he was facing, his fifth most popular motto was 'It will not be easy.'

Experts say that by looking at the nature of the catchphrases we adopt, we get an idea about some of the underlying things going on in society at any particular point. And we can predict how powerful a catchphrase will be by how strongly it evokes an emotion. The longest-lasting catchphrases conjure up strong feelings and are memorable. There's a good reason why people will remember and use them. One thing certainly seems to be true: the catchphrase is here to stay.

1. You can use the exclamation 'D'oh' when you have done something foolish.

2. Marketing companies and politicians are reducing the number of catchphrases they use.

3. Shakespeare's writing encouraged the adoption of new words and phrases into the English language.

4. If someone is too relaxed and laid-back in their attitude to work, you can say they need to 'take a chill pill'.

 5. President Obama used the catchphrase 'Make no mistake' nearly 3,000 times in

 his first two years of office.

6. The use of catchphrases is a trend which will soon die out.

**Find words in the text to match definitions 7-10.**

7. something (such as a quality or feature) that is closely associated with someone or something (para 4)

8. existing or being everywhere at the same time, widespread (2)

9. competition for the same objective or for superiority in the same field

(para 3)

10. say or estimate that something will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something (para 5)

Task 2. For items 11-15, read the text and choose the best answer for the questions below.

 **Secrets from times past**

We had been in the old French farmhouse barely two months when my husband received the most terrible news. He was poorly, and, as it turned out, he had only a few months to live. You can imagine then that the following months, living alone in the French countryside, were difficult. When the long winter was over, I decided to clear out the house and re-arrange the furniture, putting fresh paint on the walls and re-planting garden. I wanted the house to look as my husband would have liked it.

It was when I took the heavy wooden doors off the antique dresser in the kitchen that I found a small brown package, tucked up into one of the corners. It was a handful of letters, some hand-written, others typed. They had been wrapped in brown greaseproof paper. I sat at the old kitchen table and carefully unwrapped them one by one. The letters were dated 1917 and were the correspondence between a British mother and her soldier son, who had obviously been sent to France during the First World War. As I read the words sent between the two, I wept.

The first was a letter from the mother, in which she seems quite oblivious to the hardships her son is having to endure on the front line. She complains of the price of coal and vests, but most poignantly, she bitterly criticises the behaviour of the young soldier's wife, now heavily pregnant. She complains that the young wife did not invite her mother-in-law to spend time with them before the soldier left for France.

I read the son's reply to his mother, in which he calmly explains his love for his wife and their desire to spend some time alone now that they are married. He ends by imploring his mother to have more patience, and be more open-minded and understanding towards his new wife. He says, 'Now is not the time for quarrelling. If you were in my position, or my brother's, you would realise more fully what it is to be miles away from your own fireside, not knowing when death may overcome you.'

It was the most extraordinary feeling to hold the letters in my hands. I felt as if I was intruding on their most private correspondence - secrets from the past - and I so desperately hoped that the young man had returned safely home to his loved ones. I have since been trying to contact the family. I'm hoping that perhaps one of the grandchildren or great grandchildren will be alive today, and I can pass on the letters, which form such an intimate part of their family history.

11. Where did the writer find the letters?

1. in the corner of the kitchen
2. in the corner of an old dresser
3. under a door in the kitchen

12. Why were the early months in France difficult?

1. She couldn't speak the language.
2. She was living in the middle of nowhere.
3. Her husband was dying.

13. What kind of letters were they?

1. personal family correspondence
2. official letters from the army
3. love letters from a soldier

14. Why was the mother's letter inconsiderate?

1. She seemed unaware of how difficult things were for her son.
2. She tells the son private information about his wife.
3. She seemed oblivious to the price changes that were happening.

15.How does the son react to his mother's letter?

1. He writes to tell his mother he wishes to have no more contact with her.
2. He writes to ask his mother to try and be more understanding of the difficult situation.
3. He writes to his wife complaining about the mother's behaviour.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 30 minutes

**Task 1. Read the summary of one of Shakespeare’s plays. Eight lines have an extra word. Tick the correct lines and write the extra words.**

The Tempest is a play by William Shakespeare, is believed to 1 \_\_\_\_\_

have been written in 1610-11, and thought by a many critics 2\_\_\_\_\_

to be the last play that Shakespeare wrote alone. It is set on 3\_\_\_\_\_

a remote island, where the sorcerer Prospero, rightful 4\_\_\_\_\_

Duke of Milan, plots to restore his daughter Miranda in to her 5\_\_\_\_\_

rightful place with using illusion and skillful manipulation. He 6\_\_\_\_\_

conjures up to a storm, the eponymous tempest, to lure his 7\_\_\_\_\_

usurping brother Antonio and King Alonso of the Naples to the 8\_\_\_\_\_

island. There, his machinations bring up about the revelation of 9\_\_\_\_\_

Antonio’s so lowly nature, the redemption of the King, and the 10\_\_\_\_\_

marriage of Miranda to Alonso’s son, Ferdinand.

**Task 2.** For items 11-20, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

The idea of resurrecting extinct species used \_\_\_\_(11) be science fiction, but this development may well \_\_\_\_(12)true. The science already exists. The recent explosion\_\_\_\_(13) genome research tells us that the recipe for making a creature lies in its DNA. Creating animals from a genome sequence is impossible now, but the\_\_\_\_(14) are it will happen soon. When an animal dies in a dry cave or in ice, we can find intact genome sequences. We then need a surrogate species to give birth to the animal. If we wanted to bring \_\_\_\_(15) a mammoth, the surrogate would be an elephant. As a result of this development, fears about the extinction of some species could become a\_\_\_\_(16) memory. As the science\_\_\_\_(17) pace, conservationists are getting ready; they \_\_\_\_(18) begun freezing tissue samples of these animals. The days of campaigns to save the whale and so many other species could\_\_\_\_(19) over, as extinction becomes a thing \_\_\_\_(20) the past!

**Task 3. For items 21-30 circle the correct option to complete the sentences.**

1. I’d rather\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_until the end, if it’s OK.
2. we would wait b) waited c) we waited
3. If it happens again, I’m going to give them a\_\_\_\_\_\_of my mind.
4. piece b) slice c) bit
5. The doctor was held in\_\_\_\_\_\_ esteem.
6. high b) good c) top
7. I’d \_\_\_\_\_\_\_a guess that there are problems in the relationship.
8. reckon b) wonder c) hazard
9. They were thought\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the back door.
10. of having escaped b) to have escaped c) to have escaping
11. I’m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_to take a romantic view of things.
12. prone b) tend c) good
13. Will this law affect our\_\_\_\_\_\_\_liberties?
14. civil b) civilian c) human
15. They called my name at 4.00, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_I’d fallen asleep.
16. by which time b) at that time c) by that time
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_, I would still prefer to stay in the job.

 a)Difficult though it may b)Although I enjoy c)Strange though it may seem

1. Your online presence is increasingly important. This has\_\_\_\_\_\_ companies offering their services to maintain your reputation.
2. given rise to b) resulted c) traced back to

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

**Write a short review of the noughties.** Highlight three factors which you think helped to define the decade. Think of music, fashion, politics, news events and social or cultural trends.

Write 150 -200 words.

Remember your report should have a clear heading and subheadings.

Transfer your review to the answer sheet!

Participant's ID number

ANSWER SHEET

 LISTENING

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USE OF ENGLISH

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WRITING

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