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| МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯГосударственное бюджетное образовательное учреждениедополнительного образования детей«ЦЕНТР ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ДЛЯ ДЕТЕЙ»350000 г. Краснодар,ул. Красная, 76тел. 259-84-01E-mail: cdodd@mail.ru |  | **Всероссийская олимпиада школьников** **по английскому языку****2015-2016 учебный год****Муниципальный этап****7-8 классы, ответы**Председатель предметно-методической комиссии: Лимарева Т.Ф., к.ф.н., доцент |

KEYS

Listening

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | Egypt, 1.600 years ago |
| 2 | Ancient Greece, over 3.000 years ago |
| 3 | China, over 2.000 years ago |
| 4 | Ancient Greece/Korea, over 2.000 years ago |
| 5 | Egypt/Persia (Iran), more than 2.000 years ago |
| 6 | Ancient Greek toothpaste used oyster shells. |
| 7 | Hannibal used snakes as a biological weapon. |
| 8 | The Inuit played a type of football. |
| 9 | A rich English banker installed central heating in his house so that he could grow grapes. |
| 10 | In ancient sculptures from Egypt and Persia, only kings or very important people had umbrellas. |
| a | Enemy |
| b | Symbol |
| c | Installed |
| d  | Infected |
| e  | Crushed |

Reading

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| D | A | C | B | D | D | H | C | F | E |

Use of English

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| set | come | get | put | take | B | C | A | A | B |

Audioscript

Listening comprehension

Listen to the radio programme “Fascinating Facts”. For items 1–5 complete the table by writing down where and when these things were first used. For items 6-10 find the connection between the inventions and pictures by writing down your answer in one sentence according to the text you hear. You will hear the text twice.

Now you have 30 seconds to look through the items.

(pause 30 seconds)

Now we begin.

Hello, and welcome to “Fascinating Facts!” Today we’re going to take a look at some those ‘modern’ inventions which turn out to be … well, not quite so modern at all!

Let’s start with toothpaste. So you think, hmmm, toothpaste – when was that invented? A hundred years ago? Maybe two hundred? But we find that actually, toothpaste has been around for sixteen hundred years. People from Egypt used it, and then the Ancient Greeks and Romans used it. Was it the same as modern toothpaste? Definitely not. Ancient Greek toothpaste used ingredients like crushed bones and oyster shells.

OK, another invention for you: biological weapons. Again, you think, ‘biological weapons – must be a twentieth-century invention’. Wrong again. Biological weapons have been used for over three thousand years. Probably beginning in Ancient Greece, it was common for one side to poison their enemy water’s supply during a war. Some generals would even throw dead bodies at the enemy or into the enemy’s river. One leader called Hannibal even put poisonous snakes into pots and threw them onto an enemy’s ship. In the eighteenth century, one way American Indians were killed was through using infected blankets given to them by Europeans who were colonizing America.

Next topic: football. Just how old is the game? The answer is, we don’t really know. But we do know that forms of it were played in China over two thousand years ago. And it also seems that the game developed by chance in different parts of the world. Wherever European explorers went, they discovered that native people already played some kind of football: Aborigines in Australia, the Inuit in Greenland, Japan and the Americas. So I suppose it really is the people’s game.

Right. Central heating. It’s been a wonderful thing for us in cold countries and helps us get through the winters. But most of us don’t realize it’s a very old invention. Once again, the Ancient Greeks were the first in Europe, over two thousand years ago, although there was a similar system in Korea. Both of these civilisations had pipes and controlled fires under the floors to keep the buildings warm. In England, one of the first examples of central heating was in the 1830s. A rich banker installed it in his house so that he could grow grapes in England’s cold weather.

The final invention we are going to look at today is the good old umbrella. If we look at a number of ancient sculptures from Egypt and Persia, which is now called Iran, it’s clear that the umbrella has been around for a long, long time, certainly more than two thousand years, Interestingly, it seems that only kings or very important people had umbrellas in these sculptures. So they were a symbol of high social class. But what were they for? In Europe we tend to think of umbrellas as things to protect us from the rain. But historically, they protected people from the sun. And later, they became a fashion item.