

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
(МУНИЦИПАЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП)

ПИСЬМЕННЫЙ ТУР

возрастная группа (7-8 классы)

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания.

Время выполнения заданий письменного тура составляет 2 академических часа (90 минут).

Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- напишите правильный вариант ответа в бланке ответов;
- после выполнения всех предложенных заданий еще раз удостоверьтесь в правильности ваших ответов;
- если потребуется корректировка выбранного Вами варианта ответа, то неправильный вариант ответа зачеркните крестиком и рядом напишите новый.

Предупреждаем Вас, что:

- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить один правильный ответ, 0 баллов выставляется за неверный ответ и в случае, если участником отмечены несколько ответов (в том числе правильный), или все ответы;
- при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить все правильные ответы, 0 баллов выставляется, если участником отмечены неверные ответы, большее количество ответов, чем предусмотрено в задании (в том числе правильные ответы) или все ответы.

Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

Максимальная оценка – 55 баллов.

LISTENING

(10 points)

Time: 15 minutes

You will hear the story of a trip to the countryside. For Questions 1-10, choose the best answers A, B, or C. You will hear the recording twice.

1. What does the word “tan” mean?
 - A. Fungi
 - B. Sunburn
 - C. Ornament

2. Who does Mary’s father interested in?
 - A. Harry Potter
 - B. Moby Dick
 - C. Robin Hood

3. What is “a pub, usually in the country and often one where people can stay the night”?
 - A. Inn
 - B. Village
 - C. Landlord

4. What statement is False?
 - A. Food prices in a vintage inn are rather high.
 - B. Vintage inns are often close to local sights.
 - C. Vintage inns offer traditional Cardiff cuisine.

5. “Mary’s mother is not interested in Robin Hood”. Is this statement True, False or Not Stated?
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - c. Not Stated

6. Put in the missing word: “As for staying indoors, as I said, most vintage inns have their own gardens and they are ideal to have lunch in fine weather. That is where I got my _____ anyway”.
 - A. Tan
 - B. Meal

- C. Map
7. Where are vintage inns located?
- A. In the old towns areas or nearby
 - B. In homes or historic villages
 - C. In the countryside
8. What is the **antonym** for the verb “to persuade”?
- A. To prevent
 - B. To discuss
 - C. To discover
9. What will Mary bring for Jack tomorrow?
- A. The menu
 - B. The map
 - C. The brochure
10. The passion of all landlords and landladies is _____.
- A. Good food and excellent service
 - B. Tourist attractions
 - C. Their own gardens and fine weather

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

READING

(15 points)

Time: 25 minutes

Task 1. You are going to read an article about genetics. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-8) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

A	Ripe and tasty but not mushy.
B	Dangerous interference?
C	Genetic engineering – a necessary evil.
D	Tastier fruit – the genetic way.
E	Helping the world of manufacturing.
F	The future of plants and animals.
G	A fishy way of storing food.
H	The starchier the better.
I	A clean alternative.

Extract 1.

Genetic engineering is creating new kinds of plants that produce oils, plastics and designer foods. Forget about those Frankenstein fantasies: the next 50 years will be all about cows that produce milk with added nutrients and flowers with crazy patterns on their petals.

Extract 2.

With the creation of genetically improved tomato, the gene revolution has already reached our supermarkets. Unlike other tomatoes, genetically improved ones are left to ripen naturally. This allows the sugars and acids that add to the flavor of the tomato to develop. Normally, when fruit is ripe it starts to go off. About 50 per cent of fruits and vegetables begin to rot before they ever reach the shops.

Extract 3.

To prevent this, growers usually pick fruit and vegetables before they are ripe and then ripen them using artificial means. This method stops the full flavor from developing. The inventors of genetically improved tomato put an extra gene into it which has the effect of slowing down the softening process. The tomato stays firm

even though it has been allowed to ripen naturally and because of this it has more flavor than other tomatoes.

Extract 4.

But genetically improved tomato is only the first of genetically engineered foods on their way to the shops. Soon it can be joined by healthy new crisps and chips. This is because potatoes can now be engineered to produce more starch, and the more starch in the potato, the less oil it absorbs when it is fried. So potatoes with a lot of starch can be used to make low-fat, low-calorie chips.

Extract 5.

To date, more than 50 plants have been changed genetically. In theory they could be given genes from any species, not just other plants. Fish that live in the frozen Antarctic survive because they have special “antifreeze” proteins. If you transferred this gene to tomatoes, lettuce or strawberries, they would be able to be deep frozen.

Extract 6.

Apart from food, it may be possible to engineer motor oil. This would be a lot more important than cooking oil. Imagine alternative oil fields where easy-to-grow crops like sunflowers quietly and cleanly produce substitutes for petroleum, a substance which is becoming more and more expensive.

Extract 7.

Oil is used worldwide to power vehicles and make plastics, drugs, cosmetics and paint. With supplies of oil set to run out in the next century, genetic engineering could save industry from coming to halt. Specially developed plants could actually start producing plastics and other items which are now made in factories.

Extract 8.

Of course, there is a downside to all this. Plants evolve over centuries and develop natural resistance to disease. If we tamper with evolution there is a possibility that nature’s own defence mechanisms will be damaged. However, on balance it seems that if used with care, genetic engineering could have a valuable role to play in preserving our natural resources.

Task 2. You are going to read an article about a treasure hunter. For questions 9-15 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to the text.

Claudio Bonifacio is a treasure hunter who finds most gold and silver in libraries full of ancient documents. He has spent the past 14 years searching the Spanish naval records in Seville, from which he has located the positions of more than 2,500 sunken galleons – Spanish sailing ships of the 15th-18th centuries. For large sums of money, he gives this information to companies with the resources to raise the gold and silver from the wrecks. Such is his fame as a marine archeologist that he can demand very large fees for his research work.

Bonifacio, a 48-year old from Italy who now lives in Seville, has worked for several Latin American governments, including Cuba. The Cuban government asked him to discover the location of galleons which sank somewhere off the Cuban coasts. He has also carried out survey work for the Spanish government and the Italian national research council.

However, Bonifacio is unwilling to reveal the names of his private clients, or say how much money they have made from the wrecks. They want to remain anonymous due to the uncertainty about exactly who owns the ocean floor. Countries such as Honduras, where Bonifacio has discovered many wrecks, insist on claiming all the treasures found in their territorial waters. One of the richest wrecks Bonifacio has located is near an island in Honduras waters, which contains an estimated 180 chests of gold and silver. Honduras itself now plans to recover the treasure from more than 20 Spanish galleons in its territorial water in order to pay back some of its huge national debt. This means that the company who hired Bonifacio to locate the wrecks will not have a share of the profits.

Bonifacio himself is unsure of exactly how much treasure has been found by others as a result of his research, but he is sure it must be millions of dollar's worth: "I hear reports, but in this type of work there is a great amount of secrecy, not only because of the problems of governments demanding the entire treasure, but also for tax reasons."

Bonifacio's research is not only directed at locating wrecks. His passion for old documents has led to the discovery of old Spanish and Portuguese gold mines in South America, Mexico and the Caribbean. "In the 1560s and 1570s, most of the gold and silver transported to Europe was stolen from the Incas and Aztecs; but later mining was the only source of gold and silver. Mining technology was obviously very basic, and the mines were not worked efficiently. Now, with modern technologies, the world's mining companies are only too happy to pay me to find them."

9. Where does Bonifacio look for clues to hidden treasure?

- A. in public offices
- B. in archeological manuals
- C. around the Spanish coast
- D. in old records

10. How does Bonifacio make money?

- A. selling his research results
- B. raising Spanish wrecks
- C. selling found treasures to South American governments
- D. giving advice on mining techniques

11. What is the main problem facing Bonifacio's private clients?

- A. secrecy
- B. uncertainty about the exact location of wrecks
- C. unclear laws on ownership of the wrecks
- D. the large sums of money involved

12. The government of Honduras

- A. shares its treasure with whoever finds it
- B. has recovered all its sunken treasure
- C. claims that it has more treasure than other countries
- D. will use its treasure to solve economic problems

13. How much money has been made as a result of Bonifacio's information?

- A. very little, because of taxes
- B. he does not know the exact figure
- C. one million dollars
- D. he wants to keep it secret

14. Where else was gold and silver found?

- A. in Spanish documents
- B. in hidden chambers
- C. in underground mines
- D. in national libraries

15. Who ran the South American mines?

- A. the Aztecs and Incas

- B. Europeans
- C. the Cuban government
- D. international mining companies

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

USE OF ENGLISH

(20 points)

Time: 25 minutes

Task 1. For items 1–5, read the sentences below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

1. Her husband has flown to Singapore on a business _____ .

A. journey	B. travel	C. excursion	D. trip
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2. Richard is a very amusing travelling _____ .

A. companion	B. friend	C. colleague	D. partner
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3. Have you seen the ancient _____ in the desert?

A. remainders	B. remnants	C. ruins	D. wrecks
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4. From the top there was a wonderful _____ of the whole valley.

A. spectacle	B. sight	C. view	D. look
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5. In the 19th century, David Livingstone, the Scottish _____, tried to find the sources of the Nile.

A. explorer	B. tourist	C. rambler	D. sightseer
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Task 2. For items 6–10, choose a verb from the box to complete the sentences below. Put the verbs in the correct tense.

see	originate	try	queue	win
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6. Jazz _____ in the United States around 1900.

7. About 100 people _____ outside the theatre for tickets when we got there.

8. Tom Hanks _____ an Oscar several times already.

9. My friend said he _____ this film before.
 10. I _____ to fix my computer since this morning.

Task 3. For items 11-15, contradict the speaker in the sentences below. Look at the example first.

Example: This coffee is quite *strong*, isn't it?

No, it's quite *weak*.

11. It is very easy to *lose* weight.
 No, it is only easy to _____ weight.
 12. Did you see her get *into* the car?
 No, I saw her get _____ the car.
 13. Are those berries *sweet*?
 No, they are quite _____.
 14. Can the smell of this dish *sharpen* your appetite?
 No, it can only _____ my appetite!
 15. Are your neighbours *noisy* people?
 No, they are _____ people.

Task 4. For items 16-20, use the word given in capital letters at the end of a line to form a word that fits in the space.

People have many 16 _____ reasons for learning	DIFFER
languages. For the majority of students language plays a	
key role in the curriculum and they have no 17 _____.	CHOOSE
For others the knowledge of a second language offers the	
18 _____ of promotion in their professional lives.	POSSIBLE
English is 19 _____ important as it is the international	PARTICULAR
means of communication. For some people the 20 _____	DECIDE
to move abroad means they need to learn English.	
Besides, there are always those who learn English simply	
for pleasure.	

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

WRITING

(10 points)

Time: 25 minutes

Write a short essay (100 - 120 words) about an ideal place to live in (a big city, a small town, a village, etc.).

Remember to structure your essay carefully:

- give an introduction,
- provide arguments why you consider this place the best,
- don't forget to mention what activities are available there,
- in the conclusion summarize your main points.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

**ПАКЕТ МАТЕРИАЛОВ,
РЕКОМЕНДУЕМЫХ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ
МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ЭТАПА
ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЫ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

9 - 11 классы

2022 г.

Вариант № 1

РЕГЛАМЕНТ ПИСЬМЕННОГО ЭТАПА ОЛИМПИАДЫ

Этап 1. Listening Comprehension

Число заданий - 10.

Максимальный балл - **10**.

Время - 10 мин.

Этап 2. Reading Comprehension

Число заданий - 15.

Максимальный балл - **15**.

Время - 30 мин.

Этап 3. Use of English

Число заданий - 20.

Максимальный балл - **20**.

Время - 20 мин.

Этап 4. Writing

Максимальный балл – **10**.

Время - 30 мин.

Максимальный балл - 55.

Совокупное время для проведения письменных этапов - 90 минут.

Participant's ID number

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Listening

Time: 10 min.

*In this listening task you are going to hear a lecture on migration processes. The recording will be played **twice**. Before completing the tasks scan the tasks and the questions.*

Task 1. For *Questions 1 - 5*, decide whether the statement is **TRUE (T)**, **FALSE (F)** or information was **NOT STATED (NS)**.

1. The US migration laws were first established in the 19th century.
2. Both medical and legal examinations could result in refusal to enter the USA.
3. The way from Ellis Island to New York City by ferry took five hours.
4. The factors which influenced migration included availability of jobs.
5. Manhattan population has changed mostly due to its increasing significance in banking and trade.

1	2	3	4	5
T / F / NS	T / F / NS	T / F / NS	T / F / NS	T / F / NS

Task 2. For *questions 6 - 10*, choose the correct answer *A, B, C or D*.

6. What is Brooklyn famous for nowadays?
 - A. being populated by working class representatives
 - B. attracting a lot of migrants
 - C. being a center of culture
 - D. a larger number of attractive areas

7. What is now the main economic activity in Brooklyn?
 - A. serving airlines
 - B. financial services
 - C. manufacturing goods
 - D. shipbuilding

8. The greatest problem of Brooklyn is ...
 - A. too many inhabitants.
 - B. low wages.
 - C. poor employment opportunities.
 - D. long commuting.

9. What is the most convenient way to get to Brooklyn?
 - A. by public transport across the Brooklyn Bridge
 - B. by ferry or boat
 - C. by airplane
 - D. through the underground train system

10. What kind of dwellers does Brooklyn attract?
 - A. single individuals
 - B. young couples
 - C. retired couples
 - D. families with children

6	7	8	9	10

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Participant's ID number

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Reading

Time: 30 min.

Task 1. *For questions 1 – 6 read the text about advertising and choose the correct answer*

HOW WILL ADVERTISERS REACH US?

It's Superbowl live in 2020. Record-setting numbers of viewers are tuned in to watch the game by using handheld devices, that allow them to project the transmissions onto any flat surface. And in 2020, not unlike today, viewers are interested in the game, but they're actually more absorbed by the advertising. The commercials on screen are far better than they are now. Directors make sure they are moving, exciting, entertaining and technicians make sure the effects are breathtaking. It's not the commercials on screen that are the most interesting part, though: the really crucial advertising is hiding in plain sight on the field. Brand names blaze from each player's shirt. The game is held at U-tech Stadium in U-tech town - formerly known as Philadelphia. Corporations will pay big money for the right to digitize logos onto the T-shirts of the fans in the stands. Logos of sponsors won't be painted on stadium signs or on the field any more. Thanks to technology that is already emerging, logos of sponsors will be digitally embedded in the image on your screen. The logos you see will be chosen depending on your personal interests and profile, and they'll be different from the ones aimed at your next-door neighbours.

Advertising will change profoundly over the next couple of decades, although there's a good chance you won't notice the difference, since the most meaningful changes won't be visible to the casual observer. It's the changes that are happening underground that will count, and they're the ones we should be aware of. Advertising in the future will be stealthily and eerily targeted, disturbingly omnipresent and inescapable. Technology, naturally, will be the engine. User-

tracking software that records your TV and Internet viewing habits in minute detail - and crosses it with your purchasing history - will allow the advertiser to know that you have children, that you eat meat, that your native tongue is Spanish and that your dishwasher is however many years old. That way you will be shown commercials for mini-vans, cheeseburgers and replacement dishwashers, all in Spanish, and not for sports cars, tofu and replacement refrigerators, in English. In fact, this technology already exists. Refined with data that track what kinds of online ads you tend to click on - funny, sentimental, fact-laden - every commercial will hit home.

Say what you will, that's a nifty trick. In the future, people won't be bothered with advertising messages irrelevant to them. They'll tend to like advertising better because it's so carefully tailored to their tastes and will begin to feel less like an intrusion. This works for the advertiser too because fewer dollars will be wasted. While it's a little dispiriting to think we can be so predictably manipulated, maybe that's a fair price to pay to avoid the pollution of messages you don't care about.

Nevertheless, it seems clear that the advertising outlets that exist today - TV and radio commercials, prints ads, billboards and taxi tops - will be inadequate for accommodating all the commercial messages that are agitating to get out. Advertising will therefore inevitably slip beyond the boundaries of the 30-second commercial and the full-page ad and migrate to the rest of the world, including entertainment, journalism and art. You can glimpse the future now. Product placement in movies is an obvious instance of where advertising has slipped outside its traditional container into entertainment. The music channels which are an entertainment medium designed expressly to sell records are another classic example. Every time an artist mentions a brand in their lyrics, advertising slips into art. If you have a tattoo of your team's name, you're already there. If you wear a T-shirt with a logo on it, you're also there but with less pain. Eventually, every surface that can display a message will be appropriated for advertising. A backlash is inevitable. Perhaps people will pay a premium to live in advertising-free zones.

People get very nervous when they see the line blurring between advertising and other forms of content; they think advertising is some kind of infection that pollutes the purity of art, ruins objectivity and distracts from the pleasure of entertainment. Yet this is missing the point. Surely consumers are smart and perfectly aware when they're being sold something; surely people who go to company websites are happy to find worthwhile information there and are capable of distinguishing between a commercial message and an editorial one? Art and journalism, until they became pretentious in the late 20th century, always relied on direct subsidy from private sources. Don't think for a minute that commercial interests didn't enter into it. The genuinely disturbing aspect of the ubiquity of advertising is that it has begun to supplant what was formally civic. Even the parks are gradually being renamed after corporations. The venerable Boston Garden was replaced not so long ago by the Fleet Centre: a city erased, its role played by a bank. A little town in the Pacific Northwest just renamed itself after a dotcom company in return for a generous donation. I won't mention the name here, since I figure advertising should be paid for. That's when advertising has gone too far: when it's become something we are, rather than something we see.

1. According to the writer, the greatest difference about TV audiences in 2020 is that they will

- A require spectacular special effects to be persuaded to purchase anything.
- B have the right to choose the kind of commercials they wish to receive.
- C be exposed to different mediums of advertising than are common today.
- D appreciate certain programmes to a lesser extent than current audiences.

2. The writer suggests that over the next couple of decades, viewers will probably

- A be unaware of the effect that advertising has on them.
- B fail to realize how advertisers are promoting products.
- C resent the lack of privacy they have in their own homes.
- D feel pressurized to consume more disposable products.

3. In paragraph 3, what does the writer feel about the consumer being “predictably manipulated”?

- A He condemns it as a form of deception.
- B He believes people will be indignant at the removal of choice.
- C He suggests that this is a cost-effective approach for the consumer.
- D He states that consumers will appreciate the precision of this approach.

4. What does the writer state about the future of advertising outlets?

- A Current outlets will no longer be used for promotional purposes.
- B Advertisements will take on a globally similar style and approach.
- C Advertisers will overtake the importance of artistic value in music channels.
- D The high level of outlets will result in some people turning against advertising.

5. In paragraph 5, the writer warns that

- A advertising has turned what belonged to the public into commercial enterprise.
- B some customers are not able to discriminate between truth and subjectivity.
- C journalists have always regarded their readers as kinds of consumers.
- D people should be more wary about the invasion of advertising into art.

1	2	3	4	5

Task 2. *Read an extract from a newspaper article. Six paragraphs have been removed from the extract. Choose from the paragraphs A- G the one which fits each gap 6-11. There is one which you don't need to use.*

A two-minute film of penguins is a sure-fire way to improve a person's mood. There's something about penguins slip-sliding on the ice that seems to make everyone smile, a fact that psychologists have put to good use in their laboratory investigations of mood.

1 _____

Moods, and bad moods in particular, often appear to come from nowhere. We all have a tendency to notice the negative feelings rather than the positive feelings, but the good news is that we are happier than we tend to think. When a leading Canadian psychologist asked people to keep a diary of every mood they experienced throughout the day, it was the negative moods that predominated. But when he paged the people at random intervals and asked them how they were feeling at that exact moment, it was clear that they felt good most of the time.

2 _____

Moods are not just feelings we experience; they affect the way our minds work. When we are feeling happy we notice a lot of what's going on around us, but the moment anxiety strikes our attention narrows. If you're phobic about spiders, once you realize you're in a room with a spider, you focus on that and disregard almost everything else.

3 _____

Moods even influence the way we retrieve memories. A person feeling sad finds it easier to remember other sad occasions, while a happy person remembers other happy times. This can make it hard to shake off a bad mood. While you sit fuming with anger that a friend of yours has upset you, happy events do not tend to pop into your head. Instead you are more likely to think of other times when friends have let you down.

4 _____

Hope - the feeling that good things might happen in the future - is so powerful that it can even affect our health. Hope gives us energy, and research has shown that hopeful people are more likely to succeed in work, in sport, in academia and in politics. They are also happier and better at both persevering with a task and solving problems.

5 _____

Positive emotions have clear and tangible benefits - hope, can even make you live longer. But however destructive they seem, even temper tantrums, and sulks have their uses. Emotions are all about communication. They give us information about

the way other people feel. If no one ever got angry with you or stopped talking to you, you might never know you had upset them.

6 _____

Looking at the research on moods, it is clear that we don't need to be afraid of our negative emotions. We imagine that it's essential to get control of our bad moods and it's true that emotional management is a crucial part of our personal development and relationships. But there is another aspect to our emotional ups and downs: our feelings have important things to tell us, and we do well to listen to them.

A In one study, which shows just what sort of ramifications this could have, job interviewers who were feeling happy (because they'd just been told they had done well on a test) rated applicants more positively and were more likely to say they would hire them. Meanwhile the interviewers who were told they had done badly on the test viewed applicants less favorably.

B Now, it could be argued that this is all a media stunt. Following a thoroughly frustrating half hour listening to unbearable music while you wait to get through to a call centre, only to find that they cannot solve your problem, you might well feel pretty angry. But eventually, and probably without consciously thinking about it, you will distract. You are employing coping strategies to help to change your mood.

C If words are flashed up on a computer screen it takes us longer to read a word associated with our anxieties than other words. So people with eating disorders take a fraction of a second longer to read words such as 'food' and 'meal' than everyone else. Because these words make a person anxious, they actually slow down their thinking.

D Also, anger readies our bodies for attack, giving us extra vigour that might prove essential in a fight. No other emotion is able to keep the body at a high pitch for such long periods. Energy is diverted towards the muscles, a feature that many

sports people use to their advantage, deliberately stoking up their anger towards their opponent.

E One reason why hopeful people succeed is that they set themselves higher goals and more goals at a time, which buffers them against disappointment if one plan does not work out. In one extraordinary study, students' feelings of hope when they started college were a better predictor of their final results six years later than their entrance exam marks. Levels of hope even foretold the students who were later to drop out.

F Indeed we are far more likely to notice and remember negative moods. Whether it's anger, fear or pure joy, moods can feel overwhelming and beyond our control. Just one careless comment or email can trigger a new mood. They change very fast.

G Take part in an experiment on mood and the chances are that you will be shown a video of penguins. Over the past decades, in particular, psychologists have been using such laboratory experiments to investigate what moods are and why it is that they can fire us up one moment and drain us of energy the next.

6	7	8	9	10	11

Task 3. *Read about some famous 'designer brand' companies, and match each statement to a company A–F.*

A Gucci

Guccio Gucci founded the House of Gucci in 1921. He started out selling leather bags and other items to wealthy horse riders and moved on to luxury luggage as his customers graduated from horses to cars. Today, Gucci handbags are among the company's biggest money makers.

B Chanel

Chanel is one of today's best-known fashion brands, and has been since Coco (Gabrielle) Chanel opened a hat shop in 1910. Coco Chanel set herself up as a fashion designer offering women elegant, relaxed and functional clothes. The Chanel suit is still one of the world's most popular fashion items.

C Calvin Klein

Calvin Klein started producing coats for men and women in 1968. In the mid 1970s he created a new fashion by putting his name on the back pocket of jeans. An inexpensive and unfashionable item of clothing suddenly became an expensive designer item. Today the CK brand ranges from high-end pieces to moderately priced casual clothes.

D Louis Vuitton

This French company producing luxury fashion and leather goods started life in 1854 as a luggage shop. It is now part of the group LVMH. The company is famous for its leather handbags and designer Marc Jacobs is its creative director. It is currently working with a series of artists to create limited-edition handbags.

E Christian Dior

This fashion-house became famous after the Second World War for the ‘New Look,’ a fitted jacket and full skirt. There had been a limited supply of material to make clothes during the war, so Dior's excessive use of material was seen as a shocking new direction. John Galliano has been the chief designer of Dior since 1996.

F Versace

Founded in Milan in 1978 by Gianni Versace, this Italian company was well known for its extravagant designs. Since Versace’s death in 1997, the company has been run by his sister Donatella and brother Santo, and is still completely owned by the Versace family.

Which company:

- 12 remains a family-owned business?
- 13 changed the products it made to reflect a change in the way people travelled?
- 14 surprised people a lot with a famous outfit?
- 15 turned something that was usually quite cheap into a luxury item?

12	13	14	15

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Use of English

Time: 20 min.

Task 1. Multiple Choice

For Questions 1-10, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C, or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 A far **B distant** C remote D distinct

TWO CREATURES OF THE PAST - MAMMOTHS AND MASTODONS

The elephant has some (0)..... relatives called mammoths, which lived in the Stone Age. More than 15,000 years ago people painted pictures of them on cave walls. Then, astonishingly, in 1799, a man walking along the banks of the River Lena in Siberia (1) a startling discovery. Peering into a wall of ice, he could see the shape of a massive, hairy mammoth, apparently (2) at him. He immediately ran away in terror, but several days later he (3) the courage to return and cut the mammoth's tusks - its two enormous teeth - out of the ice to sell them. Mammoth tusks are the biggest teeth of any known creature, some (4) a length of five metres.

To most of us, mammoths are probably the most (5) of the elephant's extinct relatives, but thousands of years earlier, in the woodlands of eastern North America, lived another of the elephant's relatives called the mastodon. Like mammoths, mastodons may also have had a hairy coat, but (6) mammoths mainly ate grass on the plains, mastodons preferred to eat twigs and leaves.

We do not know why mastodons (7) extinct. However, computer studies of the decrease in mammoth (8) suggest that it was a particular (9) of over-hunting by humans, and changes in the climate at that time which (10) to their disappearance.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| (1) A. made | B. took | C. did | D. had |
| (2) A. watching out | B. looking out | C. looking after | D. watching over |
| (3) A. grew | B. felt | C. experienced | D. found |
| (4) A. reaching | B. increasing | C. expanding | D. completing |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| (5) A. usual | B. frequent | C. regular | D. familiar |
| (6) A. when | B. while | C. as | D. even |
| (7) A. turned | B. went | C. became | D. came |
| (8) A. quantities | B. amounts | C. totals | D. numbers |
| (9) A. addition | B. combination | C. attachment | D. connection |
| (10) A. led | B. caused | C. guided | D. influenced |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Task 2. Cloze-test

For Questions 11-20, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: (0) since

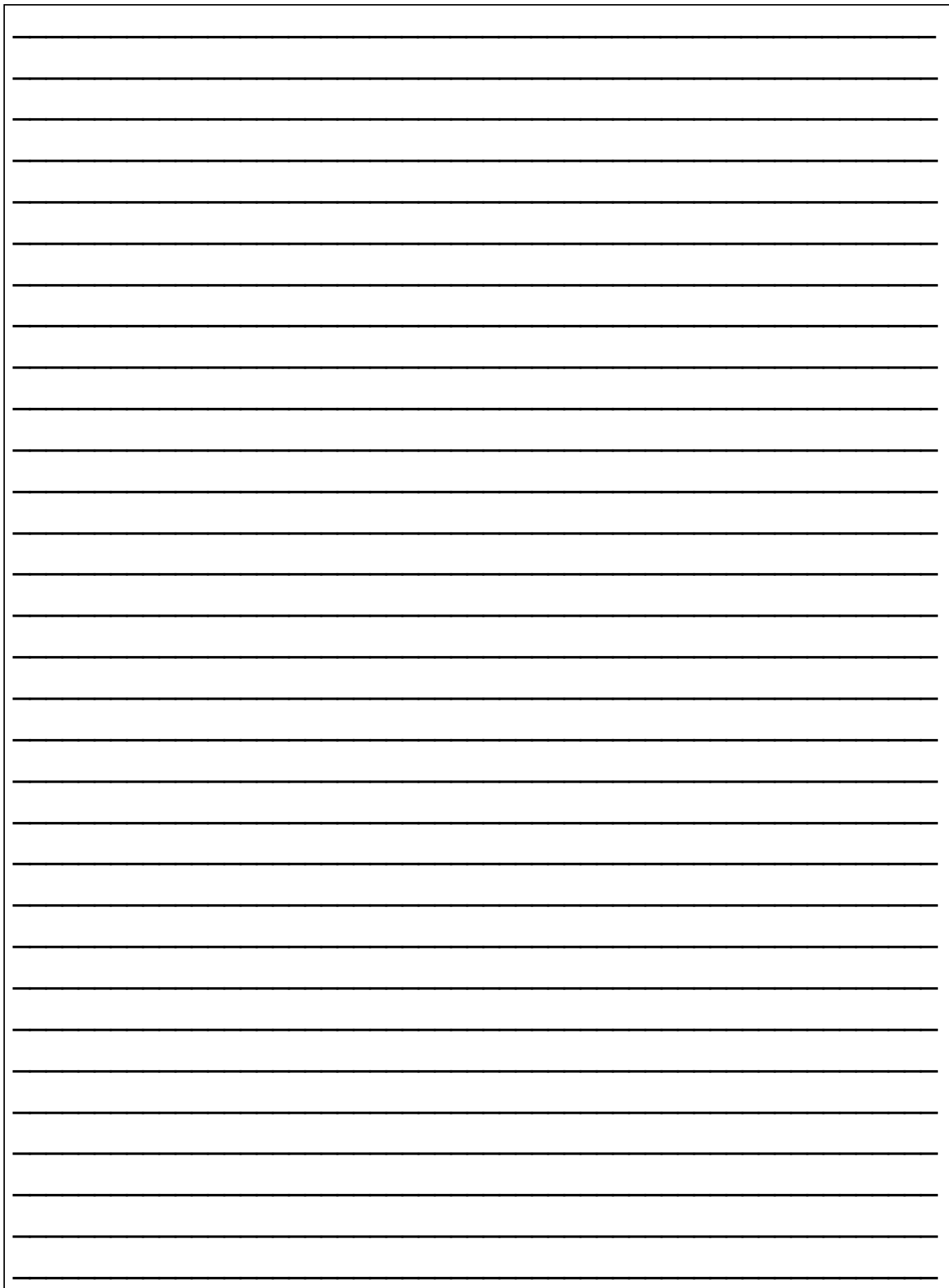
DEVELOPMENTS IN UNDERWATER DIVING

People have been diving without mechanical aids (0) ancient times. In those days, divers mainly went underwater to search (11) pearls or sponges. Various ways of supplying divers with air, and so permitting them to stay underwater for long periods of time, have been tried for (12) two thousand years. Alexander the Great (13) said to have gone underwater in an early (14)..... of diving machine, and Aristotle talked about apparatus (15) permitted divers to breathe underwater.

It was not (16) the beginning of the 18th century that more advanced equipment was developed. In 1717, the first practical diving machine, or 'diving bell' (17) it was called, was invented. This was a small wooden room with an open bottom, glass windows at the top to (18) in light, and a supply of air coming through leather tubes. Something similar, made of steel, is (19) use today for underwater work, (20) as building the foundations of bridges.

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET



Transcript

This morning I'd like to focus on New York as a model for understanding immigration patterns in relation to national rather than international change. Firstly, it is important to understand that migration patterns are primarily affected by the rules of immigration which determine the conditions of entry. After that, internal changes can affect patterns considerably. To highlight my first point let's study this diagram of Ellis Island and the process of admitting immigrants in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Upon arrival at Ellis Island, people underwent a series of examinations and questions before being allowed to enter the US. First of all, there was a medical inspection to ensure the immigrants were not bringing in any contagious diseases. Anyone who did not pass the medical examination was refused entry to New York and sent home on the next available ship. If the examination was passed, immigrants were required to take a further examination; this time a legal examination to establish whether they had any criminal convictions. After this, immigrants were able to change currency and purchase tickets for onward rail travel from New York. Having completed this simple process, immigrants were told to wait — this wait could be as long as five hours — before boarding a ferry to take them to New York City. This simple system allowed millions of immigrants to enter the US and is largely responsible for the ethnic make-up of the city today. Even though the immigrants themselves may have had a variety of reasons for deciding to migrate, it was only possible because of US national immigration laws.

Moving on to the second point — how changes within a country can have as much or more of an effect than those outside the country. Various parts of New York have changed radically in their ethnic make-up over the last 200 years: communities became wealthier, governments introduced new laws, and employment opportunities came and went. These factors affect where people choose to live or force them to move to somewhere different. For example, most people think that the population has changed in Manhattan due to the rise of its importance as a financial trade centre, which is true to some extent. But like the Ellis Island example, a change

in politics, namely a change of mayor. allowed the city to boom as a financial centre. and this resulted in different types of people moving to the area. Brooklyn is an interesting example, too and we'll be looking at it as our case study later in the lecture. Whereas it used to be a predominantly working class area of the city and therefore attracted unskilled migrant workers, nowadays its fame as a centre for up-and-coming artists and musicians means it has attracted a new and much more diverse population of middle class residents. Finally, Queens has shown a dramatic change in its population over the last fifty years due to the airports there. This means that the number of airline staff living in the area has dramatically increased and changed the nature of the local population.

Finally, I'd like to use Brooklyn as a case study of local change. Brooklyn's population has changed significantly over the years and this can most easily be seen in its economic activity. Tracing the Brooklyn industries back from the current financial services companies, to manufacturing in the 1950s. to shipbuilding in the 1900s, we can map this onto average wages and therefore the type and class of resident. And this has affected the population density too which has been steadily increasing over the past 100 years from 1.5 million in 1900, through to 2 million in the middle of the twentieth century, to the 2.3 million inhabitants today. In fact Brooklyn is suffering from considerable overpopulation now. But this large population increase was due not to employment but the building of the subway which linked Brooklyn to other areas of New York. Prior to this at the beginning of the twentieth century the only way of transportation was the Brooklyn Bridge. Another factor which traditionally increases the desire for the middle classes to live in a particular place is the extent and type of local heritage, especially for those people with young children. In Brooklyn this is evident in the increase in population after the construction of Coney Island. The modern day equivalent of this is the restoration of Prospect Park, which has brought more middle income families into the area.

SPEAKING

Карточка участника

Student 1

Task 1

1. Monologue. Time: 3–4 minutes.

Speak about **electric scooter purchase**.

You may choose to mention:

- removable battery and its charge time;
- maximum rider weight and maximum speed;
- rules to be followed while riding;
- reasons of popularity.

*You can make notes during the preparation time, but you **are not allowed to read** the notes made during the preparation time.*

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2- 3 minutes

Now answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**, not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2–3 minutes

Ask 2 **QUESTIONS** to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** not mentioned in the presentation.

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

SPEAKING

Карточка участника

Student 2

Task 1

1. Monologue. Time: 3–4 minutes.

Speak about **your visit to an entertainment park.**

You may choose to mention:

- opening hours and booking tickets;
- different kinds of attractions;
- eating-out facilities;
- reasons of popularity.

*You can make notes during the preparation time, but you **are not allowed to read** the notes made during the preparation time.*

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2- 3 minutes

Now answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**, not mentioned in your presentation.

Task 2

1. Listen to the presentation of your partner.

2. Questions/ Answers: Time: 2–3 minutes

Ask 2 **QUESTIONS** to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** not mentioned in the presentation.

YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

Speaking

Preparation time: 10 min.

Time: 15 min.

Карточка участника

Student 1

Set 1: **Stress and How to Cope Well With It**

Prepare to speak about stress and ways to cope with it using the Lecture.

You will have to comment on:

- Reasons people feel stressed
- Dangerous consequences of stress
- Some examples of stressful situations
- Mistakes people make while coping with stress
- Ways to avoid or minimize stress

Task 1

1. Monologue. Time: 3–4 minutes.

Imagine you are a psychologist giving a lecture on “Stress” to some students.

You have to

- comment on the 5 aspects mentioned above;
- remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read the notes made during the preparation time.

2. Questions / Answers: Time: 2-3 minutes

Now answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**, not mentioned in your lecture.

Task 2

Now you are a student.

1. Listen to the lecture of your partner – a social activist.

2. Questions / Answers: Time: 2–3 minutes

Ask 2 **QUESTIONS** about “Poverty” to get **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** not mentioned in the lecture.

2 lectures and questions – 15 minutes
YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

LECTURE

Stress and How to Cope Well With It

Nowadays many people say that they are tired of their hectic lifestyle. They work too much and stop taking breaks. They forget about everything striving for their goals and they constantly raise the bar. Very often they don't find personal satisfaction in their work and don't love what they do. They have no sense of personal accomplishment and self-satisfaction. Some people don't feel content even when they achieve their goal. On the contrary, they feel disillusioned and dissatisfied. Having climbed the ladder of success they find nothing worthwhile on the top. Constant fatigue, physical and moral exhaustion, monotony and impossible pressure at work and at home can cause stress.

Stress is the emotional and physical strain caused by people's response to pressure from the outside world. Stress causes tension, irritability, anxiety, alarm, loss of concentration, sensations of fear and panic as well as headaches and a fast heartbeat. It can result in a real breakdown of health. Stress can even cause heart disease and cancer.

There are a lot of stressful events in people's lives, such as losing a job or having difficulties at home or at work. Pupils and students often face stress from problems at school, poor relationships with peers, strict and demanding teachers, exams and many other problems. But changes for the better can also cause stress, like a new baby, a wedding, and a new house.

Feeling stressed many people try to find some distraction and to escape their problems. They begin overeating, smoking, drinking, and even taking drugs. But junk food, cigarettes, sleeping pills and alcohol don't help. On the contrary, they make things much worse and more difficult.

Stress can have a negative influence not only on our physical and mental health, but on the lives of those around us. It often makes us lose control and shout at our relatives, friends or colleagues. Taking stress out on our nearest and dearest is the easiest way to hurt their feelings and to make them feel depressed too.

People react to stress in different ways. Some of us are more vulnerable to stress than others. People who are always angry, impatient and mistrustful may have more stress-related physical problems.

It is very important to try to avoid stress or at least to minimize it. That's why it is essential to notice early signs of stress and to remove some of its causes. If you catch the trouble early, the problem may be easy to fix.

One of the best ways to cope with stress is to keep a sense of humor in difficult situations. Wise people say that laughter is the best medicine for all diseases. It increases blood flow and it may reduce the risk of heart disease. Besides, laughter makes the body release pleasure chemicals.

Regular leisure activities and relaxing hobbies are also very important in reducing stress. If you feel depressed, yoga, swimming, cycling, painting or

gardening can help you relax, calm down and get a new lease on life. Anti-anxiety medications and anti-depressants can be useful for dealing with short periods of acute stress. But the side effects of such medications can be rather dangerous, that's why they must never be taken as often as vitamins. Besides, anti-anxiety medications and anti-depressants cause addiction. Forget about your problems. Take a day off work or school, domestic chores and family. Work regular hours and don't forget to take breaks and holidays. Don't expect too much of yourself and don't try to aim higher than your capacity. Have a balance in life. Walk away from stressful situations and be positive and enthusiastic. In other words "don't worry, be happy".

Карточка участника

Student 2

Set 2: **Poverty in the Modern World**

Prepare to speak about poverty in the modern world using the Lecture.

You will have to comment on:

- Things developing countries are deprived of
- Factors that cause poverty
- Consequences of poverty and inequality
- Attempts to tackle poverty
- People who fight for the rights of the poor

Task 1

First you are a student.

1. Listen to the lecture of your partner – a psychologist.

2. Questions / Answers: Time: 2–3 minutes

Ask 2 QUESTIONS about “Stress” to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the lecture.

Task 2

1. Monologue. Time: 3–4 minutes.

Imagine you are a social activist giving a lecture on “Poverty” to some students.

You have to

- comment on the 5 aspects mentioned above;
- remember to make an introduction and conclusion.

You can make notes during the preparation time, but you are not allowed to read the notes made during the preparation time.

2. Questions / Answers: Time: 2-3 minutes

Now answer 2 questions from your partner, who wants to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, not mentioned in your lecture.

2 lectures and questions – 15 minutes
YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE RECORDED

LECTURE

Poverty in the Modern World

There is a lot of injustice in the world. When some countries are regarded wealthy and developed, other countries and their peoples live in poverty. They are deprived of common necessities such as food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water. They also suffer from the lack of access to opportunities such as education, information, health care and employment.

There are many different factors that cause poverty such as unemployment, overpopulation, some historical factors (imperialism, colonialism), war, discrimination, erosion, deforestation, drought, water crisis and many others. Poverty may be explained by geographic factors, for example access to fertile land, fresh water, minerals, energy, and other natural resources, presence or absence of natural features helping or limiting communication, such as mountains, deserts, navigable rivers, or coastline. Historically, geography has prevented or slowed the spread of new technology to areas such as the Americas and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Those living in poverty and lacking access to essential health services, suffering hunger or even starvation, experience mental and physical health problems which make it harder for them to improve their situation. One third of deaths are due to poverty-related causes. Those living in poverty suffer lower life expectancy. Every year nearly 11 million children living in poverty die before their fifth birthday. In Kenya malaria kills one in five children every year. Poverty increases the risk of homelessness. There are over 100 million street children worldwide. Increased risk of drug abuse may also be associated with poverty.

Those living in poverty in the developed world may suffer social isolation. Rates of suicide may increase in conditions of poverty. Low income levels and poor employment opportunities for adults in turn create the conditions where households can depend on the income of child members. More than 200 million children aged 5 to 17 are in child labor worldwide, excluding child domestic labor. Areas strongly affected by poverty tend to be more violent.

Many people argue that poverty statistics measure inequality rather than material deprivation or hardship. All people are born equal. So why should they live in different conditions? It is not fair that the rich live in luxurious houses and drive expensive cars while the poor die from starvation. Many writers touched upon the problem of poverty and inequality in their works. Many people fought for the rights of the poor. But this problem still remains very urgent and continues corrupting people's souls.

There are many poverty reduction programs attempting to help people of developing countries. In politics, the fight against poverty is usually regarded as a social goal and many governments have institutions or departments dedicated to tackling poverty. Most developed nations give development aid to developing countries.

Sometimes celebrities organize benefit concerts to fight hunger in developing

countries. In 1984 there was a terrible famine in Ethiopia, when more than 1 million people died. The sight of thousands of weak, starving children on TV reports inspired rock singer Bob Geldof to launch a campaign to fight hunger in Africa. The biggest stars in British pop music (Paul McCartney, Sting, George Michael and many others) gathered in a London studio to record the song "Do they know it's Christmas?". The charity single raised 8 million pounds and a year later inspired Live-Aid, the global pop concert which raised more than 60 million pounds.