

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ

Listening

1	T
2	T
3	F
4	F
5	T
6	T

65

Reading

1	B
2	C
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	B
7	B
8	False
9	False
10	False
11	False
12	True

True

125

Use of English

1	happened
2	picked up
3	was listening
4	were talking
5	phoned
6	traced
7	questioned
8	turned out
9	were practising
10	felt
11	gave
12	after
13	of
14	over
15	kind
16	A Between
17	than
18	costs

175

Итого: 49 + 145 (повторение)
55 баллов

Speaking

5-6 класс

Student A

Student A

Kate and Joe are twins. They do lots of things at the weekend. The table shows what Kate does.

Does Joe do the things that Kate does? Find three things that both Joe and Kate do.

Ask your partner about Joe and answer your partner's questions about Kate.

do gymnastics	read	use the Internet	play basketball	do homework
Kate: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No Joe: Yes / No	Kate: Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Joe: Yes / No	Kate: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No Joe: Yes / No	Kate: Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Joe: Yes / No	Kate: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No Joe: Yes / No
go shopping	send text messages	chat with friends	listen to music	play computer games
Kate: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No Joe: Yes / No	Kate: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No Joe: Yes / No	Kate: Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Joe: Yes / No	Kate: <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes / No Joe: Yes / No	Kate: Yes / <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Joe: Yes / No

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2018-2019 ГОД
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5-6 КЛАССЫ

Part 1 (10 minutes)

Listening

Task 1

Listen to a girl asking questions about an island. Look at the answers. If the answer is right, put **T (True)**. If the answer is wrong, put **F (False)**.

You will hear the recording/dialogue twice/ two times.

Example Where is the island?

In Australia

T

1 How do most people travel to the island?

by plain

T

2 What colour is the rock on the island?

black

T

3 Which is the best time of year to visit the island?

in the summer

F

4 How hot is it in summer on the island?

about 30 degrees

T

5 What is special about the island?

the water in the lake

T

6 Why do people often sleep outside?

to watch the stars

T

65

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 2 (15 minutes)

Reading

Task1

Read the article about a film called *Dinosaur Island* and then answer the questions. For questions 1 – 7, mark **A**, **B**, or **C**.

FILM REVIEW :DINOSOUR ISLAND

George

I went with my younger brother to see this film. I had a great time, but he didn't. He had to close his eyes in some parts because the dinosaurs looked so real and he didn't laugh once. I thought the story was really exciting and the clothes were amazing. I'd like to buy the DVD and watch it at home too. The beginning and the ending were excellent!

Cathy

I saw the advertisement for the film on TV and it looked great but it wasn't as good as I hoped. I loved the beginning but the second half was boring. I think, I wouldn't go and see it again. I like films about teenagers and their lives much more. I think those are funnier. I've bought a brilliant book about film-making. I'd love to be a famous actress one day and wear lots of wonderful clothes.

Andrew

I didn't want this film to end because I liked it so much! I read this story before I saw the film. I usually enjoy the books more, but this time it was the opposite! I enjoyed feeling afraid but I laughed a lot in parts of the film too. I read all about how they made the dinosaurs on the internet after I went to see it. I think most young people will love seeing this film!

Example 0 Who would like to see the film again?

A George

B Cathy

C Andrew

1. Who enjoyed the second part of the film less than the first?
A George
B Cathy
C Andrew
2. Who thinks the film is even better than the book?
A George
B Cathy
C Andrew
3. Who liked the costumes that the actors wore?
A George
B Cathy
C Andrew
4. Who found out about how the film was made?
A George
B Cathy
C Andrew
5. Who went with someone who was afraid in some parts of the film?
A George
B Cathy
C Andrew
6. Who thought parts of the film were very funny?
A George
B Cathy
C Andrew
7. Who prefers films that are about young people?
A George
B Cathy
C Andrew

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

125

Task 2

Read the passage about people who wear uniforms, and then decide whether the sentences **8 – 12** are **TRUE** or **FALSE**. Circle your answer.

People who are in the same group, team or occupation often wear the same clothes so that they can be easily identified. These types of special clothes are called uniforms. Many people are proud to wear their uniform as it shows they are part of a team.

Football players all wear shorts, tops, socks and football boots that are very much the same – however, the colours are different and each team has its own design and special logo. These are so popular that millions of children all around the world like to wear the same clothes as their favourite footballers.

Workers such as fire fighters and police officers need clothes that protect them, as their work can be dangerous. It is important to wear a helmet to protect the head from injury. Other occupations such as doctors and nurses wear uniforms so that people know who they are. Uniforms also protect their own clothes and are more hygienic.

Many schoolchildren all around the world also wear uniforms. Not all pupils like this – however, school uniforms do have a lot of advantages. They make children feel a part of their school and they make everyone look the same, with no difference between rich and poor.

Finally, if you have a uniform there is one big advantage. You don't need to spend hours every morning deciding what to wear!

- | | | |
|------------|---|-------------------|
| 8. | Football teams wear the same clothes but indifferent colours. | <i>True/False</i> |
| 9. | All schoolchildren have a uniform. | <i>True/False</i> |
| 10. | Doctors usually wear helmets. | <i>True/False</i> |
| 11. | People never like wearing a uniform. | <i>True/False</i> |
| 12. | It's easy to identify people's jobs if they wear a uniform. | <i>True/False</i> |

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 3 (15 minutes)

Use of English

Task 1

Complete the story with the verb in brackets (1 – 11) in the correct tense.

Sometimes people get into funny situations. And each person (0) behaves (behave) in a different way. Yesterday something very strange (1) happened (happen) to me too. I (2) picked up (pick up) the phone to make a call and found out that I (3) was listening (listen) to a conversation between two strangers. They (4) were talking (talk) about attacking the president. I immediately (5) phoned (phone) the police who (6) traced (trace) the two men and (7) questioned (question) them. It (8) turned out (turn out) that they were actors and they (9) were practising (practise) their lines on the phone! I (10) felt (feel) very silly, but the actors (11) gave (give) me tickets to their play as they were so pleased I had really believed them.

Task 2

Read the article about gold. Choose the best word (A, B or C) for each space. For questions 12-18, mark A, B or C.

Gold

People (0) gave always loved gold because it is beautiful and useful. Gold is a soft, heavy, brilliant yellow metal (12) after it doesn't change colour in the air or water.

People have used gold money for hundreds (13) of years, but people all (14) over the world wear gold wedding rings too. You can even (15) find gold in racing-car engines because gold is able to carry electricity.

(16) between 1880 and 2002 most gold came from South Africa, but now more gold comes from China. People in India buy more gold (17) than any other nationality.

One kilo of gold(18) costs about 35,000 dollars at the moment.
That's a lot of money! But if you want some gold for free, remember that all the winners of the Olympic Games are given gold medals. Train hard at school in your sports lessons!

Example:

Answer: 0

A do

B have

C be

12 A and

B or

C after

13 A by

B of

C from

14 A above

B over

C about

15 A finds

B finding

C find

16 A Between

B Before

C Through

17 A what

B when

C than

18 A cost

B costs

C costing

176

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 4 (20 minutes)**Writing**

Imagine you are in a holiday camp and your mobile phone doesn't work.
 Leave a note to your roommate Ann/Nick:

Leave a

Say:

- you can't go to the cinema with him/her;
- where you are going instead;
- when you can see each other;
- where you will meet;
- what you will do together when you meet.

Write about 50-60 words.

Ann I can't go to the cinema with you, because I will meet my sister from Moscow, she is arriving in the evening today. We can see each other only on Friday at any time. Let's meet near the theatre and then go to the concert of our favourite singers. I think that we receive a big pleasure. See you.

Olga



Сколько...

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2018-2019 год
Школьный этап 7 - 8 классы

ANSWER SHEET

Listening

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
+ 1		✓	
- 2	✓		
+ 3	✓		
+ 4			✓
+ 5	✓		
+ 6			✓
+ 7		✓	
- 8			✓
+ 9	✓		
- 10	✓		

78

Reading

	a	b	c	d
- 1	✓			
- 2		✗	✓	
- 3		✓		
- 4		✓		
- 5				✓

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
+ 6	✗	✓	
+ 7	✓		
+ 8			✓
+ 9		✓	
+ 10	✓		
+ 11			✓
- 12	✓		
+ 13	✓		
- 14		✓	
- 15			✓

78
Use of English

+ 1	<i>C</i>
+ 2	<i>B</i>
+ 3	<i>D</i>
+ 4	<i>D</i>
+ 5	<i>A</i>
+ 6	<i>B</i>
+ 7	<i>A</i>
+ 8	<i>B</i>
+ 9	<i>B</i>
+ 10	<i>C</i>
+ 11	<i>has just won</i>
- 12	<i>had been studying</i>
+ 13	<i>would do</i>
+ 14	<i>stopped</i>
+ 15	<i>do not regret</i>
- 16	<i>has taught</i>
+ 17	<i>did not expect</i>
+ 18	<i>could not stop shaking</i>
+ 19	<i>had never become</i>
+ 20	<i>is</i>

78

ANSWER SHEET

Listening

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
+ 1		✓	
- 2	✓		
+ 3	✓		
+ 4			✓
+ 5	✓		
+ 6			✓
+ 7		✓	
- 8			✓
+ 9	✓		
- 10	✓		

Reading

	a	b	c	d
+ 1	✓			
- 2			✓	
- 3		✓		
- 4		✓		
- 5				✓

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
+ 6		✓	
+ 7	✓		
+ 8			✓
+ 9		✓	
+ 10	✓		
+ 11			✓
- 12	✓		
+ 13	✓		
- 14	*✗	✓	
- 15			✓

Use of English

+ 1	C
+ 2	B
+ 3	D
+ 4	D
+ 5	B
- 6	B
+ 7	A
+ 8	B
- 9	A
+ 10	C
+ 11	has just won
- 12	had been studying
+ 13	would do
- 14	stopped
+ 15	do not regret
+ 16	has taught
+ 17	did not expect
+ 18	could not stop shaking
+ 19	had never become
+ 20	is

ANSWER SHEET

Listening

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
1		V +	
2	V +		
3	V +		
4			V +
5		V -	
6	V -		
7	V -		
8			V -
9	V +		
10	V	-	

5

Reading

	a	b	c	d
1	V -			
2				V -
3	V			
4				V -
5	V -			

10

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
6		V +	
7	V +		
8			
9	V -		
10			V -
11			
12		V +	
13			V -
14		V -	
15	V -		

Use of English

3

1	called +
2	because +
3	maybe +
4	instead +
5	activated +
6	into +
7	both +
8	com +
9	when +
10	supplies +
11	was just won +
12	has been standing -
13	up -
14	stopped +
15	don't want +
16	was faint +
17	didn't expect +
18	promised +
19	had never known +
20	is +

118.

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2018-2019 ГОД ШКОЛЬНЫЙ
ЭТАП. 7-8 КЛАССЫ**

Part 1 (15 minutes)

Listening

Task1

Listen to Kelly and Jason's conversation. Decide if each question **1 – 10** is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or the information is **NOT STATED** in the text. Put a tick in the proper box.

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
<i>Example</i>	<i>Both Kelly and Jason think that obesity is common today.</i>	✓		
1	Kelly thinks that people's diets now are less healthy than in the past.		✓	
2	Jason thinks there are a lot of people now who do not know how to relax.	✓		
3	Jason and Kelly share the same opinion about people not sleeping enough.	✓		
4	In Jason's opinion some people go to bed late as they enjoy dancing at night.			
5	Kelly believes that cycling to school is becoming more popular.		✓	
6	According to Jason there are more cyclists in the cities today as they care about pollution.	✓		
7	Kelly says that air pollution in the cities is getting worse.			✓
8	Jason says that Kelly is often ill.			
9	Kelly thinks that teens suffer colds for a couple of days only.	✓		
10	In the end, Jason and Kelly agree about young people's health.			

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 2 (15 minutes)**Reading****Task1**

Have you ever wondered how birds find their way when flying? Read and find out. Choose the best answer **a**, **b**, **c** or **d** for the questions **1 – 5**.

The pigeon is famous for always being able to find its way home. In fact racing pigeons is a popular sport in some countries. Owners take their birds hundreds of miles away and then release them. The bird that gets back home in the fastest time is the winner. Until now it has been thought that the birds have their own built-in system of navigation and use the position of the sun and stars to guide them.

However a ten-year study has proved to scientists that pigeons travel rather like drivers do and follow the major roads. The birds that were monitored in the study were constantly flying along motorways and even turning left and right at main junctions, while ignoring small winding roads.

A professor of zoology at Oxford University and a racing pigeon expert agree. The professor says that birds use their traditional forms of navigation first but when they fly the same route again they remember the roads and follow them. A group of birds was released as a test and all flew along the same major road and turned right at the first junction. The pigeon racer describes this research as absolutely accurate. Every Saturday, he says, you can see flocks of pigeons flying along the motorways.

1 Pigeon racing consists of:

- a) owners seeing how far each pigeon can fly.
- b. scientific research into the way pigeons fly.
- c. pigeons being released on the motorways.
- d. owners seeing which pigeon gets home first.

2 Pigeons' 'built-in system of navigation' refers to:

- a. their natural instinct for finding their way.
- b. their natural ability to follow major roads.
- c. the fact that they fly as a large flock.
- d. special equipment the researchers have used to track them.

3 The roads pigeons followed were:

- a. all the roads going in the right direction.
- b. only motorways.
- c. the important direct routes.
- d. the smaller less busy country roads.

4 A junction is:

- a. a sharp bent in the road.
- b. where a motorway and a road meet.
- c. a place where one road crosses another.
- d. a place where you can buy petrol.

5 Pigeons are especially seen on Saturdays because:

- a. that's the day the roads are busiest.
- b. that's the day the research takes place.
- c. that's the day pigeon racing takes place.
- d. that's the day the motorways are open.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Task 2

Look at the sentences below about the ancient Chinese art of Feng Shui. Read the text and decide if each sentence **6 – 15** is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or the information is **NOT STATED** in the text. Put a tick in the proper box.

Feng Shui

Feng Shui is the art of arranging your home and the things in it in the best possible way. It began in China about 5000 years ago, but recently architects and designers all over the world have started to include the idea in their work. The most important thing to understand about Feng Shui is the idea of chi, which means vital energy or life force. The art of Feng Shui is to make sure the right objects are in the right places so that the chi can flow freely around the home. This is said to create good health and financial well-being as well as improved relationships between parents and children and husband and wife. You can improve your own Feng Shui by trying some of the techniques listed below.

Firstly, keep the hall of your home clear of shoes, umbrellas and other objects. This is to allow the chi to enter your home freely. If possible, put a small indoor fountain in this part of your home.

In the living room, choose furniture which is the right size for the room and arrange it so that people can move around the room comfortably. If the room is small, hang a mirror to create a feeling of space. Make sure you have blinds or curtains to prevent the chi from escaping.

The bedroom is considered a very important area in Feng Shui. It is best not to have a television or any other electrical item in here, but if you find it impossible to live without them, you can cover them with a plastic table-cloth when you have finished using them. The table-cloth must be plastic – other materials will not work. It is also important to unplug everything before you sleep. The head of the bed should be against a wall rather than under a window, as this would allow your chi to escape. You should be able to see the door easily while

you are lying in bed. Place lamps by your bed for lighting instead of bright lights in the ceiling.

Try these simple ideas for a few months and see how much energy and happiness you can bring into your home.

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
6	Feng Shui has been practised all over the world for 5000 years.		✓	
7	Feng Shui says that family members will get on better with each other if the home is properly furnished.	✓		
8	The entrance of the home should be well lighted.			
9	The living room should be made to look as small as possible.	✓		✓
10	Windows in the living room should be covered.			✓
11	There shouldn't be any plants in the bedroom, if possible.			
12	A sheet could be used instead of a table-cloth to cover the TV.		✓	
13	Sleeping under a window is not a good idea.			✓
14	It's important to have a good view of the bedroom door from the bed.		✓	
15	A single strong light in the bedroom is better than several soft ones.	✓		

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 3 (15 minutes)

Use of English

Task 1

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question 1 – 10, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D.

Chocolate

When the Spanish explorer Cortez 0 A Mexico in the sixteenth century, he found the people there using a drink they 1 chocolate. It tasted quite strong 2 it had pepper in it. To 3 it taste better, the Spanish added sugar to it. When chocolate first came to Europe in the seventeenth century, people started to drink it with milk, 4 of water. Nowadays, tonnes of chocolate and cacao are 5 to factories, where they are turned 6 many popular sweets and cakes.

7 chocolate and cacao come from the fruit of cacao tree. Cacao trees 8 only be grown in hot countries, as they need a warm climate. Cacao is an American plant, 9 still grows wild in the northern part of South America. Countries in Central and South America were the first to grow it, but today Africa 10 the world with the most of chocolate.

	A	B	C	D
<i>Example</i>	<u>reached</u>	<i>arrived</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>went</i>
1	announced	told	called	declared
2	while	because	so	whether
3	let	cause	allow	make
4	apart	except	rather	instead
5	delivered	directed	prepared	produced
6	down	into	off	over
7	Both	Every	Either	Each
8	ought	can	have	might
9	what	which	who	whose
10	brings	fetches	supplies	gives

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Complete the text, using the verbs in brackets (11 - 20) in the correct tense.

The first answer is given as an example.

Rahul wins National Spelling Bee

For the past five years the Hathwar family have travelled to Washington DC to watch their children in the top US spelling competition, the National Spelling Bee. Their elder daughter, Gayathri, (take) 0 has taken part since she was nine years old, and her younger brother Rahul 11 (just win) was just won the first prize of \$40,000 at his first attempt.

Rahul and Gayathri 12 (study) has been studying hard to reach the final, which was shown on television all over the US. Mr. Hathwar helped his children beforehand by making lists of words and checking their meaning. He was confident they 13 (do) do well. Rahul even 14 (stop) stopped playing computer games and doing his other hobbies to concentrate on learning spellings.

"I 15 (not regret) don't regret it," he says. "The Spelling Bee 16 (teach) has taught me to work hard. I 17 (not expect) didn't expect to come first so I was amazed at the result. I was so anxious when I arrived at the Television Centre I 18 (not can) couldn't stop shaking."

Gayathri admitted she was a little disappointed that she 19 (never become) had never become a winner. But now she 20 (be) is very proud of her brother's success.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 4 (30 minutes)

Writing

Imagine that you read the following question on a forum:

"Hi, guys! I need your advice. I've been chosen to arrange our class party.

What should I do to make it a real success?"

Now give your advice how to arrange the party to make it exciting and educational at the same time.

Write about **90-100** words.

Do not forget to:

- greet the members of the forum;
- give two reasons for your choice;
- sign your advice.

Hi! I can give you some tips on your party.
This is all very easy. First of all there should be friends and also the fog. You have good music and atmosphere.

Second there should be a good reward and general good communication.

You can also make a dress code by which everyone will be wearing the same clothes or make some kind of a party in a Mallon in or New York.

You can make contests and for those who win these contests, donate small prizes.

I hope my advice helped you.
You had a great party.

Маленький А.

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку 2018–2019 уч. г.

Школьный этап. 9–11 классы

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ

LISTENING

-10 баллов

Item	Answer
1	A +
2	C +
3	A +
4	B +
5	A +
6	A +
7	C +
8	B +
9	A +
10	B +

10

READING

-15 БАЛЛОВ

Item	Answer
1	B +
2	A +
3	B +
4	A +
5	A +
6	B +
7	B +
8	B +
9	A +
10	A +
11	C +
12	B +
13	C +
14	B +
15	B +

15

USE OF ENGLISH

-20 БАЛЛОВ

Item	Answer
1	Unheard +
2	Depictions +
3	Compassion +
4	Realism +
5	Breaker +
6	Enormously +
7	Familiarise +
8	Enthusiastic +
9	Architecture +
10	Virtually +
11	of the part -
12	is included from +
13	Does not want to -
14	leave the studio until -
15	
16	is not being repainting -
17	
18	is no food left -
19	to score twice, and then -
20	must have write -

12

Организация учебного процесса в соответствии с Законом РФ

«Об образовании»

Содержание работы	Сроки проведения	Ответственный	Итоги работы
1. Изучение нормативно - правовых документов.	в течение года	зам.директора по УВР	
2. Комплектование 1,5,10-х классов.	сентябрь	зам. директора по УВР	приказ
3. Подготовка статистических отчетов ОШ-1, ОШ-9, РИК.	сентябрь	зам. директора по УВР	отчет
4. Оформление тарификации.	сентябрь, июнь	Директор, зам. директора по УВР	приказ
5. Составление расписания.	сентябрь, январь	зам. директора по УВР	расписание
6. Корректировка расписания в связи с отсутствием учителей, изменение нагрузки, обеспечение замещения уроков.	в течение года	зам.директора по УВР	приказы на изменение расписания
7. Составление расписания элективных курсов.	сентябрь	зам.директора по УВР	расписание
8. Анализ успеваемости. Выявление причин отставания обучающихся, принятие мер по ликвидации пробелов в знаниях.	в течение года	зам.директора по УВР	справка
9. Оформление табеля учета рабочего времени.	в течение года	зам.директора по УВР	табель
10. Оформление журнала регистрации пропущенных и замещенных уроков.	в течение года	зам.директора по УВР	
11. Контроль за движением обучающихся.	в течение года	зам.директора по УВР	информация о движении

Joanne Rowling
Harry Potter

Marcus D.

Today I want to talk about my favourite book. It's called "Harry Potter". I have watched a film about Harry Potter a thousand of times. I can't explain my feeling and imaginary when I read it. You always have a feeling that the characters are inside you when you read that book - time stops, it's like your in a univers flying between this mysterious story.

I read this book in English because first of all I know English good, I think it's way more interesting to read a book in it's native language, and by the way reading in English helps your language being better.

My openion is that every library must have this book, it's very popular too, all the people around the world read it.

K1 - 2

K2 - 2

K3 - 1

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2018–2019 УЧ. Г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes

(10 points)

For items 1–10 listen to a dialogue between a famous actor and his woman colleague 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.

- A 1. The woman says that her colleague likes the process of film-making.
- C 2. The man never drinks tea from plastic cups.
- A 3. The man thinks it's important to find a place where he could feel at home.
- B 4. The man has never worked in a theatre.
- A 5. The woman says that many people in the film industry become bored with their work.
- A 6. The man says that his new film is coming soon.
- C 7. *The Daughter* was filmed in summer.
- B 8. In *The Daughter* the man plays a role of a Comanche.
- A 9. The man is Irish.
- B 10. The man thinks *The Daughter* is a western.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

READING

Time: 30 minutes

(15 points)

Read the passage below and answer questions 1–15.

Even the tactful Japanese would probably smirk or at the very least express puzzlement if someone told them about a ‘traditional Russian tea party’. And yet, it is a well-known fact that Russians are unstoppable in their **incessant** consumption of tea and in fact cannot live without it. It has become an extremely significant part of Russian culture. Tea warms you up, wakes you up, and is nice after a big meal. Tea in Russia is not just a beverage – it’s a social activity with a long-reaching tradition behind it. Even coffee that has been slowly but surely making inroads onto Russian tables still has not been able to replace tea. Russians will drink tea on any occasion and with no occasion whatsoever.

For the first time four pounds of tea were brought to Russia in 1638 by the Russian ambassador as a gift from the Mongol Khan for the Russian sovereign of Moscow Michael Fyodorovich. At first the tsar and the boyars were not particularly impressed with the astringent and bitter drink. When all the tea presented by the Mongol Khan had been drunk and the Moscow court began to forget its taste, it was once again the diplomats who reintroduced tea to Russia. Another Russian ambassador Nicholas Spafary brought some tea from China. This time tea was already a known substance in Moscow and in 1679 a contract was entered into with China under which the Chinese were to supply Russia with dried tea. After that, caravans carrying tea began regular journeys from the Great Wall of China to the walls of the Moscow Kremlin.

However, the new beverage took quite some time to grow on Russians, who at first viewed it with suspicion as they did with everything that originated abroad. In addition, Chinese tea was too expensive while Russian herbal teas, such as cranberry, currant, briar, and sweet lime were always easy to get. And it was only by the early 18th century that tea had been fully accepted in Russian households and become a national drink.

An indispensable component of a Russian tea party is the samovar. Samovars are tea poetry; they come in all sorts of different shapes and sizes. Many of them are true works of art. A samovar is always placed in the middle of the table. It commonly has curved shapes suggesting warmth and kindness. While water is boiling inside the samovar and smoke is coming off the top of it, its sides reflect the people around the

table, adding a surreal feel to the gathering. Samovars are usually heated up using charcoal and sometimes even fir cones. The slightly bitter aroma of the smoke relaxes and soothes those present. In addition to good looks and efficiency, samovars were always valued for their sound. When the water starts boiling a samovar would announce it with its own unique “song” that would add to the cosiness and intimacy of the occasion.

When you’re invited for tea in Russia, you can almost always expect to eat. Guests are offered several types of jam, honey, cakes, pies, chocolates and other sweets. Often you also get sandwiches, light salads, and fresh fruit and vegetables. Everything is served on ornate plates and dishes.

It is almost an insult not to offer tea to someone who came by your house, as it is an insult to refuse it when offered. In some parts of the former Soviet Union, especially in the North Caucasus region and Central Asia, the amount and quality of the food served when drinking tea indicates a level of respect that a host has for a guest, and it’s not uncommon for relationships to go sour just because only jam and sugar were served during tea.

There is a story about how in 1802 Prince Shakhovskoy met J.W. Goethe in a hotel in Munich. The famous German poet invited the Prince for tea. Having arrived and seeing that there was nothing but tea on the table, the Prince ordered sandwiches and some pastries without further ado. The two spent a most pleasant evening talking about German and Russian literature. To Shakhovskoy’s surprise, the next day he got a bill for the food he had ordered, which J.W. Goethe refused to pay, since he had only invited the Prince for tea.

There is another tradition that foreigners often fail to understand: Russians drink tea from glasses, which they put in special glass holders. This tradition dates back to the 17th and 18th century teahouses and it was only in the early 19th century that it was picked up by the commoners. Expensive glass holders were usually made from silver, the more commonplace glass holders were made primarily from alloys of nickel and silver. The finely decorated holders were used both for esthetic and practical purposes preventing the palms from direct contact with hot tea. Today almost nobody will drink tea from glasses at home and yet it has still survived on trains. It is a special unique kind of pleasure to drink hot tea from a glass in a glass holder sitting in the car of a long distance train and looking out at the landscapes speeding past outside!

Task 1. Questions 1–8

In boxes 1–8 on your answer sheet, circle: A (TRUE) if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; B (FALSE) if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.

- B 1. Tea and coffee are equally favoured by the Russian people.
- A 2. Russians indulge in having tea whenever the opportunity affords itself.
- B 3. The Russians instantly favoured the peculiar flavour of the new beverage.
- A 4. Envoys introduced the new beverage to Russia twice.
- A 5. Tea drinking gradually evolved into a kind of social ceremony.
- B 6. The Russian samovar was a symbol of prosperity, well-being, and comfort.
- B 7. Water in samovars is boiled ahead of time and just warmed up afterwards.
- B 8. Glass holders were made to help the tea cool quicker.

Task 2. Questions 9 – 15

Choose option A, B, C which best fits according to the text. Circle the correct letter in boxes 9–15 on your answer sheet.

- A 9. For the Japanese the idea of having tea parties in Russia seems
 - A. perplexing.
 - B. explicable.
 - C. evasive.
- A 10. The word “incessant” in the first paragraph means
 - A. constant.
 - B. temporary.
 - C. irregular.
- C 11. The Russians did not welcome the new drinks as
 - A. they were forced to drink it.
 - B. it took long to make it.
 - C. it was totally alien to them.
- B 12. In the North Caucasus region and Central Asia
 - A. sour fruit and vegetables are commonly served during the tea party.
 - B. lavish snacks are served at the tea party if the guest is highly honoured.
 - C. traditionally only jam and sugar are served during the tea party.

- C 13. Samovars placed in the middle of the table usually
- A. warmed the water quicker and more economically.
 - B. helped gather the guests by their special "song".
 - C. added to the calming atmosphere round the table.
- B 14. The story about Prince Shakhovskoy's meeting with J.W. Goethe
- A. demonstrates Russian hospitality and generosity.
 - B. illustrates the different national tea-drinking habits.
 - C. shows a way to build cross-cultural connections over a cup of tea.
- B 15. The tradition of having tea from glasses in glass holders
- A. is completely forgotten now.
 - B. has survived on railroads.
 - C. has become a family tradition.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 20 minutes

(20 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	development
----------	-------------

RUSSIAN IMPRESSIONISM

Impressionism is a very natural stage of art's (0)... .	DEVELOP
Russian painters had started their (1) ... of experiments with light and modified colour schemes before they visited France and got acquainted with French impressionism.	HEARD unheard
And yet, there is a difference between Russian and French impressionistic (2) ... in terms of their subject matter, light and colour scheme .	DEPICT Depictions
As far as French artists were concerned, they portrayed life differently in (3) ... to Russian painters.	COMPARE Comparison
However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (4) ...	REAL Realistic Realism
Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path (5) ... in this field.	BREAK Breaker
He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became (6) ... fascinated by impressionism.	ENORMOUS Enormously
He didn't abandon his own distinct painting style, but he made every effort to (7) ... his students in Russia with his French findings and encouraged their own artistic explorations.	FAMILIAR familiarise
Thanks to his (8) ... support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently.	ENTHUSIASM Enthusiastic
The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and (9) ... had never had landscape painting classes as this genre was seen as the one for amateurs.	ARCHITECT Architecture

V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was
(10) ... besieged by students who wanted to paint nature.

VIRTUAL

Virtualy

Task 2. Questions 11–20

For items 11–20, 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 you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning(0).

Example: 0. “Let’s go to the cinema on Sunday,” said Ann.

wanted

Ann _____ to the cinema on Sunday. (4 words)

0

wanted us to go

11. Betty was the only one who didn’t enjoy the performance.

apart

Everyone enjoyed the performance _____. (3 words)

12. The price of the meal includes dessert.

is

The dessert _____ the price of the meal. (3 words)

13. My sister is too short to be a basketball player.

not

My sister _____ to be a basketball player. (4 words)

14. I have to clean up the studio before I can leave.

until

I cannot _____ cleaned up the studio. (4 words)

15. She regrets not having gone to university.

wishes

She _____ to university. (4 words)

16. She isn't repainting the kitchen until Monday.

being

The kitchen _____ until Monday. (4 words)

17. Everyone left except for Mike.

exception

With _____, everyone left. (4 words)

18. The fridge is completely empty.

left

There _____ the fridge. (4 words)

19. They've only got half the boys they need to make up a team.

twice

They need _____ they've got to make up a team. (5 words)

20. I'm certain she wrote the article herself.

must

She _____ the article herself. (3 words)

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

(15 points)

Write a **short review of your favourite book you have read in English** for your school library.

Write the name of the author and the title of the book at the beginning on a separate line (*words are not counted in this line*). The title and the author should be real, not imaginary.

Remember to mention in your review:

- why you like the book;
- why you have read it in English and not in the Russian translation;
- why your school library should have this book.

Write **100–140 words**.

Transfer your review to the answer sheet!

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ

LISTENING
-10 баллов

Item	Answer
1	A +
2	C +
3	A +
4	A +
5	B -
6	A +
7	B -
8	A -
9	A +
10	B +

4

READING
-15 БАЛЛОВ

Item	Answer
1	B +
2	A +
3	B +
4	A +
5	A +
6	B +
7	B +
8	B +
9	A +
10	A +
11	B -
12	C -
13	C +
14	C -
15	B +

12

USE OF ENGLISH
-20 БАЛЛОВ

Item	Answer
1	unheard +
2	depictions +
3	compassion -
4	reality +
5	breaker +
6	enormous -
7	familiarization -
8	
9	architecture +
10	virtual -
11	apart from Betty +
12	is included in +
13	
14	
15	
16	is not being repainting -
17	
18	is nothing left in +
19	twice as many as +
20	must have written +

10.

Организация работы по обеспечению преемственности

1. Совещание по проблемам преемственности начальной и средней школы. Согласование программ обучения и развития. Анализ содержания программ с точки зрения преемственности.	Ноябрь	зам.директора по УВР, учителя – предметники, классные руководители	
2. Анализ и выработка рекомендаций по методике обучения наиболее сложных тем. Обмен опытом в данном направлении.	В течение года	Руководитель кафедры, учителя-предметники	
3. Организация обучения в 5-х классах с учетом преемственности на следующий учебный год (совещание администрации): - планирование 5-х классов в 2013-2014 учебном году, - планирование подготовительных мероприятий по повышению квалификации учителей.	Январь	администрация	
4. Взаимопосещение уроков учителей начальных классов и основной школы (в соответствии с графиком открытых уроков).	Февраль-май	Руководители кафедры, учителя-предметники	
5. Преемственность содержания обучения между начальной и средней школой (повторение учебного материала). Совместное заседание методических кафедр.	Март	Руководитель кафедры, учителя-предметники	протокол
6. Диагностика психологических особенностей детей 4-х классов, знакомство с её результатами учителей 5-х классов и родителей.	Апрель-май	зам. директора по УВР, классные руководители	справка
7. Лекция для родителей «Проблемы психологической адаптации детей при переходе из начальной в среднюю школу».	Апрель-май	зам.директора по УВР , классные руководители	

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2018–2019 УЧ. Г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

LISTENING

Time: 10 minutes

(10 points)

For items 1–10 listen to a dialogue between a famous actor and his woman colleague 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 woman says that her colleague likes the process of film-making. *A*
2. The man never drinks tea from plastic cups. *C*
3. The man thinks it's important to find a place where he could feel at home. *A*
4. The man has never worked in a theatre. *B*
5. The woman says that many people in the film industry become bored with their work. *B*
6. The man says that his new film is coming soon. *A*
7. *The Daughter* was filmed in summer. *B*
8. In *The Daughter* the man plays a role of a Comanche. *A*
9. The man is Irish. *A*
10. The man thinks *The Daughter* is a western. *B*

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

READING

Time: 30 minutes

(15 points)

Read the passage below and answer questions 1–15.

Even the tactful Japanese would probably smirk or at the very least express puzzlement if someone told them about a ‘traditional Russian tea party’. And yet, it is a well-known fact that Russians are unstoppable in their **incessant** consumption of tea and in fact cannot live without it. It has become an extremely significant part of Russian culture. Tea warms you up, wakes you up, and is nice after a big meal. Tea in Russia is not just a beverage – it’s a social activity with a long-reaching tradition behind it. Even coffee that has been slowly but surely making inroads onto Russian tables still has not been able to replace tea. Russians will drink tea on any occasion and with no occasion whatsoever.

For the first time four pounds of tea were brought to Russia in 1638 by the Russian ambassador as a gift from the Mongol Khan for the Russian sovereign of Moscow Michael Fyodorovich. At first the tsar and the boyars were not particularly impressed with the astringent and bitter drink. When all the tea presented by the Mongol Khan had been drunk and the Moscow court began to forget its taste, it was once again the diplomats who reintroduced tea to Russia. Another Russian ambassador Nicholas Spafary brought some tea from China. This time tea was already a known substance in Moscow and in 1679 a contract was entered into with China under which the Chinese were to supply Russia with dried tea. After that, caravans carrying tea began regular journeys from the Great Wall of China to the walls of the Moscow Kremlin.

However, the new beverage took quite some time to grow on Russians, who at first viewed it with suspicion as they did with everything that originated abroad. In addition, Chinese tea was too expensive while Russian herbal teas, such as cranberry, currant, briar, and sweet lime were always easy to get. And it was only by the early 18th century that tea had been fully accepted in Russian households and become a national drink.

An indispensable component of a Russian tea party is the samovar. Samovars are tea poetry; they come in all sorts of different shapes and sizes. Many of them are true works of art. A samovar is always placed in the middle of the table. It commonly has curved shapes suggesting warmth and kindness. While water is boiling inside the samovar and smoke is coming off the top of it, its sides reflect the people around the

table, adding a surreal feel to the gathering. Samovars are usually heated up using charcoal and sometimes even fir cones. The slightly bitter aroma of the smoke relaxes and soothes those present. In addition to good looks and efficiency, samovars were always valued for their sound. When the water starts boiling a samovar would announce it with its own unique “song” that would add to the cosiness and intimacy of the occasion.

When you’re invited for tea in Russia, you can almost always expect to eat. Guests are offered several types of jam, honey, cakes, pies, chocolates and other sweets. Often you also get sandwiches, light salads, and fresh fruit and vegetables. Everything is served on ornate plates and dishes.

It is almost an insult not to offer tea to someone who came by your house, as it is an insult to refuse it when offered. In some parts of the former Soviet Union, especially in the North Caucasus region and Central Asia, the amount and quality of the food served when drinking tea indicates a level of respect that a host has for a guest, and it’s not uncommon for relationships to go sour just because only jam and sugar were served during tea.

There is a story about how in 1802 Prince Shakhovskoy met J.W. Goethe in a hotel in Munich. The famous German poet invited the Prince for tea. Having arrived and seeing that there was nothing but tea on the table, the Prince ordered sandwiches and some pastries without further ado. The two spent a most pleasant evening talking about German and Russian literature. To Shakhovskoy’s surprise, the next day he got a bill for the food he had ordered, which J.W. Goethe refused to pay, since he had only invited the Prince for tea.

There is another tradition that foreigners often fail to understand: Russians drink tea from glasses, which they put in special glass holders. This tradition dates back to the 17th and 18th century teahouses and it was only in the early 19th century that it was picked up by the commoners. Expensive glass holders were usually made from silver, the more commonplace glass holders were made primarily from alloys of nickel and silver. The finely decorated holders were used both for esthetic and practical purposes preventing the palms from direct contact with hot tea. Today almost nobody will drink tea from glasses at home and yet it has still survived on trains. It is a special unique kind of pleasure to drink hot tea from a glass in a glass holder sitting in the car of a long distance train and looking out at the landscapes speeding past outside!

Task 1. Questions 1–8

In boxes 1–8 on your answer sheet, circle: A (TRUE) if the statement agrees with the information given in the text; B (FALSE) if the statement contradicts the information given in the text or if there is no information given in the text.

1. Tea and coffee are equally favoured by the Russian people. E
2. Russians indulge in having tea whenever the opportunity affords itself. F
3. The Russians instantly favoured the peculiar flavour of the new beverage. S
4. Envoys introduced the new beverage to Russia twice. A
5. Tea drinking gradually evolved into a kind of social ceremony. F
6. The Russian samovar was a symbol of prosperity, well-being, and comfort. S
7. Water in samovars is boiled ahead of time and just warmed up afterwards. S
8. Glass holders were made to help the tea cool quicker. B

Task 2. Questions 9 – 15

Choose option A, B, C which best fits according to the text. Circle the correct letter in boxes 9–15 on your answer sheet.

9. For the Japanese the idea of having tea parties in Russia seems
A. perplexing.
B. explicable.
C. evasive.
10. The word “incessant” in the first paragraph means
A. constant.
B. temporary.
C. irregular.
11. The Russians did not welcome the new drinks
A. they were forced to drink it.
B. it took long to make it.
C. it was totally alien to them.
12. In the North Caucasus region and Central Asia
A. sour fruit and vegetables are commonly served during the tea party.
B. lavish snacks are served at the tea party if the guest is highly honoured.
C. traditionally only jam and sugar are served during the tea party.

13. Samovars placed in the middle of the table usually
- A. warmed the water quicker and more economically.
 - B. helped gather the guests by their special "song".
 - C. added to the calming atmosphere round the table.
14. The story about Prince Shakhovskoy's meeting with J.W. Goethe
- A. demonstrates Russian hospitality and generosity.
 - B. illustrates the different national tea-drinking habits.
 - C. shows a way to build cross-cultural connections over a cup of tea.
15. The tradition of having tea from glasses in glass holders
- A. is completely forgotten now.
 - B. has survived on railroads.
 - C. has become a family tradition.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 20 minutes

(20 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	development
----------	-------------

RUSSIAN IMPRESSIONISM

Impressionism is a very natural stage of art's (0) ...	DEVELOP
Russian painters had started their (1) ... of experiments with light and modified colour schemes before they visited France and got acquainted with French impressionism.	HEARD <i>heard</i>
And yet, there is a difference between Russian and French impressionistic (2) ... in terms of their subject matter, light and colour scheme .	DEPICT <i>depict</i>
As far as French artists were concerned, they portrayed life differently in (3) ... to Russian painters.	COMPARE <i>compare</i>
However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from (4) ...	REALITY <i>reality</i>
Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path (5) ... in this field.	BREAK <i>break</i>
He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became (6) ... fascinated by impressionism.	ENORMOUS <i>enormously</i>
He didn't abandon his own distinct painting style, but he made every effort to (7) ... his students in Russia with his French findings and encouraged their own artistic explorations.	FAMILIAR <i>familiarization</i>
Thanks to his (8) ... support, his like-minded contemporary artist Konstantin Korovin felt confidence to work differently.	ENTHUSIASM
The Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and (9) ... had never had landscape painting classes as this genre was seen as the one for amateurs.	ARCHITECT <i>architect</i>

V. Polenov was the first to introduce such classes and he was
(10) ... besieged by students who wanted to paint nature.

VIRTUAL

Task 2. Questions 11–20

For items 11–20, 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 you should put in the gap is specified in each case. Do NOT use contracted forms. There is an example at the beginning(0).

Example: 0. “Let’s go to the cinema on Sunday,” said Ann.

wanted

Ann _____ to the cinema on Sunday. (4 words)

0

wanted us to go

11. Betty was the only one who didn’t enjoy the performance.

apart

Everyone enjoyed the performance _____ . (3 words)

12. The price of the meal includes dessert.

is

The dessert _____ the price of the meal. (3 words)

13. My sister is too short to be a basketball player.

not

My sister _____ to be a basketball player. (4 words)

14. I have to clean up the studio before I can leave.

until

I cannot _____ cleaned up the studio. (4 words)

15. She regrets not having gone to university.

wishes

She _____ to university. (4 words)

16. She isn't repainting the kitchen until Monday.

being

The kitchen ~~is not being~~ _____ until Monday. (4 words)

17. Everyone left except for Mike.

exception

With _____, everyone left. (4 words)

18. The fridge is completely empty.

left

There ~~is nothing left~~ _____ the fridge. (4 words)

19. They've only got half the boys they need to make up a team.

twice

They need _____ they've got to make up a team. (5 words)

20. I'm certain she wrote the article herself.

must

She ~~must have written~~ _____ the article herself. (3 words)

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

WRITING

Time: 30 minutes

(15 points)

Write a short review of your favourite book you have read in English for your school library.

Write the name of the author and the title of the book at the beginning on a separate line (*words are not counted in this line*). The title and the author should be real, not imaginary.

Remember to mention in your review:

- why you like the book;
- why you have read it in English and not in the Russian translation;
- why your school library should have this book.

Write 100–140 words.

Transfer your review to the answer sheet!

10.

ANSWER SHEET

Listening

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
1		✓	
2	✗		✓
3	✓		
4			✓
5	✓		
6			✓
7		✓	
8		✓	
9	✓		
10		✓	

106

Reading

	a	b	c	d
1			✗	
2		✓		
3		✗		
4	✓			
5				✓

18

Умова: 32

	TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
6		✓	✗
7	✓		✗
8		✗	
9	✓	✓	
10	✓		✗
11			✓
12	✗	✓	
13	✓		✗
14	✓		
15		✓	✗

✗
+

+

Use of English

26

1	c	+
2	b	+
3	d	+
4	a	+
5	d	✗
6	b	+
7	d	
8	b	+
9	b	+
10	d	
11	just wins	
12	studies	
13	does	
14	stopped	+
15	not regretting	
16	teaching	
17	not expecting	
18	can't	
19	never because	
20	was	

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**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ. 2018-2019 ГОД ШКОЛЬНЫЙ
ЭТАП. 7-8 КЛАССЫ**

Part 1 (15 minutes)

Listening

Task1

Listen to Kelly and Jason's conversation. Decide if each question 1 – 10 is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or the information is **NOT STATED** in the text. Put a tick in the proper box.

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
<i>Example</i>	<i>Both Kelly and Jason think that obesity is common today.</i>	✓		
1	Kelly thinks that people's diets now are less healthy than in the past.		✓	
2	Jason thinks there are a lot of people now who do not know how to relax.			✓
3	Jason and Kelly share the same opinion about people not sleeping enough.	✓		
4	In Jason's opinion some people go to bed late as they enjoy dancing at night.			✓
5	Kelly believes that cycling to school is becoming more popular.	✓		
6	According to Jason there are more cyclists in the cities today as they care about pollution.			✓
7	Kelly says that air pollution in the cities is getting worse.		✓	
8	Jason says that Kelly is often ill.	✓	✓	
9	Kelly thinks that teens suffer colds for a couple of days only.	✓		
10	In the end, Jason and Kelly agree about young people's health.		✓	

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

10/8

Part 2 (15 minutes)**Reading****Task 1**

Have you ever wondered how birds find their way when flying? Read and find out. Choose the best answer **a, b, c** or **d** for the questions **1 – 5**.

The pigeon is famous for always being able to find its way home. In fact racing pigeons is a popular sport in some countries. Owners take their birds hundreds of miles away and then release them. The bird that gets back home in the fastest time is the winner. Until now it has been thought that the birds have their own built-in system of navigation and use the position of the sun and stars to guide them.

However a ten-year study has proved to scientists that pigeons travel rather like drivers do and follow the major roads. The birds that were monitored in the study were constantly flying along motorways and even turning left and right at main junctions, while ignoring small winding roads.

A professor of zoology at Oxford University and a racing pigeon expert agree. The professor says that birds use their traditional forms of navigation first but when they fly the same route again they remember the roads and follow them. A group of birds was released as a test and all flew along the same major road and turned right at the first junction. The pigeon racer describes this research as absolutely accurate. Every Saturday, he says, you can see flocks of pigeons flying along the motorways.

1. Pigeon racing consists of:

- a. owners seeing how far each pigeon can fly.
- b. scientific research into the way pigeons fly.
- c. pigeons being released on the motorways.
- d. owners seeing which pigeon gets home first.

2 Pigeons' 'built-in system of navigation' refers to:

- a. their natural instinct for finding their way.
- b. their natural ability to follow major roads.
- c. the fact that they fly as a large flock.
- d. special equipment the researchers have used to track them.

3 The roads pigeons followed were:

- a. all the roads going in the right direction.
- b. only motorways.
- c. the important direct routes.
- d. the smaller less busy country roads.

4 A junction is:

- a. a sharp bend in the road.
- b. where a motorway and a road meet.
- c. a place where one road crosses another.
- d. a place where you can buy petrol.

5 Pigeons are especially seen on Saturdays because:

- a. that's the day the roads are busiest.
- b. that's the day the research takes place.
- c. that's the day pigeon racing takes place.
- d. that's the day the motorways are open.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

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Task 2

Look at the sentences below about the ancient Chinese art of Feng Shui. Read the text and decide if each sentence **6 – 15** is **TRUE**, **FALSE** or the information is **NOT STATED** in the text. Put a tick in the proper box.

Feng Shui

Feng Shui is the art of arranging your home and the things in it in the best possible way. It began in China about 5000 years ago, but recently architects and designers all over the world have started to include the idea in their work. The most important thing to understand about Feng Shui is the idea of chi, which means vital energy or life force. The art of Feng Shui is to make sure the right objects are in the right places so that the chi can flow freely around the home. This is said to create good health and financial well-being as well as improved relationships between parents and children and husband and wife. You can improve your own Feng Shui by trying some of the techniques listed below.

Firstly, keep the hall of your home clear of shoes, umbrellas and other objects. This is to allow the chi to enter your home freely. If possible, put a small indoor fountain in this part of your home.

In the living room, choose furniture which is the right size for the room and arrange it so that people can move around the room comfortably. If the room is small, hang a mirror to create a feeling of space. Make sure you have blinds or curtains to prevent the chi from escaping.

The bedroom is considered a very important area in Feng Shui. It is best not to have a television or any other electrical item in here, but if you find it impossible to live without them, you can cover them with a plastic table-cloth when you have finished using them. The table-cloth must be plastic – other materials will not work. It is also important to unplug everything before you sleep. The head of the bed should be against a wall rather than under a window, as this would allow your chi to escape. You should be able to see the door easily while

you are lying in bed. Place lamps by your bed for lighting instead of bright lights in the ceiling.

Try these simple ideas for a few months and see how much energy and happiness you can bring into your home.

		TRUE	FALSE	NOT STATED
6	Feng Shui has been practised all over the world for 5000 years.		✓	✗
7	Feng Shui says that family members will get on better with each other if the home is properly furnished.	✓		✗
8	The entrance of the home should be well lighted.		✓	
9	The living room should be made to look as small as possible.	✗		
10	Windows in the living room should be covered.			✗
11	There shouldn't be any plants in the bedroom, if possible.			✓
12	A sheet could be used instead of a table-cloth to cover the TV.	✓		
13	Sleeping under a window is not a good idea.			✓
14	It's important to have a good view of the bedroom door from the bed.	✓		
15	A single strong light in the bedroom is better than several soft ones.			✓

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Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Part 3 (15 minutes)

Use of English

Task 1

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question 1 – 10, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D.

Chocolate

When the Spanish explorer Cortez 0 *A* Mexico in the sixteenth century, he found the people there using a drink they 1 chocolate. It tasted quite strong 2 it had pepper in it. To 3 it taste better, the Spanish added sugar to it. When chocolate first came to Europe in the seventeenth century, people started to drink it with milk, 4 of water. Nowadays, tonnes of chocolate and cacao are 5 to factories, where they are turned 6 many popular sweets and cakes.

7 chocolate and cacao come from the fruit of cacao tree. Cacao trees 8 only be grown in hot countries, as they need a warm climate. Cacao is an American plant, 9 still grows wild in the northern part of South America. Countries in Central and South America were the first to grow it, but today Africa 10 the world with the most of chocolate.

	A	B	C	D
<i>Example</i>	<u>reached</u>	<i>arrived</i>	<i>got</i>	<i>went</i>
1	announced	told	<u>called</u>	declared
2	while	<u>because</u>	so	whether
3	let	cause	allow	<u>make</u>
4	<u>apart</u>	except	rather	instead
5	delivered	directed	prepared	<u>produced</u>
6	down	<u>into</u>	off	over
7	Both	Every	Either	<u>Each</u>
8	ought	can	<u>have</u>	might
9	<u>what</u>	which	who	whose
10	brings	fetches	supplies	<u>gives</u>

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

Complete the text, using the verbs in brackets (11 - 20) in the correct tense.
The first answer is given as an example.

Rahul wins National Spelling Bee

For the past five years the Hathwar family have travelled to Washington DC to watch their children in the top US spelling competition, the National Spelling Bee. Their elder daughter, Gayathri, (take) 0 has taken part since she was nine years old, and her younger brother Rahul 11 (just win) just wins the first prize of \$40,000 at his first attempt.

Rahul and Gayathri 12 (study) studys hard to reach the final, which was shown on television all over the US. Mr. Hathwar helped his children beforehand by making lists of words and checking their meaning. He was confident they 13 (do) does well. Rahul even 14 (stop) stop playing computer games and doing his other hobbies to concentrate on learning spellings.

"I 15 (not regret) not regreting it," he says. "The Spelling Bee 16 (teach) teaching me to work hard. I 17 (not expect) not expecting to come first so I was amazed at the result. I was so anxious when I arrived at the Television Centre I 18 (not can) can't stop shaking."

Gayathri admitted she was a little disappointed that she 19 (never become) never becomes a winner. But now she 20 (be) was very proud of her brother's success.

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Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!