

**Школьный этап всероссийской олимпиады школьников
2021-2022 учебного года по английскому языку**

10 классы

Продолжительность 120 минут

Listening

Task 1. Listen to the story and mark the statements below (1-5) with “T” if they are true, “F” if they are false or “NS” if the information is not given. You will hear the recording twice.

1. The boy is mainly attracted by the challenge of diving.
2. The most frightening thing about cave diving is complete darkness.
3. Having lost your friends under water is a potentially dangerous situation.
4. You need to get proper training to take up cave diving.
5. The boy thinks diving experience increases the chances to get a good job.

Task 2. Listen to the story and choose the best answer (A, B or C) to questions 6-10. You will hear the story twice.

6. What was the first thing that got the boy interested in gorillas?

- a) a book with beautiful pictures;
- b) a captivating movie;
- c) his uncle's photos.

7. How does the boy describe gorillas' behaviour pattern?

- a) fierce and aggressive;
- b) weird and unnatural;
- c) calm and peaceful.

8. What does gorillas' diet mainly consist of?

- a) local vegetation;
- b) exotic insects;
- c) fresh water.

9. Where do gorillas build their nests?
- a) in the trees;
 - b) near human dwellings;
 - c) on the ground.
10. Which creatures pose the main threat to gorillas?
- a) other gorillas;
 - b) leopards and wild cats;
 - c) human beings.

Reading

Task 1. Read the article about The Penny Farthing. Ten sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences (A-K) the one which fits each gap. There is one sentence which you do not need to use.

The Penny Farthing

The German Baron Karl Drais von Sauerbronn invented the first bicycle some time in the 18th century. 1. As the name suggests, the rider had to push his/her feet against the ground to make the machine go forward. 2..... When you wanted to turn round, you had to get off and turn the cycle in the direction you wanted to go.

Then in 1861, a Frenchman called Pierre Michaux, added pedals to the front wheel of the bicycle and the “Boneshaker” was born. This cycle was made of iron with wooden wheels. The wheels had iron rims like that of a wagon wheel. This bike really did shake your bones! 3.....

The Penny Farthing was invented in 1871 by British engineer, James Starley and was probably the first really efficient bicycle of its time. It consisted of a small rear wheel and a large front wheel, turning on a simple lightweight frame with tyres made of rubber. 4..... Fortunately, these cycles came in various sizes in order to fit small children and short adults.

5. A small step was attached to the bike so that you could move yourself along with one foot on the step until the speed was right before moving forward onto the saddle. You then had to find the pedals before momentum was lost. 6..... Needless to say, there were quite a few accidents before most riders mastered the art!

At the height of the Penny Farthing boom, there were over 500 companies in Britain alone producing these bicycles and their proud owners were only too keen to show off their skills. It was around this time that bicycle clubs became popular, too. These clubs were formed in many parts of the world and provided protection for the riders against stagecoach owners. 7.....

Different clubs had their own particular dress code and would often go riding as a group. 8..... These were worn with long stockings and a cap that displayed their club badge. Their members were very competitive and would go out in all types of weather to challenge each other and clock up long distances and fast times.

9..... They can enter them in the Knutsford Great Race, which takes place in Cheshire once every decade. This year's race attracted 72 entrants, 16 solo riders and 14 four-member relay teams. The two types of competitors faced different problems; solo riders had to pace themselves over the three-hour period, while teams had to ensure that no time was lost when changing riders. 10... The money raised by the event on this occasion went to the charity The Children's Society.

However, no matter how popular the Penny Farthing was, or still is, I can't see it taking part in the tour de France, can you?

- A. Riding these bicycles was extremely difficult unless you were tall, as when the pedal was at its lowest point, the rider's leg was almost straight.
- B. They resented sharing the roads with the cyclists and on many occasions they attacked them.
- C. Getting onto these bicycles was no easy task either.
- D. Getting off was also a tricky business as the whole process had to be done this time in the reverse order.
- E. The Penny Farthing, also known as a high wheel, high wheeler or ordinary, was the first machine to be called a "bicycle".
- F. Their uniform included tight-fitting trousers known as 'knickerbockers' that were knee-length, and a close-fitting jacket with a small collar.
- G. This type of pre-bicycle, known as the "Running Machine", was made entirely of wood and had no pedals.
- H. As one can imagine, riding a bicycle with this type of wheel on rough roads made for a very uncomfortable ride, indeed!
- I. In addition to this, there was no steering on this type of cycle.
- J. Other attractions of the day included hot air balloon flights and a show of vintage cars.
- K. Even today, Penny Farthings are still popular with those people who are fortunate to own one.

Task2. Read the text and choose the best option (a-d) to finish the sentences (11-20) given after the text.

‘A wake-up call’ for Earth

Pieces of natural space debris — typically rocky shards of comets or asteroids — occasionally survive their journeys through Earth's atmosphere and strike the ground. The majority of these events are unpredictable and go unnoticed, as they land in vast swathes of uninhabited forest or in the open waters of the ocean. However, our planet has survived a few dangerous collisions.

For example, the Chelyabinsk meteor — an asteroid the size of a six-story building that entered Earth's atmosphere in February 2013 over Russia — broke apart 15 miles (24 km) above the ground and generated a shock wave equivalent to a 500-kiloton explosion. It injured 1,600 people. Although many people were injured by falling glass, the damage was nothing compared to what had happened in Siberia nearly one hundred years before. The Tunguska meteorite was larger than Chelyabinsk (approximately 50 metres in diameter) and 10 times more energetic. It exploded in mid-air over a forest region, flattening about 80 million trees. If it had exploded over a city such as Moscow or London, millions of people would have been killed.

Coincidentally, the explosion came on the same day that another 50-meter-wide asteroid was passing relatively close to Earth. NASA quickly pointed out that the asteroid was travelling in the direction that was opposite to that of the small body that exploded over Chelyabinsk. Scientists were expecting that visit and know that the asteroid will return to fly close by us in 2046, but the Russian meteorite earlier in the day had been too small for anyone to spot.

Most scientists agree that comets and asteroids pose the biggest natural threat to human existence. It is thought the collision of a large asteroid or comet with Earth, about 70 million years ago was responsible for the extinction of the dinosaurs. An enormous object, 10 to 16km in diameter, struck the Yucatan region

of Mexico with the force of 100 megatons. That is the equivalent of one Hiroshima bomb for every person alive on Earth today.

Many scientists, including the late Stephen Hawking, believe that any comet or asteroid greater than 20 kilometres in diameter that strikes the Earth will result in the complete annihilation of complex life - animals and higher plants. As we have seen, even a much smaller asteroid can cause great damage.

What has kept Earth "safe" for at least the past 65 million years other than blind luck is the massive gravitational field of Jupiter. Our cosmic guardian with its stable circular orbit far from the sun assures a low number of impacts resulting in mass extinctions by sweeping up and scattering away most of the dangerous Earth-orbit-crossing comets and asteroids. After the Chelyabinsk meteorite, scientists are now monitoring potential hazards even more carefully but, as far as they know, there is no danger in the foreseeable future.

11. People do not pay attention to a great number of asteroid and comet collisions with Earth because

- a) they are not interested in these events.
- b) the collision events are not covered in the news.
- c) the celestial objects land in remote areas where nobody lives.
- d) such cases are kept secret by governments.

12. The damage caused by the Chelyabinsk meteorite

- a) was enormous.
- b) could have been much worse.
- c) was greatly reduced by the early warning system.
- d) was by far worse than the one in Siberia one hundred years ago.

13. The Siberian meteorite

- a) hit a lot of people.
- b) broke windows and caused glass to shower over people.

- c) hit a forest and a rural district.
- d) damaged trees when it exploded.

14. On the same day as the meteorite exploded over Chelyabinsk

- a) scientists issued a warning for 2046.
- b) scientists discovered an even bigger asteroid could hit Earth.
- c) there was another event unrelated to the asteroid.
- d) there was another event related to the asteroid.

15. The Russian meteorite

- a) came quite unexpectedly to anyone.
- b) was too small to worry about.
- c) had been predicted by NASA scientists.
- d) will come close to Earth in the future.

16. A great meteor collision 70 million years ago is believed to

- a) have had the force of 100 tons.
- b) have caused a lot of human deaths.
- c) have struck Hiroshima.
- d) have been one of the reasons for dinosaur extinction.

17. Scientists say that comets and asteroids could

- a) put an end to human population on Earth.
- b) kill all plant and animal life on Earth.
- c) cause as much damage as the Hiroshima bomb.
- d) leave only plants on Earth.

18. A small asteroid

- a) is not a problem if it is spotted early.
- b) is almost harmless to Earth.

- c) is actually more dangerous than a larger one.
- d) can still cause a lot of damage.

19. Experts say

- a) the early warning systems will protect us.
- b) a meteor is likely to hit Earth sooner or later.
- c) it is not possible to monitor all the potential hazards.
- d) we are relatively safe at the moment.

20. Our planet is not in danger for the moment due to

- a) the protective force of another planet of our solar system.
- b) pure luck.
- c) our position in relation to the sun.
- d) early warning systems set up by NASA.

Use of English

Task 1. Read the text below and decide which word or phrase, A, B, C or D best fits each space (1-10). Choose the right answer. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Crucial Invention

More than four centuries ago the astronomer and inventor Galileo was presenting his new device the telescope to (0) ... the night sky and the solar system in all its (1) Observations with Galileo's telescope strengthened the new idea that the Earth and the planets (2) ... the Sun. This was possible because Europeans were already using glass and thus were very well aware of its (3) Galileo was a skilled instrument maker so when he decided he wanted a telescope, he had a (4)... tradition of glassmaking and highly skilled glassmakers who he could (5) ... on to provide him with a lens.

Glass lenses were later (6) ... to many other uses, not least the invention of eye glasses. It's hard to (7) ... the impact of this technology on those who up to that point could only see a blurred world.

One of the world's most important inventions in human history, glass is generally (8)... for granted these days. When we go to the top of a skyscraper, we (9) ... the quality of the light but rarely the glass itself. Perhaps it's because we look through it, rather than at it that glass does not (10) ... any emotions in us.

0	a) recognise	b) watch	c) notice	d) regard
1	a) triumph	b) magic	c) marvel	d) glory
2	a) circled	b) rotated	c) revolved	d) enveloped
3	a) resources	b) properties	c) aspects	d) means
4	a) rich	b) fruitful	c) deep	d) plentiful
5	a) hold	b) catch	c) pick	d) call
6	a) brought	b) taken	c) put	d) set
7	a) overstate	b) overcome	c)overdo	d) overtake
8	a) gone	b) given	c) taken	d) spotted
9	a) approve	b) appreciate	c) establish	d) honour
10	a) appeal	b) claim	c) attract	d) evoke

Task 2. Read the text below and think of the word which best fits each space (11-20). Use only one word in each space. Write your words in the spaces provided. The first one (0) has been done for you.

Making space for the TV

The development of technologies and means of communication increasingly affects the life of modern society. More and more they become an integral part of our everyday life. Many people cannot imagine (0) **living** happily in a house without a television, video and hi-fi system but they sometimes don't want visitors to see them in the living room. If the house is big (11) _____ for them to spare the space, they can put the equipment in a special room. But most of us have to buy a piece of furniture for it like a cabinet, so that it stays out of sight.







A friend of mine found (12) _____ ingenious solution. Instead of (13) _____ a cabinet in a shop she (14) _____ use of an old cupboard. The first time I came to see her, she happened to (15) _____ me alone for a few minutes in her living

room and I had a terrible shock. Suddenly there was a scream of pain. (16)

_____ came from the cupboard and at first I was (17) _____ frightened to open it because I half expected to find (18) _____ hiding inside. When I did, I realized that my friend (19) _____ forgotten to turn the TV (20) _____.

Task 3. Match the cities (21-27) and their attractions. Drag the name of the city to the appropriate field next to the photo.

Cities: London, Washington, Sydney, Canterbury, Bath, Dublin, Las Vegas

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22		
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Task 4. To answer the questions (28-33) about Great Britain and the USA, choose the best option (a-d) from the ones given below.

28. Where did the Vikings raid Britain from?

a	France	b	Germany	c	Scandinavia	d	Spain
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29. What is the highest peak of Scotland?

a	Ben Nevis	b	Snowdon	c	The Pennines	d	McKinley
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30. Who is the head of the Cabinet in Great Britain?

a	the Queen	b	the Prime Minister	c	the MP	d	the Speaker
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31. The name of the holiday celebrated in the USA on the fourth Thursday in November as the Harvest Festival.

a	Columbus Day	b	Memorial Day	c	Independence Day	d	Thanksgiving Day
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32. Where did golf originate?

a	Wales	b	Scotland	c	Ireland	d	Northern Ireland
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33. Compulsory education in Britain is free of _____, but parents may spend money on educating their children privately if they want to.

a	charge	b	expenses	c	cost	d	payment
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Task 5. Match the writer (34-40) to the book (a-g)

34. Mark Twain	a. Rip Van Winkle
35. Jack London	b. Moby Dick
36. Washington Irving	c. The Gift of the Magi
37. Herman Melville	d. A Farewell to Arms
38. Louisa May Alcott	e. A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court
39. O'Henry	f. The Call of the Wild
40. Ernest Hemingway	g. Little Women

34	35	36	37	38	39	40