

**Школьный этап всероссийской олимпиады школьников
2021-2022 учебного года по английскому языку
9 классы
Продолжительность 120 минут**

Listening

Task 1. Listen to 5 speakers and match each speaker with one of the statements (A-F). There is one statement you do not need to use. You will hear the recording twice.

Speaker 1

Speaker 2

Speaker 3

Speaker 4

Speaker 5

- A. The speaker thinks this activity will help them with their job.
- B. The speaker feels that they'll never be perfect at this activity.
- C. The speaker likes this activity because it's a break from routine.
- D. The speaker uses this activity to make other people happy.
- E. The speaker says this activity is great, however you feel.
- F. The speaker likes this activity when they are sad.

Task 2. Listen to the story and mark the statements below (6-10) 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.

- 6. The boy is mainly attracted by the challenge of diving.
- 7. The most frightening thing about cave diving is complete darkness.
- 8. Having lost your friends under water is a potentially dangerous situation.
- 9. You need to get proper training to take up cave diving.
- 10. The boy thinks diving experience increases the chances of getting a good job.

Reading

Task 1. Read the article about recycling. For questions 1-10 choose from the materials (A-D).

A – Paper

B – Plastic

C – Metal

D - Glass

Recycling is a very important subject, and one that is becoming more so all the time. As we all know, it reduces waste and is good for the environment. But what do recycling centres do with the things we throw away?

A. Recycling **paper** has been the biggest success. In 1990, in the USA, more than 20 million tons of paper were recycled and turned into birthday cards, cereal boxes, and hundreds of other things. Paper is the easiest material to recycle and, as David Dougherty of Clean Washington said, “You can use it six times over, then burn what’s left to create energy.”

Wisconsin cow farmer George Plenty had the most interesting use for recycled paper: he uses it instead of straw in his barn. “It’s cheaper than straw,” he said, “but even if the price was the same, I wouldn’t go back.”

B. **Plastic** is the hardest material to recycle, because there are so many different kinds, all of which need to be treated differently. At the moment, only two per cent of the plastic used in the US is recycled. But it does have its uses: one company uses plastic from recycled car headlights to make windows. In some ways they are better than normal windows, because they are much harder to break. Another company, Image Carpets, uses plastic to make carpets and rugs. A comment made by the manager showed us how attitudes towards recycling have changed. “We worried that people might refuse to buy the carpets if they knew they were recycled,” said sales manager, John Richmeier. “Now we advertise the fact as a marketing strategy.”

C. **Metal** is another important material. It is easier to recycle an aluminium can than to make a new one. It is also 20 per cent cheaper, and uses only 5% of the energy that making a new can would use. So many of the things we use are made of metal, and can all be reused after they stop working. Recycling car parts, for example, is a big business. There is also very little waste involved in recycling metal. Steel is 100 per cent recyclable, and can be recycled hundreds of times.

Recycling steel is cheaper than mining it. A lot of America's scrap metal is taken back by the Japanese, recycled, and eventually sold back to America as new cars.

D. 20 per cent of America's **glass** is recycled, and used for a number of things. For example, it can be mixed with asphalt or cement and used to pave streets. It can also be melted down and used to make new bottles. However, unlike the other materials, glass can also be reused commercially in its original form; many types of bottles are returned to bottling plants, sterilized and refilled. Recycling and reusing glass is actually a huge worldwide business, with bottle banks appearing everywhere.

So remember, think before you throw things away – they may still be useful. If we all make an effort to recycle, we can make the planet a cleaner place to live.

According to the text, which material:

1. is stronger than glass?
2. is the least difficult to recycle?
3. costs less to recycle than to replace?
4. can be used to make roads?
5. can be recycled a great number of times?
6. can be used in farming?
7. is sent to another country and bought back?
8. is the most difficult to recycle?
9. does not have to be changed to be used again?
10. can eventually be used to produce power?

Task 2. Read the article about The Penny Farthing. Ten sentences have been removed. Choose from the sentences (A-K) the one which fits each gap (11-20). 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. 11. As the name suggests, the rider had to push his/her feet against the ground to make the machine go forward. 12..... 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! 13.....

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. 14..... Fortunately, these cycles came in various sizes in order to fit small children and short adults.

15. 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. 16..... 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. 17.....

Different clubs had their own particular dress code and would often go riding as a group. 18..... 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.

19..... 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. 20.... 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.

Use of English

Task 1. Complete the gaps in the text with the word which suits the definition. The first letter of the word is given.

A Chinese Artist in Harlem

New York is a huge, 1. *c...* (*having people from different parts of the world*) city. It is a melting pot of 2. *i....* (*people who have come to live permanently in a different country from the one they were born in*) communities where many different backgrounds and traditions 3. *m...* (*join together to form one thing*). Mingliang Lu is a Chinese-born artist skilled in the use of Chinese art and 4. *c...* (*the art of producing beautiful handwriting that you do with a special pen or brush*). When he first arrived in the USA, Ming used his skills as an artist to make a 5. *l..* (*the money that you earn*). He set up his 6. *e...(a wooden frame to hold a picture while it is being painted)* on the streets and painted portraits of tourists. Now he works for the New York Chinese Cultural centre as a cultural 7. *a...*

(someone who represents a particular sport, business, etc. because they behave in a way that people admire). As a teacher of art in a public school in Harlem, Ming uses his skills and his cultural background to 8. *b ... (to help you or improve your life)* the children he teaches. Through contact with Ming, students broaden their horizons about another culture. But Ming sees beyond 9. *e... (the fact of belonging to a particular nation or people that shares a cultural tradition)*: he says children from all countries are alike, whatever their 10. *b... (your family and your experience of education, living conditions, money, etc.)*. Ming's art simply introduces the children to a wider world and helps to learn firsthand.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

Task 2. Read the text below and decide which word or phrase, A, B, C or D best fits each space (11-20). 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 (11) Observations with Galileo's telescope strengthened the new idea that the Earth and the planets (12) ... the Sun. This was possible because Europeans were already using glass and thus were very well aware of its (13) Galileo was a skilled instrument maker so when he decided he wanted a telescope, he had a (14)... tradition of glassmaking and highly skilled glassmakers who he could (15) ... on to provide him with a lens.

Glass lenses were later (16) ... to many other uses, not least the invention of eye glasses. It's hard to (17) ... 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 (18)... for granted these days. When we go to the top of a skyscraper, we


(19) ... 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 (20) ... any emotions in us.

0	a) recognise	b) watch	c) notice	d) regard
11	a) triumph	b) magic	c) marvel	d) glory
12	a) circled	b) rotated	c) revolved	d) enveloped
13	a) resources	b) properties	c) aspects	d) means
14	a) rich	b) fruitful	c) deep	d) plentiful
15	a) hold	b) catch	c) pick	d) call
16	a) brought	b) taken	c) put	d) set
17	a) overstate	b) overcome	c)overdo	d) overtake
18	a) gone	b) given	c) taken	d) spotted
19	a) approve	b) appreciate	c) establish	d) honour
20	a) appeal	b) claim	c) attract	d) evoke

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

21		
22		
23		
24		
		

25	
26	
27	

Task 4. To answer the questions (28-33) about Great Britain and 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. Which castle has a long association with legends related to King Arthur?

a	Tintagel Castle	b	Warwick Castle	c	Stirling Castle	d	Caernarfon Castle
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Task 5. Match the writer (34-40) to the book (a-g).

34. Mark Twain	a. Ready Player One
35. Jack London	b. Moby Dick
36. Ernest Cline	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