ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2019–2020 уч. г.

ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5–6 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1**

**Listening (10 minutes)**

***Maximum points – 10***

*Listen to the text and mark the sentences* ***1 – 5*** *T (True) or F (False).*

***T F***

1. Vladimir was founded by Prince Vladimir Monomakh and became the capital of South-Eastern Russia in the 12th century.
2. Suzdal is a great place to visit if you like walking.
3. Kostroma is situated where three rivers join together.
4. Lake Nero has National Park status.
5. Peter the Great founded a library of religious books at the largest monastery in Russia.

**Match descriptions 6–10 with the places from the text (A – E).**

1. Peace and quiet and lovely buildings.
2. A place where ships were built.
3. A very large, very loud bell.
4. Architecture from different periods of history.

**10.** The Romanov Dynasty started here.

1. Kostroma
2. Vladimir
3. Suzdal
4. Rostov the Great
5. Pereslavl-Zalessky

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

1

**Part 2**

**Reading (20 minutes)**

***Maximum points – 15***

**Task 1**

*Read the text below. Find the correct word in the passage for each of these definitions* ***1–7****. The number in the brackets shows how many letters there are in the words.*

1. A set of letters in a fixed order used for writing the words of a particular language

\_ \_ \_ h \_ \_ \_ \_ (8)

1. A book that gives a list of words in alphabetical order and explains what they mean

\_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (10)

1. A word that means the opposite of another word

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ y \_ (7)

1. A word that means the same as another word

\_ \_ \_ o \_ \_ \_ (7)

1. Another word for a book, or one of a series of books

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e (6)

1. A book of maps is called an/a

\_ \_ \_ a \_ (5)

1. A picture, shape, mark or letter used to represent something

\_ \_ \_ b \_ \_ (6)

2

**Reference Books**

Reference books are not designed to be read from the first page to the last but rather to be consulted to answer questions and give both general and specific pieces of information.

One of the most widely-used reference books is a dictionary, which provides information about words. It lists meanings and spellings, tells how a word is pronounced, gives examples of how it is used, may show its origins and also lists synonyms and antonyms. To help you to find the word faster, there are guide words at the top of each page showing the first and the last words on the page – and of course it helps to know the alphabet! There may be many special sections at the back with facts about famous people and places, list of dates and scientific names, etc. There is usually a section at the front explaining how to use the dictionary.

An encyclopedia comes as either a set of books or a single large volume and is nearly always arranged alphabetically. As information changes so fast, encyclopedias have to be brought up to date regularly – this is easier if the information is in electronic format.

An atlas is also a reference book and contains charts, tables and geographical facts, as well as maps. Political maps locate countries and cities, physical maps show the formation of the land with its mountains and valleys, and economic maps show industries and agriculture. To find a specific place, you need to look in the index at the back of the atlas and find a reference number which will indicate the correct page and the exact position on the map. There are a lot of map symbols that you need to know in order to be able to read a map – almost like a special language – and these are explained at the front of the atlas.

3

**Task 2**

*Read the text below. Then complete the gaps* ***8–15*** *in the text with eight of the phrases* ***A–J****. There are two extra phrases.*

1. about our universe
2. many years after his death
3. so no one believed it
4. to reach higher floors
5. in shops and supermarkets
6. because it was very popular
7. for stopping a lift in dangerous situations
8. man-made orbiting satellite
9. which later became a commercial freezer
10. that the Earth orbited the Sun

**More People Who Changed the World**

Have you ever stood in a lift and wondered if it can crash to the ground? There’s no need to worry! In 1854, the American engineer Elisha Graves Otis invented a safety brake (**8**)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Three years later he designed the first passenger lifts in the United States. Thanks to Otis, people no longer had to climb hundreds of stairs (**9**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , and so buildings could be much taller. Thanks to Otis we have skyscrapers today!

The telescope was invented in Holland in 1608. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei heard about this new invention in 1609 and soon he built his own telescope. He used it to prove his theory (**10**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . He also used it to make important discoveries about the Moon, the planets and the stars. Thanks to Galileo, we now know much more (**11**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4

In 1925 the American inventor Clarence Birdseye created the world’s first quick-frozen food. He was able to develop a freezing process which kept food fresh and tasty. He then invented a fast-freezing machine (**12**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . As a result of his work, there is now a lot of different kinds of frozen food which you can buy (**13**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

Our world of modern global communications began on 4 October, 1957, when the Soviet Union sent Sputnik 1 into space – it was the first (**14**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . It was invented by aircraft engineer and rocket designer Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov, but because of the Cold War, people all around the world didn’t know about his success until (**15**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Also thanks to Korolyov, Yuri Gagarin made the first manned space flight in 1961.

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

5

**Part 3**

**Use of English (30 minutes)**

***Maximum points – 35***

**Task 1**

*Open the brackets* ***1–18*** *and use the right form of the verb.* ***The first one is done for you****.*

Mr Sherlock Holmes (0 – sit) \_\_***was sitting***\_\_ one morning at the breakfast table in his room in Baker Street. His friend Dr Watson (**1** – stand) near the window examining a walking stick which a visitor (**2** – leave) the day before. “To Dr Mortimer, from his friend,” (**3** – write) upon it.

Sherlock Holmes suddenly (**4** – turn) to Watson , “The owner of the stick (**5** – have) a dog which (**6** – be) larger than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff.” Watson was surprised. “How you (**7** – know)?”

“I (**8** – examine) that stick carefully and (**9** – notice) the marks of the dog’s teeth on it,” answered Holmes. “They (**10** – be) too broad for a terrier and not broad enough for a mastiff. I suppose the dog often (**11**– carry) the stick behind its master. It is a spaniel.”

After breakfast Holmes came up to the window. Watson (**12** – think) for a second and then asked how he (**13** – can) be so sure of that.

“I (**14** – be) sure of it because I (**15** – see) the dog with its master at our door. I (**16** – wonder) why the visitor (**17** – want) to see Mr Sherlock Holmes. Well, we soon (**18** –find out)!”

**Task 2**

*Each group of four words* ***19–23*** *should remind you of another word. You have been given some of the letters of the word to help you. The first one has been done as an example.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0** | leaf | branch | wood | forest |  | ***t r e e*** |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **19** | collar | pet | bark | friend |  | \_ o \_ | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **20** | sand | beach | sun | holiday |  | s\_ a \_ \_ \_ e | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **21** | flow | water | fish | the Lena |  | \_ i \_ \_ \_ | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **22** | high | rocks | climb | snow |  | \_ \_ \_ n \_ \_ \_ n | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| **23** | ships | waves | deep | dolphin |  | \_ \_ e \_ \_ | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

6

**Task 3**

*Most countries share the same wise expressions about life. Look at the English proverbs below divided into halves. Match the beginnings* ***24–29*** *and their endings* ***A–H.*** *There is one ending you do not need to use. Then find the Russian equivalent to**each of the proverbs.* ***There is an example for you. You will get 2 points for each***

***correct answer.***

*Example - 0 \_\_ - \_F\_\_\_ – I*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *0* | *Don’t count your chickens* | **A** | but you cannot make him drink. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **24** | When the cat is away, | **B** | catches no mice. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **25** | Learn to walk | **C** | worth doing. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **26** | You can take a horse to water | **D** | worth two in the evening. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **27** | Never put off till tomorrow | **E** | what you can do today. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **28** | A cat in gloves | ***F*** | *before they are hatched.* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **29** | An hour in the morning is | **G** | before you run. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **H** | the mice will play. |
|  |  |  |  |

*I – Цыплят по осени считают.*

1. – Без кота мышам раздолье. (Кот из дома – мыши в пляс.) III – Не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня. IV – Всему свой черёд.

V – Утро вечера мудренее.

VI – Насильно мил не будешь.

VII – Без труда не вытащишь рыбку из пруда.

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

7

**Part 4**

**Writing (30 minutes)**

***Maximum points – 15***

This is part of a letter you received from your friend:

*I’ve got the flu. I feel terrible and I’m bored because I have to stay in bed. What can I do to make myself feel more cheerful? Tell me about the last time you were ill.*

Now write a letter answering your friend’s questions. In your letter you should

* greet your friend
* express your pity about his/ her illness
* describe the last time you were ill
* give 3 pieces of advice on how to spend time when you are ill
* wish him/ her to get well soon

Remember the rules of letter writing! You do not have to write the address.

**Write 60–80 words.**

8

ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП

7–8 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1**

**Listening**

**Time: 10 minutes (10 points)**

*Listen to the text and mark the sentences* ***1–10 T*** *(True),* ***F*** *(False)or* ***NS*** *(Not Stated in the text).*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **T** | **F** | **NS** |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **1** | Tea was first brought to Russia from China. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** | Tea was known as a strong remedy before it was brought to |  |  |  |
|  | Russia. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** | The tsar immediately loved the new drink. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **4** | Mikhail Fedorovich held regular assemblies of court in order to |  |  |  |
|  | make the nobles get used to drinking tea. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **5** | Russia started importing tea from China in the 18th century. |  |  |  |
| **6** | At first tea cost a lot of money. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **7** | Drinking tea helps one to fall asleep. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **8** | Tea was an important part of Russian life in the 19th century. |  |  |  |
| **9** | Russian tea is served with sugar. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **10** | The modern tradition has replaced the traditional sign of |  |  |  |
|  | hospitality with coffee. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

1

**Part 2**

**Reading**

**Time: 20 minutes (20 points)**

**Task 1**

*Read the passage about Lake Vostok. There are seven words with a letter and an asterisk (\*) beside them. This symbol is used in scientific texts to provide explanations for non-scientific readers. Match each explanation below* ***(1–7)*** *with the correct letter* ***A–G*** *from the passage.*

**1**.*\*\_\_\_\_\_*An inspection or investigation of an area, often used for making maps.

**2**. \*\_\_\_\_\_Causing harmful effect and damaging the purity of something.

**3**. \*\_\_\_\_\_A machine that is automatically programmed to perform a number of tasks,often dangerous or boring ones.

**4**. \*\_\_\_\_\_A way of using radio signals on a screen to look at things that cannotnormally be seen.

**5**. \*\_\_\_Very small organisms that live in the air, water, soil, plants and animals.

**6**. \*\_\_\_\_\_A settlement in a distant part of a country, used for trading, military orscientific purposes.

**7**. \*\_\_\_\_\_A tool or machine used to make holes in something

Lake Vostok lies about 1,500 kilometres east of the South Pole, near Russia’s Vostok station, a scientific outpost**\* (A)** that has experienced the lowest temperatures ever recorded on Earth: minus 89.2̊C.

What is unique about this lake is that nobody has ever set foot on its shores.

Like the oceans of the planet Jupiter’s moon Europa, it is completely covered by ice.

The first person to realise the existence of Lake Vostok was the Russian geographer, Andrei Kapitsa. While flying over this frozen region in 1960, he noticed an unusually flat area and thought there might be a lake under the ice. However, his suggestions were not taken seriously at the time and it was only after a British-led survey**\* (B)** used radar**\* (C)**, that it became clear that there was water there.

Lake Vostok’s ice covering is 4 kilometres thick, its water is up to 500 metres deep and it has been completely covered in this way for at least one million years. In 1988 special hot-water drills**\* (D)** were used to get through the ice to within 120 metres of the lake. Work then stopped to avoid pollution **\* (E)**. Samples were taken from the ice and found to contain living bacteria**\* (F)** and even some grains.

2

Scientists now want to send a robot**\*(G)** down to explore and search for signs of life. If life can exist in this lake covered by ice, maybe it can also exist in the ice-covered oceans of Jupiter’s moon.

*Now choose the best way* ***a–d*** *of completing each sentence* ***8–10*** *according to the information in the passage.*

**8**. What makes Lake Vostok different from other lakes is that it is

1. so near the South Pole.
2. on Jupiter’s moon, Europa.
3. being explored by robots.
4. completely covered by ice.

**9**. Nobody has yet got through to the waters of the lake because

1. the ice is too thick.
2. they are afraid of polluting it.
3. they are worried about disease from the bacteria.
4. you can only see the lake on radar.

**10**. Lake Vostok could be a very important scientific discovery as it could show

1. how life can survive in extreme conditions.
2. how long Earth has existed.
3. how robots work.
4. how scientists write reports on their discoveries.

**Task 2**

*Read the text and then match the beginnings* ***11–20*** *with the endings* ***A–L*** *according to the text.* ***There are two extra endings****.*

**You’re Welcome**

*Bill Bryson, an American writer who had lived in Britain for ten years, returned to the USA to rediscover his homeland. He borrowed his mother’s old Chevrolet and drove 13,978 miles through 38 states, keeping mainly to side roads and small towns. This is Bryson’s description of a meal in a town called Littleton in New Hampshire.*

3

It was the friendliest little place I had ever seen. I went into the *Topic of the Town* restaurant. The other customers smiled at me, the lady at the cash register showed me where to put my jacket, and the waitress, a plump little lady, couldn’t do enough for me.

She brought me a menu and I made the mistake of saying thank you. “You’re welcome,” she said. Once you start this there’s no stopping. She came and wiped the table with a damp cloth. “Thank you,” I said. “You’re welcome,” she said. She brought me some cutlery wrapped in a paper napkin. I hesitated but I couldn’t stop myself. “Thank you,” I said. “You’re welcome,” she said.

I ordered the fried chicken special. As I waited I became uncomfortably aware

that the people at the next table were watching me and smiling at me in a slightly

crazy way. The waitress was watching me too. Every few minutes she came over and

asked if everything was all right. Then she filled my glass with iced water and told

me my food would only be a minute.

“Thank you,” I said.

“You’re welcome,” she said.

Finally the waitress came out of the kitchen with a tray the size of a table-top and started putting plates of food in front of me – soup, a salad, a plate of chicken, a basket of hot bread rolls. It all looked delicious. Suddenly I realized I was starving.

The waitress wanted to know if she could get me anything else.

“No, this is just fine, thank you.” I answered with my knife and fork ready to attack the food.

“Would you like some ketchup?”

“No, thank you.”

“Would you like some more dressing for your salad?” “No, thank you.”

“Have you got enough gravy?”

There was enough gravy to drown a horse. “Yes, plenty of gravy, thank you.”

“How about a cup of coffee?”

“Really I’m fine.”

“You’re sure there’s nothing I can do for you?”

“Well, you might just push off and let me eat my dinner,” I wanted to say, but I didn’t of course. I just smiled sweetly and said no thank you.

4

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **11** | After living abroad for a long time, | **A** | bring him some coffee. |
|  | Bryson wanted to |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **12** | He feels that once you’ve started | **B** | looked at him. |
|  | saying thank you, you |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **13** | He was uncomfortable about the | **C** | like some ketchup. |
|  | way people |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **14** | When the food came he wanted to | **D** | got enough gravy. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **15** | The waitress asked if he would | **E** | ask for some more. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **16** | She wanted to know if he | **F** | could do for him. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **17** | She asked if he had | **G** | go away. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **18** | She wondered if she could | **H** | have to continue. |
|  |  |  |  |
| **19** | Bryson was sure there was nothing | **I** | eat, not talk. |
|  | the waitress |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **20** | He didn’t really tell the waitress to | **J** | like some more chicken. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **K** | get to know the USA again. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | **L** | would like some more dressing. |
|  |  |  |  |

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

5

**Part 3**

**Use of English**

**Time: 30 minutes (40 points)**

**Task 1**

*For questions* ***1–8****, 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).*

**Nothing to Match It!**

There’s nothing to match the (0)\_\_***warmth***\_\_and cosiness of a genuine log-fire. The luxury and sheer (**1**)\_\_\_\_\_ of sitting back and watching the progress of fire and flame is almost (**2**)\_\_\_\_\_.

1. log-fire appeals to all the senses. Yes, you can (**3**)\_\_\_\_\_ taste and smell the (**4**)\_\_\_\_\_ of newly cut timber – and then enjoy the sight and sound of the minor **(5**)\_\_\_\_\_ as it burns.

All of this is very (**6**)\_\_\_\_\_, and the thing that makes it more (**7**)\_\_\_\_\_ than ever is that one’s feet are up and one’s whole body is being bathed in tropical heat. It’s a (**8**)\_\_\_\_\_ experience!

**Task 2**

WARM RELAX BELIEVE

ACTUAL FRESH EXPLODE

DRAMA ENJOY MARVEL

*For questions* ***9–35****, read the text below. Open the brackets and use the right form of the verb. There is an example at the beginning (0).*

Isaac Newton (0 – so interest)\_***was so interested***\_\_ in different problems that he

became quite absent-minded. One day a gentleman (**9 – come**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to see him, but he (**10 – tell**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that Isaak Newton was busy in his study and that nobody (**11 – allow**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to disturb him.

As it (**12 – be**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dinner time, the visitor (**13 – sit**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_down in the dining room (**14 – wait**) for the scientist. The servant came in and (**15 – place**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the table a boiled chicken under a cover. An hour (**16 – pass**)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but Newton (**17 – not appear**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The gentleman 6

(**18 – feel**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ really hungry. After he (**19 – eat**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

the chicken, he (**20 – cover**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up the skeleton. He (**21 – ask**)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the servant to prepare another one for his master.

Before the second chicken (**22 – cook**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, however, the scientist (**23 – enter**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the room and (**24 – apologize**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

for his delay. Then he added, “As I (**25 – feel**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather tired and hungry, I (**26 – hope**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you (**27 – excuse**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a little longer, while I (**28 – take**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my dinner, then I (**29 – be**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at your service.” With these words he (**30 – lift**)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the cover, and without emotion (**31 – turn**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ round to the gentleman and (**32 – say**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, “See how strange scientists (**33 – be**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I quite (**34 – forget**) that I (**35 – dine**) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ already.”

**Task 3**

*Match two halves of Mark Twain’s quotes from his world-known stories* ***36–40 and A–F****.*

*There is an example for you.*

Example: \_*0\_ – B*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***0*** | *Good friends, good books, and a* |  |  |  |
| *sleepy conscience:* |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **36** | If you tell the truth, | **A** | you don't have to remember |  |
| anything. |  |
| **37** | ′Classic′ – a book which people | ***B*** | *this is the ideal life.* |  |
| praise |  |
| **38** | A lie can travel half way around the | **C** | the man who cannot read. |  |
| world |  |
| **39** | Never put off till tomorrow | **D** | what may be done the day after |  |
| tomorrow just as well. |  |
| **40** | The man who does not read has no | **E** | and don't read. |  |
| advantage over |  |
|  |  | **F** | while the truth is putting on its |  |
|  |  | shoes. |  |
|  |  |  |  |

7

**Part 4**

**Writing**

**Time: 30 minutes (15 points)**

At your Literature lessons, you’ve learnt a lot about legends and myths of ancient Russia. Imagine you are preparing a school conference project on the topic “**Legends** **of our Motherland Influence our Character Greatly**”.Write a few paragraphsto your teacher to give her/him general information about your work.

**Remember**:

1. to explain your choice of the topic
2. to describe your favourite legend
3. to prove that legends are important in building our character and give an example (from literature or your personal experience) that people get a lesson from legends
4. to make a conclusion

**Write 100 – 140 words.**

8

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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.  
**2.** The man never drinks tea from plastic cups.  
**3.** The man thinks it’s important to find a place where he could feel at home.  
**4.** The man has never worked in a theatre.  
**5.** The woman says that many people in the film industry become bored with their  
work.  
**6.** The man says that his new film is coming soon.  
**7.** *The Daughter* was filmed in summer.  
**8.** In *The Daughter* the man plays a role of a Comanche.  
**9.** The man is Irish.  
**10.**The man thinks *The Daughter* is a western.  
***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***  
  
2  
**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  
  
3  
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!  
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4  
**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.  
**2.** Russians indulge in having tea whenever the opportunity affords itself.  
**3.** The Russians instantly favoured the peculiar flavour of the new beverage.  
**4.** Envoys introduced the new beverage to Russia twice.  
**5.** Tea drinking gradually evolved into a kind of social ceremony.  
**6.** The Russian samovar was a symbol of prosperity, well-being, and comfort.  
**7.** Water in samovars is boiled ahead of time and just warmed up afterwards.  
**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.***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 drink as  
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.  
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5  
**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!***  
  
Школьный этап. 9–11 классы  
6  
**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** |
| And yet, there is a difference between Russian and French impressionistic **(2)** *…* in terms of their subject matter, light and colour scheme . | **DEPICT** |
| As far as French artists were concerned, they portrayed life differently in **(3)** *…* to Russian painters. | **COMPARE** |
| However, Russian impressionists never attempted to break away from **(4)** *…* | **REAL** |
| Strictly speaking, Vasily Polenov can be regarded as a path **(5)** *…* in this field. | **BREAK** |
| He was one of the first Russian painters who visited Paris in the 1870s and became **(6)** *…* fascinated by impressionism. | **ENORMOUS** |
| 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** |
| 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** |

7

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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*)  
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**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!***