

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2022–2023 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5–6 КЛАССЫ
Время выполнения - 45-60 минут**

Part 1 Listening

Listen to the text. Then put four tales in the order that they are mentioned in the text. There is one extra fairy tale which is not mentioned in the text.

1 + Ivan the Fool and the Magic Pony	The Frog Princess
2 - Teremok (The Fly's Castle)	Ivan the Fool and the Magic Pony
3 - Kolobok (The Gingerbread Man)	Kolobok (The Gingerbread Man)
4 + The Frog Princess	The Cat and the Rooster
	Teremok (The Fly's Castle)

**Part 2
Reading**

Read the text below. Then complete the gaps 8–12 in the text with eight of the phrases A–J. There are two extra phrases.

- A. about our universe
- B. many years after his death
- C. so no one believed it
- D. to reach higher floors
- E. in shops and supermarkets
- F. because it was very popular
- G. for stopping a lift in dangerous situations
- H. man-made orbiting satellite
- I. which later became a commercial freezer
- J. 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 (5) F . 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 (6) D , 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 (7) I . He also used it to make important discoveries about

the Moon, the planets and the stars. Thanks to Galileo, we now know much more (8)

A +.

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 (9) G. As a result of his work, there is now a lot of different kinds of frozen food which you can buy

(10) E +.

Our world of modern global communications began on 4 October, 1957, when the Soviet Union sent Sputnik 1 into space – it was the first (11) B H +. 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 (12)

B +. Also thanks to Korolyov, Yuri Gagarin made the first manned space flight in 1961.

16

Part 3 Use of English

Task 1

For questions (1-20) choose the correct verb form for each gap. (0) – is done for you as an example.

He Didn't Laugh

Mark Twain, the famous American author, (0) **was well known** (to know) as a lecturer, and literary clubs often (1) invited + (to invite) him to speak. Before one of his lectures a club member (2) came + (to come) up to him and said,

“Mr. Twain, people (3) are said - (to say) that you can tell very funny stories. I hope that during your lecture you (4) made - (to make) my uncle

(5) to laugh + (to laugh). He (6) hasn't laugh_{ed} (not to laugh) for ten years.” “I'll do my best”, Mark Twain said.

At the beginning of his lecture, Mark Twain (7) noticed (to notice) the club member who (8) was sitting + (to sit) in front of him with an old sad man. Mark Twain (9) began + to tell (to begin) (to tell) jokes, one after another, long jokes and short jokes, new jokes and old jokes. Soon everybody (10) was crying + (to cry) with laughter. Everybody – but not the old man. He (11) had looked (to look) at Mark Twain with his cold blue eyes. Mark Twain (12) was ashamed + (to ashamed). After the lecture, the club member (13) thanked + (to thank) Mark Twain because he (14) never had hear_{ed} (never to hear) so many funny stories.

“They (15) were not + (not to be) funny enough for your uncle. He (16) hadn't even (not even smile)!” Mark Twain (17) answers (to answer). smile

“I'd like to thank you and say again my uncle (18) hasn't laugh_{ed} (not to laugh) for ten years. I want you to know he (19) doesn't hear (not to hear) anything for ten years. He (20) were deaf (to be deaf).”

112

0	was well known	is well known	has been well known
1	invites	invited	invite
2	come	comes	came
3	say	will say	are said
4	made	make	will make
5	laughed	laugh	to laugh
6	hasn't laughed	don't laugh	didn't laugh
7	notice	notices	noticed
8	was sitting	is sitting	were sitting
9	had begun telling	began to tell	began to telling
10	were crying	will cry	was crying
11	was looking	would look	had looked
12	was ashamed	was ashamed	is ashamed
13	thanks	thank	thanked
14	had never heard	never had heard	have never heard
15	is not	were not	was not
16	haven't even smiled	hadn't even smile	didn't even smile
17	answered	answer	answers
18	didn't laugh	hasn't laughed	haven't laughed
19	hasn't heard	didn't hear	doesn't hear
20	were deaf	was deaf	is deaf

Task 2

Classify all these nouns and fill in the table. Mind your spelling. There is an example (0) for you.

0	<i>car</i>	<i>coach</i>	<i>bike</i>	<i>plane</i>	<i>transport</i>	
1	apple	orange	banana	pear	fruits	+
2	Egypt	France	Russia	India	country	+
3	table	chair	sofa	bed		-
4	trousers	shirt	hat	socks	dress	-
5	beetle	ant	bee	spider	fly animals	-
6	potato	carrot	onion	peas	we getables	+
7	aunt	uncle	niece	cousin	cousins	-
8	London	Moscow	Paris	Washington	capitals	+
9	violin	flute	guitar	trumpet	instruments (music)	+
10	daisy	rose	tulip	iris	flowers	+

Task 3

Complete the e-mail. For questions 1–10 write ONE word for each space. There is an example for you (0).

From: Parveen

To: Marta

Hi Marta,

I hope (0) you are well. I was trying (1) invites call you yesterday but you didn't answer. Is your phone broken, (2) came have you lost it again? Anyway, I wanted to ask (3) asked you could come to my birthday party next Saturday. My birthday was actually two weeks (4) ago +, but I couldn't have the party then (5) — lots of people were (6) on + holiday.

I've invited (7) a + few people from our swimming club, as well as my friends from school. (8) do + you think your brother (9) began to be free that day? Please invite (10) were crying to come too. The party's at my house and starts at 8 p.m.

Parveen

Example: (0) you

4

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2022–2023 уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7–8 КЛАССЫ
Время выполнения-60-90 минут

Part 1 Listening

Listen to the dialogue between Mark and Jennifer. Then complete the sentences with a word or an expression from the text. Mind your spelling. You will hear the text twice.

Now you have 15 seconds to read the sentences.

- 1. It costs 20600\$ to buy a house in Beverly Hills.
- 2. I knew that I would never become a pilot but I still looked at the flying school entrance requirements out of curiosity.
- 3. Philip was happy that he could afford to buy this expensive car.
- 4. To see additional information on our website, scroll down.
- 5. My school is with walking distance from my home.

Part 2
Reading

Reading

Read the text and questions below. For each question 6–10 mark the correct letter a, b, c or d.

Laughter is the best medicine

Every week, Dr Doppit goes round the wards at the children’s hospital. But instead of a white coat and a stethoscope, Dr Doppit has a red nose and carries balloons. She is the hospital’s “clown doctor” and her real name is Hilary Day.

After studying drama at university, Hilary saw an advert for a clown doctor at the hospital. “The job was perfect for me,” she says. “My mother and grandmother were both nurses, so caring for people is in my blood. Also, I love doing children’s theatre.”

Before she started, Hilary did four weeks training, where she learnt how to do magic tricks and make balloons into funny shapes. She also had to study child psychology and basic medicine.

Her visits to the hospital start with a meeting with the nursing staff to find out which patients a visit will be most useful for. Most children are delighted to see a clown, but there are some who are too ill, or are afraid of clowns. Hilary always checks first. Then she does some magic, makes balloon animals or tells them a story.

“We know that laughing can have a positive effect on a person’s health,” says Hilary. “It produces chemicals in the brain that make you relax and feel better.” Everyone agrees that regular visits from Dr Doppit can make a big difference to a child’s recovery. “Children in hospital miss their everyday life at home and at school,” says one hospital manager. “As well as possibly being frightened and homesick they are often bored. The clown doctor gives them something to look forward to and happy memories to take home afterwards.”

6. What is the writer’s aim in this text?
- a) to describe a typical day in a children’s hospital
 - b) to explain a method of helping young patients
 - c) to encourage doctors to learn some circus skills
 - d) to show students how to get a job in a hospital
7. Why was Hilary particularly suitable for the job of clown doctor?
- a) She had studied medicine at university.
 - b) She already knew how to do magic.
 - c) She enjoyed working with children.
 - d) She had been a nurse in a hospital.
8. Before Hilary starts, the staff tell her which children
- a) have asked to see her.
 - b) are going to leave the hospital soon.
 - c) want to hear a particular story.
 - d) will benefit most from her visit.
9. The hospital manager thinks that Dr Doppit’s visits
- a) are useful if the parents can’t visit.
 - b) help children get better more quickly.
 - c) might be frightening for some children.
 - d) help the children forget they stay in hospital.

10. Dr Doppuit can influence
- a) parents' behavior.
 - b) nurses' work.
 - c) kids' getting better.
 - d) hospital manager's decisions.

Task 2

Read the article and title **a–f** each paragraph 11–15. There is one title you do **NOT** need to use.

- 15 a) Saving sea resources
- 12 b) Distant operating
- 11 c) No kitchen
- 14 d) Replacing meat
- e) New eating habits
- 13 f) More veggies

What's cooking?

(11) Tomorrow's children will eat differently from their parents. Many modern homes don't have a dining room because the occupants usually eat meals in front of the television. In the future, families eating together at home will be an unusual event. Food will be heated in a microwave. If there is a cooker, it will be on a dining table rather than in the kitchen.

(12) The kitchen of the future will be intelligent! Thanks to automation, it may be possible to call home on a mobile to start a cooking programme. There is nothing better than to come home after a long working day to see your dinner ready. With such a kitchen you can easily organize a party for your friends.

(13) In the future, fewer Europeans will eat meat because they think that other foods are better for their health. In addition, farmers will realise that growing crops is a more efficient use of land than raising cattle. "Every time a person gives up eating beef," says food expert Brian Ford, "three thousand square metres of land are freed for crop production."

(14) But meat is a major source of protein. How will we get the protein we need without meat? The answer is: from plant sources. Mushrooms and other fungi will be specially grown, fortified with vitamins and artificially flavoured. Artificial flavouring will become widespread.

(15) According to Ford, fish will always be popular. "Fish, especially oily fish, have much to contribute to the diet of the future. The problem is that we are catching too

many fish. We need to reestablish sanctuaries – “national parks” – in the oceans where fish are free to multiply.”

Part 3

Use of English

Task 1

Read the text below and choose the word that fits best for each space. The first one is done for you.

Example answer: 0 A B C D

Life on Jupiter’s Icy Moon

Jupiter is the (0) A planet in our solar system. It (1) C + up of many different kinds of gases. It is (2) A + big that 1,300 Earths (3) B + fit inside Jupiter! It also has 63 moons. Some of (4) A - moons are like small planets, and (5) C + are pieces of frozen rock and ice. Studying Jupiter’s moons has helped scientists (6) B - more about the solar system. But the moon that scientists (7) B - in most is Europa.

The conditions on Europa (8) A + it the most likely place in the solar system, (9) C - Earth, to have life. It (10) A - in a layer of ice, and some scientists believe a liquid ocean lies (11) D + the icy surface. If this is true, Europa may have simple forms of life in (12) C + oceans. The creatures on Europa would probably be (13) B - to see without a microscope. But the idea of (14) A - at all living on Europa is very exciting.

Right now, we cannot (15) B - Europa because it is too cold and too far away to send people (16) D +. The spacecrafts and robots we have are not (17) C + to land on the surface. But scientists have big plans. In the future, they hope to send one robot to melt some of the ice on Europa’s surface, and (18) A + robot to swim through its oceans. (19) D + information that these robots gather could change what we (20) B + about life on Earth.

12

	A	B	C	D
0	<i>largest</i>	<i>larger</i>	<i>large</i>	<i>much larger</i>
1	makes	made	is made	has made
2	so	as	such	enough
3	must	could	may	should

4	it	its	it's	it is
5	another	other	others	either
6	learn	learnt	has learnt	will learn
7	interest	is interested	will interest	are interested
8	make	is made	will make	are made
9	unlike	besides	with	without
10	covers	covered	has covered	is covered
11	above	over	around	beneath
12	that	this	these	theirs
13	too small	small enough	so	such
14	nothing	anything	something	no one
15	expand	explain	explore	expect
16	their	heir	here	there
17	too strong	strong yet	strong enough	so strong
18	another	other	others	another's
19	An	A	-	The
20	thought	think	were thought	thinking

Task 2

You are given two groups of three words. You need to choose the two words that relate to the prompt words in the same way. There is an example done for you:

Example: red is to (blue, colour, face) as
cucumber is to (green, long, food)

Answer: red is to colour as cucumber is to food

1. camera is to (digital, colour, photograph)
as toaster is to (bread, toast, crumbs)

Camera is to photograph as toaster is to toast.

2. dog is to (fur, bite, bark) as snake is
to (poison, hiss, slither)

Dog is to bite as snake is to slither

3. day is to (light, time, week)
as month is to (thirty, long, year)

day is to week as month is to year.

4. **mile** is to (walk, distance, long) as **mile** is to ^{long} distance as gram is
gram is to (kilogram, weight, measure) + to weight

5. **library** is to (books, quiet, town) as **school** is to (students, textbooks, lessons)
library is to books as school
is to textbooks.

Part 4

Writing

Libraries aren't very popular with modern teens. Write a short article into your local newspaper expressing your opinion.

Remember to mention:

- why and where libraries appeared;
- if you and your friends go to the school library or any;
- what modern libraries offer to their visitors;
- what the future of libraries is;
- conclude your article with an appeal to your readers.

Write no more than **90-100** words.

Dear readers,

✓ Our today article depends to libraries. As you know nowadays libraries are not so popular as before, especially among modern teens.

✓ Libraries appeared long ago in the East. They were used to find extra information about different things, people, events etc. People went to the libraries to spend their time in the atmosphere of quite lonless, face to face ^{with} books. Modern teens and libraries are more mobile and nosy. Today libraries offer to their visitors not only paper books, but e-books, electronical catalogs, virtual excursions and lots of other abilities.

✓ I'm sure modern teens should pay attentions on libraries' offers.

K1-3

K2-2

K3-1

K4-1

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2022–2023уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

Время выполнения-90–120 минут

Part 1 Listening

Listen to a part of an audio guide in a museum of modern arts. Decide whether the statements 1–10 are True (A) or False (B) according to the text you hear. Circle the correct variant on your answer sheet. You will hear the text twice.

The narrator says that:

- + 1) a square in Brancusi's sculpture is made of oak.
- + 2) Brancusi likes to demonstrate contrasting objects.
- + 3) it's difficult to guess the name of the sculpture.
- + 4) Brancusi's bird is crying.
- 5) the bird opens its mouth to sing.
- + 6) many Mondrian's paintings are very confusing.
- + 7) Mondrian's painting is like a closed window.
- + 8) there is a wide variety of bright colors in this painting.
- + 9) Mondrian signed the painting with his initials.
- + 10) Mondrian also wrote some music. /g

Part 2 Reading

For items 1–10, read the passage below and choose option A, B, C or D which best fits according to the text.

(1) It's Monday afternoon and Kate Turner is teaching a class of 11- and 12- year-olds French. Last week they wrote a set of descriptive sentences about animals and today they're going to turn their descriptions into picture books.

(2) "Once you've finished with your sentences, you're going to illustrate them to reflect what you've written," she tells the class.

Silence.

"Any questions?" A

hand pops up.

"Do we have to draw the pictures? Can't we just write the sentences?"

"You need to draw the pictures as well. You're making a picture book, remember?"

"But I can't draw, Miss."

(3) A ripple of agreement spreads around the room. Heads shake. One boy goes under his desk and refuses to come out for 10 minutes. Kate spends the lesson encouraging and cajoling them to give it a try.

(4) The trouble is, they're right. Most of them can't draw. Their illustrations wouldn't look out of place in a reception classroom when kids are four or five and just start school. Cats, cows,

pigs and mice all appear the same – round heads and bodies drawn with four stick legs poking out. And it isn't just this particular class. With few exceptions, the pattern is repeated in every year group that we all teach. And this is already middle school.

(5) According to the primary national curriculum, we should be teaching children to become "proficient in drawing". But what's going on in actuality? "There just aren't enough hours in the day," says the school principal. "And that's the end of that."

(6) It's not just art. Music is sidelined too, as are languages. Children are removed from French lessons for extra reading and writing interventions; school productions are shelved due to lack of practice time; opportunities for drama are reduced to the odd English lesson.

(7) And why is it all happening? Teachers are under pressure to improve outcomes for reading, writing and maths, particularly in year groups where SATs (standard assessment tests) are the only tool for assessing children.

(8) Most teachers find themselves in that position, being forced to make changes to timetables they'd rather not. Every January they would sit down together with their colleagues and take a red pen to the timetable they'd carefully crafted in September, replacing music with extra comprehension or swapping French or any other foreign language for additional spelling sessions.

(9) In a recent survey, 97% of the union's teachers agreed that SATs preparation did not support children's access to a broad and balanced curriculum, saying the time taken to prepare children for assessment in maths and English has squeezed out other subjects and activities. The problem doesn't stop when our children leave primary. The proportion of 13 up to 15- and 16-year-olds taking subjects like music and drama has fallen to its lowest level in 10 years. The study of modern foreign languages at GCSE¹ is also in decline.

(10) Most teachers feel strongly that our schools are missing a trick. Feversham Primary Academy in Bradford recently made headlines for its focus on teaching the arts, particularly music, drama and art into every part of the school day. Seven years ago Feversham was in special measures and making headlines for all the wrong reasons. Today it is rated "good" by Ofsted and is in the top 10% nationally for pupil progress in reading, writing and maths, according to the most recent data.

(11) Improving outcomes aside, Kate Turner and lots of other teachers worry about the message we're sending our children when we push arts and languages into the background. They say we're creating a gulf between children whose parents can afford to take them to private music lessons, language clubs or the theatre, and those whose access comes mainly through the school curriculum.

(12) But more than all this, we should all remember an Einstein quote – the one that says that if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree it will spend its life thinking it is stupid. There are children who struggle to read but come to life on the stage. There are those who just can't concentrate at other lessons but will sit and paint for an hour without leaving their seat. If our schools are only interested in children's progress and attainment in a limited range of subjects, how can we ever hope to build on the potential of those whose strengths lie elsewhere?

(13) The trouble is that creativity, increased confidence or a love of the arts aren't easily measured through standardized tests, data analysis or league tables. Maybe that's why, ultimately, certain subjects are sidelined. Perhaps this may sound idealistic, but this is an issue that bothers

teachers today. And it should bother school leaderships and government too.

1. In Kate Turner's classroom the kids are tasked to
 - A) write sentences using words denoting animals.
 - + B) create pictures to accompany their writings.
 - C) write sentences to illustrate the given pictures.
 - D) create a picture book for the whole class.

2. What is the kids' reaction like to the task they get?
 - + A) They are unwilling to do it.
 - B) They eagerly agree to fulfill the task.
 - C) They encourage each other to do it.
 - D) They stay indifferent to the task.

3. The words "*reception classroom*" in Paragraph 4 refer to
 - A) the class Kate Turner is teaching.
 - B) the opening class of a new subject.
 - + C) the first class in primary school.
 - D) the class that starts a new academic year.

4. What sentence sums up Paragraph 6?
 - + A) Teaching basic skills is given priority over creative classes.
 - B) French classes need more hours to practice writing and reading.
 - C) Drama classes are taught in the English language only.
 - D) Language classes should be substituted by drama and music classes.

5. Which sentence is NOT TRUE about the way teachers deal with their timetables?
 - A) Teachers are not eager to change the timetables they made at the start of the academic year.
 - B) Teachers integrate extra classes to prepare students for SATs into their timetables.
 - C) Teachers have to adjust their timetables for students to achieve better scores at exams.
 - D) Teachers have to substitute a number of classes in favour of SATs subjects.

6. According to the research, the situation with arts and languages in primary and secondary school
 - A) has greatly improved.
 - + B) has got much worse.
 - C) has remained the same.
 - D) has got slightly better.

7. The example of Feversham Primary Academy shows that

- + (A) the focus on creativity has improved results across the school.
- B) any school can find a way to teach arts as part of their curriculum.
- C) Ofsted will encourage teaching arts on a daily basis at school.
- D) the school is largely praised by the printed media.

8. Teachers think that limiting arts and language classes

- A) leaves more time for family communication.
- B) gives students more free time.
- C) divides students into social strata.
- (D) provides students with more choice.

9. What is the meaning of the quote by A. Einstein?

- + (A) We can't judge everyone on the same scale.
- B) Children should try themselves in different fields.
- C) Some children have an inborn talent for the arts.
- D) There are students who never succeed at school.

10. What is the main idea expressed in the text?

- A) The main aim of schools is to get top results at exams by all means.
- (B) Schools should have an individual approach to every student.
- C) Art, music and drama should be optional subjects at school.
- D) Standardized tests should not be used for assessing students' abilities and skills.

Part 3 Use of English

Task 1. For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The name of a tribe (0) usually (USUAL) means 'people' in that tribe's native language, although people outside the tribe sometimes do not refer to them by that name.

A famous case of this is the Inuits, a Native American tribe living in the

(1) Northern (NORTH) parts of the American continent.

The word Inuit in the Inuit language (2) Simply (SIMPLE) means 'people.'

For years, though, many people, (3) especially (SPECIAL) in the USA, referred to them as Eskimos, a term that refers to tribes living in Alaska, which the Inuits find (4) offending (OFFEND). The name Eskimo

is from a language spoken by the Cree, a Native American tribe with a large (5) population

(POPULATE) who live in areas of southern Canada. The term in their language (6) possibly (POSSIBLE) means something like 'eaters of raw meat', although language experts are still

working on the exact (7) ^{translation} (TRANSLATE) of the word. It may also refer to how members of other tribes tie their shoes or the fact that (8) _____ (NEIGHBOUR) tribes speak other languages.

If anything, it gives a (9) ^{fascinating} (FASCINATE) view into how one tribe views another.

As for the Inuit, the name Eskimo was never (10) ^{really} (REAL) meant to refer to them and, in 1982, Canada's constitution was changed so that, from then on, the tribe would be referred to as Inuit.

Task 2

For items 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should not be there, write down the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0	✓
00	a

The house painters	
Last week some painters came round to	0 round
paint my house. I usually do this kind of a job	00 ✓
myself, but I've been here very busy for the last	1 here +
month. So I called a more local decorating firm,	2 more +
and they agreed to do it for a reasonable price.	3 ✓ +
Three men arrived on Monday the morning to	4 Monday the -
paint the outside walls. Of course, they were used	5 were +
the wrong colour and spilt paint all over the	6 ✓ +
front door. Some one of the windows	7 one one +
upstairs were open, and some of paint went	8 of +
inside the house and ruined both the carpet in	9 both +
the living-room. They also broke a window.	10 ✓ +
I phoned their company, and the manager	11 ✓ +
assured me that they would repaint than the	12 repainting than +

walls. Then I went away on a business.	13 a +
I've just come back, and the walls are a different colour,	14 ✓ +
but it is still such the wrong colour. If I had done the job	15 such +
myself, I would have finished it by now.	✓

Part 4 Writing

Comment on the following quotation:

Humor is the merit of our nation. ... Russian humor has lived through the most desperate years. And I wish to believe, as long as we are able to joke, that we remain a great nation!

Sergei Dovlatov

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan

- : – make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples to illustrate your reasons, using your personal experience, literature or background knowledge;
- make a conclusion.

Write 100–120 words

45 + 35 + 25 + 35 + 35 = 175 / 15

„Humour is the merit of our nation. Russian humour has lived through the most desperate years. And I wish to believe, as long as we are able to joke, that we remain a great nation!” is a quotation by the Sergei Dovlatov, the great famous Russian man. This citation is quite wise ^{and this is} since Russia ~~to~~ and it's humor lived ^{through} the very tough and desperate years. ~~It~~ ^{its author} Sergei said the reason to support the citation is ~~simple~~ ^{simple} simple: he was right. As the years pass since the formation of Russian nation, a lot of good and bad events happened, which mean so there are a lot of topics to make jokes about. You can make jokes about history of Russia, it's society, government, politics, etc. Humour helps people a lot, for example, it can be used to reduce stress before an important test or conversati-

on, or to keep the conversation going, to hold the public's attention to your talk, ~~to~~ it can be used in education. Humor is everywhere and ^{it} helps people to be in the mood every day. That's why ~~th~~ Sergei's citation is wise and true. There simply wouldn't be any humor without ~~an~~ information or knowledge.

/194

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
2022–2023уч. г.
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9–11 КЛАССЫ

Время выполнения-90–120 минут

Part 1 Listening

Listen to a part of an audio guide in a museum of modern arts. Decide whether the statements 1–10 are True (A) or False (B) according to the text you hear. Circle the correct variant on your answer sheet. You will hear the text twice.

The narrator says that:

- ① a square in Brancusi’s sculpture is made of oak.
- + ② Brancusi likes to demonstrate contrasting objects.
- + ③ it’s difficult to guess the name of the sculpture.
- + ④ Brancusi’s bird is crying.
- ⑤ the bird opens its mouth to sing.
- + ⑥ many Mondrian’s paintings are very confusing.
- + ⑦ Mondrian’s painting is like a closed window.
- + ⑧ there is a wide variety of bright colors in this painting.
- + ⑨ Mondrian signed the painting with his initials.
- + ⑩ Mondrian also wrote some music.

Part 2 Reading

For items 1–10, read the passage below and choose option A, B, C or D which bestfits according to the text.

(1) It’s Monday afternoon and Kate Turner is teaching a class of 11- and 12- year-olds French. Last week they wrote a set of descriptive sentences about animals and today they’re going to turn their descriptions into picture books.

(2) “Once you’ve finished with your sentences, you’re going to illustrate them to reflect what you’ve written,” she tells the class.

Silence.

“Any questions?” A

hand pops up.

“Do we have to draw the pictures? Can’t we just write the sentences?”

“You need to draw the pictures as well. You’re making a picture book, remember?”

“But I can’t draw, Miss.”

(3) A ripple of agreement spreads around the room. Heads shake. One boy goes under his desk and refuses to come out for 10 minutes. Kate spends the lesson encouraging and cajoling them to give it a try.

(4) The trouble is, they’re right. Most of them can’t draw. Their illustrations wouldn’t look out of place in a reception classroom when kids are four or five and just start school. Cats, cows,

pigs and mice all appear the same – round heads and bodies drawn with four stick legs poking out. And it isn't just this particular class. With few exceptions, the pattern is repeated in every year group that we all teach. And this is already middle school.

(5) According to the primary national curriculum, we should be teaching children to become "proficient in drawing". But what's going on in actuality? "There just aren't enough hours in the day," says the school principal. "And that's the end of that."

(6) It's not just art. Music is sidelined too, as are languages. Children are removed from French lessons for extra reading and writing interventions; school productions are shelved due to lack of practice time; opportunities for drama are reduced to the odd English lesson.

(7) And why is it all happening? Teachers are under pressure to improve outcomes for reading, writing and maths, particularly in year groups where SATs (standard assessment tests) are the only tool for assessing children.

(8) Most teachers find themselves in that position, being forced to make changes to timetables they'd rather not. Every January they would sit down together with their colleagues and take a red pen to the timetable they'd carefully crafted in September, replacing music with extra comprehension or swapping French or any other foreign language for additional spelling sessions.

(9) In a recent survey, 97% of the union's teachers agreed that SATs preparation did not support children's access to a broad and balanced curriculum, saying the time taken to prepare children for assessment in maths and English has squeezed out other subjects and activities. The problem doesn't stop when our children leave primary. The proportion of 13 up to 15- and 16-year-olds taking subjects like music and drama has fallen to its lowest level in 10 years. The study of modern foreign languages at GCSE¹ is also in decline.

(10) Most teachers feel strongly that our schools are missing a trick. Feversham Primary Academy in Bradford recently made headlines for its focus on teaching the arts, particularly music, drama and art into every part of the school day. Seven years ago Feversham was in special measures and making headlines for all the wrong reasons. Today it is rated "good" by Ofsted and is in the top 10% nationally for pupil progress in reading, writing and maths, according to the most recent data.

(11) Improving outcomes aside, Kate Turner and lots of other teachers worry about the message we're sending our children when we push arts and languages into the background. They say we're creating a gulf between children whose parents can afford to take them to private music lessons, language clubs or the theatre, and those whose access comes mainly through the school curriculum.

(12) But more than all this, we should all remember an Einstein quote – the one that says that if you judge a fish by its ability to climb a tree it will spend its life thinking it is stupid. There are children who struggle to read but come to life on the stage. There are those who just can't concentrate at other lessons but will sit and paint for an hour without leaving their seat. If our schools are only interested in children's progress and attainment in a limited range of subjects, how can we ever hope to build on the potential of those whose strengths lie elsewhere?

(13) The trouble is that creativity, increased confidence or a love of the arts aren't easily measured through standardized tests, data analysis or league tables. Maybe that's why, ultimately, certain subjects are sidelined. Perhaps this may sound idealistic, but this is an issue that bothers

teachers today. And it should bother school leaderships and government too.

1. In Kate Turner's classroom the kids are tasked to
 - (A) write sentences using words denoting animals.
 - (B) create pictures to accompany their writings.
 - (C) write sentences to illustrate the given pictures.
 - (D) create a picture book for the whole class.

2. What is the kids' reaction like to the task they get?
 - (A) They are unwilling to do it.
 - (B) They eagerly agree to fulfill the task.
 - (C) They encourage each other to do it.
 - (D) They stay indifferent to the task.

3. The words "*reception classroom*" in Paragraph 4 refer to
 - (A) the class Kate Turner is teaching.
 - (B) the opening class of a new subject.
 - (C) the first class in primary school.
 - (D) the class that starts a new academic year.

4. What sentence sums up Paragraph 6?
 - (A) Teaching basic skills is given priority over creative classes.
 - (B) French classes need more hours to practice writing and reading.
 - (C) Drama classes are taught in the English language only.
 - (D) Language classes should be substituted by drama and music classes.

5. Which sentence is NOT TRUE about the way teachers deal with their timetables?
 - (A) Teachers are not eager to change the timetables they made at the start of the academic year.
 - (B) Teachers integrate extra classes to prepare students for SATs into their timetables.
 - (C) Teachers have to adjust their timetables for students to achieve better scores at exams.
 - (D) Teachers have to substitute a number of classes in favour of SATs subjects.

6. According to the research, the situation with arts and languages in primary and secondary school
 - (A) has greatly improved.
 - (B) has got much worse.
 - (C) has remained the same.
 - (D) has got slightly better.

7. The example of Feversham Primary Academy shows that

- A) the focus on creativity has improved results across the school.
- B) any school can find a way to teach arts as part of their curriculum.
- C) Ofsted will encourage teaching arts on a daily basis at school.
- D) the school is largely praised by the printed media.

8. Teachers think that limiting arts and language classes

- A) leaves more time for family communication.
- B) gives students more free time.
- C) divides students into social strata.
- D) provides students with more choice.

9. What is the meaning of the quote by A. Einstein?

- A) We can't judge everyone on the same scale.
- B) Children should try themselves in different fields.
- C) Some children have an inborn talent for the arts.
- D) There are students who never succeed at school.

10. What is the main idea expressed in the text?

- A) The main aim of schools is to get top results at exams by all means.
- B) Schools should have an individual approach to every student.
- C) Art, music and drama should be optional subjects at school.
- D) Standardized tests should not be used for assessing students' abilities and skills.

Part 3 Use of English

Task 1. For items 1–10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals in brackets to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The name of a tribe (0) usually (USUAL) means 'people' in that tribe's native language, although people outside the tribe sometimes do not refer to them by that name.

A famous case of this is the Inuits, a Native American tribe living in the ^{northern} (1) _____ (NORTH) parts of the American continent.

The word Inuit in the Inuit language (2) _____ (SIMPLE) means 'people.'

For years, though, many people, (3) _____ (SPECIAL) in the USA, referred to them as Eskimos, a term that refers to tribes living in Alaska, which the Inuits find (4) _____ (OFFEND). The name Eskimo is from a language spoken by the Cree, a Native American tribe with a large (5) _____

^{unpopulated} (6) _____ (POPULATE) who live in areas of southern Canada. The term in their language (6) _____ (POSSIBLE) means something like 'eaters of raw meat', although language experts are still

working on the exact (7) ^{translation +} (TRANSLATE) of the word. It may also refer to how members of other tribes tie their shoes or the fact that (8) ^{neighbouring +} (NEIGHBOUR) tribes speak other languages.

If anything, it gives a (9) ^{fascinating +} (FASCINATE) view into how one tribe views another.

As for the Inuit, the name Eskimo was never (10) ^{really +} (REAL) meant to refer to them and, in 1982, Canada's constitution was changed so that, from then on, the tribe would be referred to as Inuit.

Task 2

For items 1-15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick (✓). If a line has a word which should not be there, write down the word. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0	✓
00	a

The house painters	
Last week some painters came round to	0 ✓
paint my house. I usually do this kind of a job	00 painters
myself, but I've been here very busy for the last	1 do -
month. So I called a more local decorating firm,	2 ✓ -
and they agreed to do it for a reasonable price.	3 ✓ +
Three men arrived on Monday the morning to	4 the +
paint the outside walls. Of course, they were used	5 were +
the wrong colour and spilt paint all over the	6 ✓ +
front door. Some one of the windows	7 one +
upstairs were open, and some of paint went	8 of +
inside the house and ruined both the carpet in	9 both +
the living-room. They also broke a window.	10 ✓ +
I phoned their company, and the manager	11 ✓ +
assured me that they would repaint than the	12 - -

walls. Then I went away on a business.	13 a +
I've just come back, and the walls are a different colour,	14 ✓ +
but it is still such the wrong colour. If I had done the job	15 such +
myself, I would have finished it by now.	

Part 4 Writing

12

Comment on the following quotation:

Humor is the merit of our nation. ... Russian humor has lived through the most desperate years. And I wish to believe, as long as we are able to joke, that we remain a great nation!

Sergei Dovlatov

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan

- : – make an introduction;
- express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- give examples to illustrate your reasons, using your personal experience, literature or background knowledge;
- make a conclusion.

Write 100–120 words

10