

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников 2018-2019 по английскому языку

9-11 класс

1.

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A-F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1-7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Writing music for the piano is the easiest task for a composer.
2. Technology can make classics sound more understandable.
3. Music is successful only if people want to listen to it regularly.
4. Teaching music to kids can give you joy.
5. Variety in genres is the key to success for me.
6. Classical music not only for professionals or the privileged few.
7. When writing music, composers should consider several target group.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2.

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений **A-G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1- True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного ни отрицательного ответа (**3- Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A – Trevor thinks everybody loves the beach.  
B – Amanda doesn't like to spend time on the beach.  
C – Trevor goes surfing only on the weekends.  
D - Trevor comes to the beach exclusively to surf.  
E – Trevor is about 25 years old.  
F – On the beach Trevor has all he needs.  
G – Trevor is not in Australia now.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

3.

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.*

**Natural sights of Queensland**

The Great Barrier Reef will give you _____ and breathtaking insights into the beauty and magic of this incredible biosphere	FORGET
Apart from cultural experiences, Queensland makes it possible for you to enjoy the beauty of nature to the full. For instance, tourists are _____very interested in the Daintree Rainforest which is the oldest rainforest in the world	TYPICAL
One should also mention that it's the only _____ wonder visible from space.	NATURE
It offers _____ spectacular beauty and extraordinary diversity of flora and fauna.	VISIT
One more must-see is the Great Barrier Reef. To see it go all the way up to the very northern tip of Queensland. There are many ways underwater life can be experienced there, for example, scuba _____.	DIVE
An hour's drive north of Cairns, it can be explored on expert guided tours, and you can even have a _____ one-night stay in tree-house style eco-lodges.	COMFORT

4.

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.*

**Why do the Chinese call the Yellow River in China “China’s Sorrow”?**

The Huang He, or Yellow River, in China is called “China’s Sorrow” by the Chinese themselves. Since long ago, flooding _____a serious problem.	BE
The _____, most sorrowful flood on record happened in 1931.	BAD
The waters began to rise in July, and by November of that year, more than 40,000 square miles had been flooded, _____ 80 million people homeless.	LEAVE

5.

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания A15 – A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.*

I arrived at the cloud forest in Ecuador ten days ago. I was one of a group of twelve volunteers that wanted to save the rainforest. My reasons for going on this trip were twofold: firstly, I wanted to collect and bring back alive some of the fascinating animals, birds and reptiles that inhabit this region; secondly, I had long cherished a dream to see South America: not the inhabited South America with its macadam roads, its cocktail bars, its express trains roaring through a landscape denuded of its flora and fauna by the beneficial influences of civilization. I wanted to see one of those few remaining parts of the continent that had escaped this fate and remained more or less as it was when America was first discovered: I wanted to see its rainforests, its vast lands of

untouched, pure, natural wildlife. We were working together with local people and scientists and we were learning and seeing new things every day. Our lodge was comfortable, had breathtaking views and was in the middle of the rainforest. It was a two-hour walk from the nearest road, and it was even further to the nearest village.

The rainforest is truly an astonishing place. There are thousands of species of plants here and more than 700 species of birds. There are millions of insects and scientists think there may be around forty mammal species that haven't even been discovered. But what I was really amazed at how everything depends on everything else for survival.

Every tree in the rainforest is covered in a species of another kind. The black wasp uses the tarantula as a nest for its eggs, plants need monkeys for seed dispersal, and the clouds are necessary for the survival of the whole rainforest. This is because they provide moisture. The problem is, climate change is causing the clouds to rise by 1-2 meters every year. What will happen to the plants that need this moisture? What will happen to the animals that need those plants?

Our job was to watch this changing ecosystem. One of my favourite projects was the bird survey. Every day a group of us set out at around five o'clock with a local scientist. At this time of the morning the air was filled with the sound of bird song. We had to identify the birds we hear and see and write down our findings. Later, we entered all our information into a computer at the lodge.

We also set up cameras to record pumas, spectacled bears and other large mammals. It was always exciting to see pumas because it meant there were other animals around that they would normally hunt. We fixed the cameras to trees around the reserve, and every day a team of volunteers collected the cameras memory cards.

There was a lot to do in the rainforest, but at least I felt like we were making a difference.

However, soon I started collecting some animals and insects. I realized that as soon as the hunting got under way and the collection increased, most of my time would be taken up in looking after the animals, and I should not be able to wander far from camp. So I was eager to get into the forest while I had the chance.

Nevertheless, I should mention the fact that without the help of the natives you would stand little chance of catching the animals you want, for they know the forest, having been born in it. Once the animal is caught, however, it is your job to keep it alive and well. If you left this part of it to the natives you would get precious little back alive.

Which reason for the trip to the rainforest was NOT mentioned?

- 1) Gathering a collection.
  - 2) Thirst for adventures.
  - 3) Saving rainforests.
  - 4) Dream of visiting South America.
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Who did NOT take part in the work in rainforests?

- 1) People living in the area.
  - 2) Researchers.
  - 3) Zoo keepers.
  - 4) Volunteers.
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According to the narrator scientists believe that

- 1) there is a number of unknown types of animals in the rainforest.
- 2) they should study animals without catching them.

- 3) plants in the rainforest do not need so much water.
  - 4) it's impossible to control the animals and birds in the forest.
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What type of work did the volunteers have to do?

- 1) Observe the changes in the wildlife.
  - 2) List the types of plants in the rainforest.
  - 3) Study the birds' singing.
  - 4) Search for pumas and bears.
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The phrase "we were making difference" in paragraph 6 means

- 1) they made life in the forest more diverse.
  - 2) their job would help in saving the forest.
  - 3) they were improving fauna of the rainforest.
  - 4) they were changing the ecosystem of the place.
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Why did the narrator go to the forest any time he had a chance to?

- 1) He wouldn't have enough time for that later.
  - 2) He had to feed animals that he had caught.
  - 3) He didn't have chance to do any other work.
  - 4) He liked hunting with local people.
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According to the narrator he worked with local people because they

- 1) protected the animals.
  - 2) knew animals better.
  - 3) saved his life.
  - 4) were familiar with the place.
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6.

*A pupil cannot study effectively without a computer.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**

Write 150-200 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2-3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1-2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position