

Задания для 9 класса

Продолжительность олимпиады - 90 минут (макс 65 баллов)

1. LISTENING

Task 1

Вы услышите беседу о цивилизации американских индейцев. Во время прослушивания Вы должны будете выполнить два вида заданий. При первом прослушивании текста в заданиях 1–5 обведите букву а, b или c, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Занесите номер предложения и вариант ответа в бланк ответа.

1. Columbus arrived in America

a on purpose b by coincidence c on his way to India

2. Over the years, the ancestors of the Indians settled

a in northern Asia b within the Alaskan borders c on the American continents

3. The Indians of the Great Plains

a used to eat dry slices of meat b had granaries for storing food c used buffalo meat powder as food

4. The Indians

a wrote religious poetry b sang harmonious songs c gave concerts as individual performers

5. Bows and arrows are as old as

a 10,000 years b 15,000 years c 20,000 years

Task 2

При повторном прослушивании текста определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 6–10 соответствуют содержанию текста (True), какие не соответствуют (False). Обозначьте их буквами Т (True) и F (False). Вы услышите текст дважды. Пауза между первым и вторым прослушиваниями 30 сек.

6. 20,000 years ago it was possible to walk across the Pacific Ocean via the Bering Straits.

7. The Native Americans did not need to adjust to the new climate.

8. The Aztec physicians originally came from Europe.

9. The Native Americans celebrated the Thanksgiving Day in November.

10. The American Indians introduced bows and arrows.

2. READING

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 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!

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

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.

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.

3. USE OF ENGLISH

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) <u>warmth</u> 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) _____. A 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!	WARM 1. RELAX 2. BELIEVE 3. ACTUAL 4. FRESH 5. EXPLODE 6. DRAMA 7. ENJOY 8. MARVEL
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Task 2

Questions 9–20

For items 9–20, 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
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9. Betty was the only one who didn’t enjoy the performance.

apart

Everyone enjoyed the performance _____. (3 words)

10. The price of the meal includes dessert.

is

The dessert _____ the price of the meal. (3 words)

11. My sister is too short to be a basketball player.

not

My sister _____ to be a basketball player. (4 words)

12. I have to clean up the studio before I can leave.

until

I cannot _____ cleaned up the studio. (4 words)

13. She regrets not having gone to university.

wishes

She _____ to university. (4 words)

14. She isn’t repainting the kitchen until Monday.

being

The kitchen _____ until Monday. (4 words)

15. Everyone left except for Mike.

exception

With _____, everyone left. (4 words)

16. The fridge is completely empty.

left

There _____ the fridge. (4 words)

17. 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)

18. I’m certain she wrote the article herself.

must

She _____ the article herself. (3 words)

19. I didn’t realize your office was so far from the bus stop.

such

I didn’t realize your officeway from the bus stop.

20. Although it was snowing heavily, they decided to go for a ride.

spite

They decided to go for a ride the snow.

4. WRITING

Прочитайте и проанализируйте эссе, выражающее мнение автора. Найдите в эссе ошибки и исправьте их. Ошибки могут быть лексическими, грамматическими, орфографическими и пунктуационными. Если в строке есть ошибка, исправьте ее в поле для исправления ошибок. В строке может быть только одна ошибка. Если в строке нет ошибки, поставьте знак плюс (+) напротив этой строки.

Эссе для анализа

Life skills should be taught to teenagers at school together with traditional subjects like Maths and Science. Do you agree?

№строки	Строка	Поле для исправления ошибки, если она есть в строке
1	Nowadays, some schools are learning life skills as well as	
2	traditional subjects. Some people say this prepares students	
3	better to life in the real world, whereas others say it is not	
4	neccesary.	
5	In my opinion school should prepare students for adult life.	
6	Financial skills such as budget planning and saving money is	
7	essential to avoid falling into debt. It would also be a good idea	
8	to learn basical cooking, as this is fundamental for survival	
9	when you are living up your own.	
10	On other hand, some people argue that there is no time for	
11	extra subjects at school and that life skills should be learnt at	
12	home. Personaly, I think we already learn many life skills while	
13	doing traditional subjects. For example, we learn team working	
14	by doing group projects, and organizing our homework teach	
15	us time management skills.	
16	To sum up, I believe all schools should teach life skills. It	
17	would not require too much extra job because there is no need	
18	to teach them separately from conventional subjects	
19	This will make sure that students leave school better prepared	
20	for university and work.	

**По окончании выполнения заданий не забудьте перенести свои ответы
в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ!**

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