

Муниципальный этап всероссийской олимпиады школьников
по английскому языку
2022–2023 учебный год
9–11 класс
Письменный тур

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Вам предстоит выполнить письменные задания муниципального этапа всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку. Время выполнения заданий письменного тура – 95 минут. Максимальная оценка за правильное выполнение заданий письменного тура – 80 баллов.

Выполнение заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- напишите правильный вариант ответа в листе ответов;
- после выполнения всех заданий ещё раз удостоверьтесь в правильности ваших ответов;
- если потребуется корректировка ответа, то неправильный вариант ответа зачеркните и рядом напишите новый.

Ответы должны быть занесены в листы ответов чёрными гелевыми или капиллярными ручками. Проверке подлежат только листы ответов.

При оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить один правильный ответ, 0 баллов выставляется за неверный ответ и в случае, если отмечены несколько ответов или все ответы (в том числе правильный).

Задания письменного тура считаются выполненными, если Вы вовремя сдаёте их на проверку.

Во время выполнения заданий письменного тура запрещено:

- свободно передвигаться по аудитории;
- общаться с другими участниками олимпиады;
- указывать персональные данные, делать случайные пометки или рисовать на листах ответов;
- пользоваться тетрадями, учебниками, словарями, справочной литературой, а также любыми электронными устройствами, служащими для передачи, получения или накопления информации (телефон, планшет, смарт-часы, диктофон и др.).

Вы можете выходить из аудитории только в сопровождении дежурного, при этом работа остаётся в аудитории. Время ухода и возвращения записывается дежурным на оборотной стороне листа ответов. Выход из аудитории по уважительной причине не даёт Вам права на увеличение времени выполнения заданий.

Организатор в аудитории вправе удалить участников, нарушивших процедуру проведения олимпиады.

LISTENING (15 minutes)

You will hear part of a lecture about motivation. Listen to the lecture and do TASKS 1–3. You will hear the recording two times. You now have 3 minutes to read TASKS 1–3.

TASK 1 Decide if these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the lecture.

- 1 Adult workers are offered the same incentives as children. ____
- 2 In the first experiment the people who were promised money solved the problem faster than the people who were not offered anything. ____
- 3 The people who were offered smaller rewards in the second experiment outdid those offered bigger rewards. ____
- 4 The second experiment showed that when people concentrate on achieving the result they become more imaginative. ____
- 5 According to the speaker, future jobs will require people to think creatively. ____
- 6 The speaker implies that people always work better when they start the day later and work into the night. ____

TASK 2 Complete the sentences with the words below. Use each word only once. There are some words that you will not need.

When workers do tasks better and faster than everyone else, they get **7** ____ .
Social psychologists carried out experiments to **8** ____ whether incentives motivate or not.
One experiment was **9** ____ many times with the same surprising result.
Rewards encourage people to perform faster and better if their work is **10** ____ , such as chopping wood.
When workers have to deal with complex tasks, incentives have the **11** ____ effect.
Most simple jobs, unlike problem-solving jobs, are expected to become **12** ____ .
To stimulate inventiveness employees should be offered **13** ____ rather than bonuses.
14 ____ suggests that people who create their own working environment achieve amazing results.
The example of the big tech companies shows that people work better when they have enough time for the things that interest them and are not part of their **15** ____ job.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A regular | E choices | I contrary | M business |
| B same | F promoted | J home | N repeated |
| C man-made | G menial | K timed | |
| D automated | H test | L evidence | |

TASK 3 Explain why the following figures are mentioned in the lecture. There are some options that you will not need.

- 16 5 ____ 17 3 ____ 18 20 ____ 19 3.5 ____ 20 25 ____

- A minutes more were spent on solving the problem
- B dollars were offered to the fastest performer
- C groups of people took part in the first experiment
- D people participated in the second experiment
- E days a week could be spent working from home
- F per cent of the participants were given a reward
- G dollars were promised to those who would solve the problem faster

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

- 22 Why did the Malseeds no longer advertise Glencorn Lodge?
 A It was too expensive. C No one came anyway.
 B The food was bad. D It was not necessary.
- 23 What did Dekko and the writer have in common?
 A They did not like their names.
 B People did not call them by their real names.
 C They chose their own nicknames.
 D People used their surnames when addressing them.
- 24 The coincidence referred to in paragraph 3 is that the four friends and the Malseeds ...
 A came from the same area. C preferred Ireland to England.
 B lived in the same neighbourhood. D enjoyed playing cards.
- 25 What was special about the rooms at Glencorn Lodge?
 A There was no paint on the doors. C The doors were not numbered.
 B Mrs Malseed painted them herself. D There were different flowers in all of them.
- 26 What did the writer particularly like about Mr Malseed?
 A He had nice brown eyes. C He spoke in the Irish way.
 B He made guests feel like friends. D He always came to welcome them.
- 27 Why did the writer feel contented after Mr Malseed had spoken?
 A The holiday would start at any moment. C Everything was as it had always been.
 B A few things had been repaired at Glencorn. D Her friends had enjoyed the holiday.
- 28 What did Kitty do which made the friends laugh?
 A She paid them a compliment. C She laughed herself when she saw them.
 B She told them a joke. D She pretended to insult them.
- 29 The following day the friends would walk to Ardbeag because ...
 A they would be able to walk on the sands. C it was a short walk for them.
 B this was what they always did. D they wanted to do the same as the other guests.
- 30 Which is not mentioned in the text?
 A The Malseeds enlarged their house. C June was a busy month for Glencorn Lodge.
 B The four friends were peers. D Mr Malseed spoke Irish.

TASK 5 Read the paragraphs about different types of camera. Decide in which paragraph the ideas listed below are expressed. The paragraphs may be chosen more than once.

- 31 taking pictures from a particular distance _____
- 32 a joint venture _____
- 33 adding data to images _____
- 34 the danger that you will not be able to access your photos _____
- 35 the compatibility of component parts _____
- 36 protecting fragile items _____
- 37 similar quality for less money _____
- 38 hidden costs _____
- 39 the loss of quality that comes with enlargement _____
- 40 developing technical skills _____

A The Advanced Photo System (APS) was launched by several manufacturers who established a common standard. Instead of the 35mm film used by compacts and Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras, APS cameras use little film cartridges. Consequently, APS cameras can be extremely small. And this isn't the only advantage: you can put your own information on each picture you take, such as the time, day and place where it was taken. The cartridges are easier to insert into the camera than normal film, and you can take one out before it's finished and use it again later. On the other hand, you don't have much choice about the texture of the picture – it has to be gloss, and it more or less has to be colour, since black and white cartridges are hard to find. While APS cameras are new, and some people feel it is best to stick to famous brand names for new technology, remember that – as with most types of camera – these famous names have their cameras made by the same factories that produce cameras for lesser-known brands. These often offer comparable features, build qualities and guarantees for a lower price.

B Point-and-shoot cameras are small and simple, making them ideal for use on holidays or taking snaps when you are out and about. There are no adjustments to be made, no settings to check: you simply aim the camera and press the button. And since they have a built-in flash as well as automatic focus, you get a good, clear image every time you press that button. On the other hand, the flash will probably be of poor quality, with an effective range of only about four metres. This means that even with 400 ASA film (the kind that needs least light), you will be unable to get a reasonable picture of anything further away. Another disadvantage is that the lens is not very good: the image will not be clear if you blow up the picture bigger than 15cm*21cm. If you buy one of these cameras, it should have red-eye reduction for the flash so that people in your pictures do not have red dots in their eyes. Also, the larger and clearer the viewfinder, the better. Bear in mind that you will not be able to control the settings, so if you want pictures that look at all unusual (by being deliberately out of focus, for example), you won't be able to take them.

C Single Lens Reflex (SLR) cameras are the oldest type of camera, with a comparatively large body and lenses that screw on to the front. The old-fashioned type had no electronic components, though now many SLRs have automatic features; one advantage here is that they can be turned off, in contrast to compact cameras. You must make sure the lens and body will fit together since they come in different sizes. It is also worth thinking carefully about whether to buy a camera with an automatic focus lens. Naturally, this lets you take photographs quickly, without having to adjust anything yourself, but this is not always the advantage it may seem. Firstly, an automatic focus lens does not always give the same quality of picture as a manual focus lens. Furthermore, the fact that an automatic focus lens is so easy to use will also encourage you to take far more photographs. So learning how to use a manual focus lens will not only save on film, your camera will work out to be less expensive altogether because manual focus lenses are cheaper – and you will learn how to make all the adjustments yourself, for different types of light, etc. Get a camera with a metal body since metal is far more sturdy than plastic, and delicate lenses are less likely to come to grief.

D Digital cameras don't need film: the picture you take is stored on a computer memory card, and then you can delete it, give it to a shop to print or print it on your own computer printer. You can even edit the picture yourself. These popular cameras are ideal if you just want to use them for basic holiday and home snaps that you intend to e-mail to others, post on a website or play around with on a computer. However, the lenses are not as good as SLR lenses, except on the most expensive cameras, and storing images can be a problem. You will have to store your photos on your computer, which can quickly get full, and what happens if it breaks down or you decide to get a new one? And though manufacturers stress the saving on film, they may fail to mention that you need expensive memory cards. What's more, some digital cameras use up batteries at an alarming rate. Depending on the printer you normally use, you may need to invest in special paper and ink, too.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH (20 minutes)

TASK 6 Do the crossword.

Etymology is the study of the origin and history of words or word elements. Although the etymologising of proper names appears in the *Old Testament* and Plato dealt with etymology in his **41 _____ (a conversation between two people)** *Cratylus*, lack of knowledge of other languages and of the historical developments that languages undergo prevented **42 _____ (belonging to the distant past)** writers from arriving at the proper etymologies of words. Modern scientific etymological study is based on the **43 _____ (particular techniques of doing something)** and findings of historical and comparative language analyses, the basic principles of which were established by **44 _____ (people who study languages)** during the 19th century. The general principles of present-day etymology include the following.

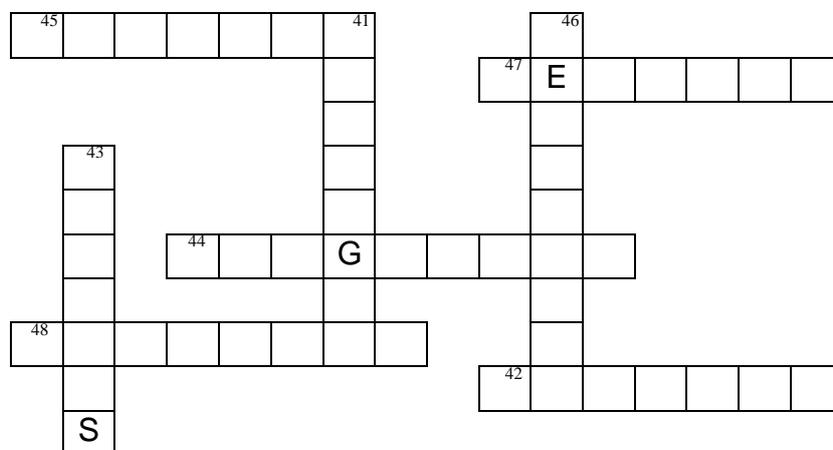
✓ The earliest form of a word, or word element, must be ascertained, as well as all parallel and related forms.

✓ Every sound of a given word, or word element, must be compared with the corresponding sound in the form (often called its etymon) from which it is **45 _____ (developed)**.

✓ Any **46 _____ (difference from what is normal or expected)** in the previously established phonetic correspondences for the language of which the word is a part must be plausibly and rationally explained.

✓ Any shift in **47 _____ (the thing or idea that a word represents)** that has occurred in the historical transmission of the word must also be explained.

✓ Words that present nonnative sounds, or combinations of sounds, that appear isolated in the language, are probably **48 _____ (taken from another language)** rather than inherited, and the language of origin must be determined.



TASK 7 Match the following Nobel Prize laureates and the fields A–D they were awarded in. The fields may be chosen more than once.

- 49 John Galsworthy (1867–1933) _____
- 50 Alexander Fleming (1881–1955) _____
- 51 Willard Sterling Boyle (1924–2011) _____
- 52 Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919) _____
- 53 Paul Dirac (1902–1984) _____
- 54 Winston Churchill (1874–1965) _____

- A Physics
- B Literature
- C Physiology or Medicine
- D Peace

TASK 8 Complete the sentences with one word only which can be used appropriately in all three sentences.

- 55 She loves horseracing but she will never _____ more than £5 on each race.
I _____ you were good at games when you were at school.
If you want to keep your home safe, your best _____ is to buy a burglar alarm.
- 56 It doesn't frighten them. They're _____ to it.
We _____ to live on a canal boat.
The oven looked as if it has never been _____ .
- 57 My shoes fell apart in less than a month. They were a total _____ of money.
Don't _____ your breath asking for help. She's really uncooperative.
The government passed a law that regulates the disposal of _____.
- 58 I jumped up to _____ the ball and fell over.
'It's your money. Take it.' – 'What's the _____?'
The more stress you are under, the more likely you are to _____ a cold.
- 59 They produced two reports, _____ of which contained any useful suggestions.
Their house is _____ big nor small.
'I can't understand a word of it.' ' _____ can I.'
- 60 Only after leaving the office _____ I realise I had forgotten the keys.
She _____ a lot of acting when she was at college.
_____ you get your article done in time?

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET

WRITING (30 minutes)

TASK 9 Choose one quotation and write a short essay about it (150–190 words).

Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything.	There is only one thing in the world worse than being talked about, and that is not being talked about.	A children's story that can only be enjoyed by children is not a good children's story in the slightest.
<i>George Bernard Shaw</i>	<i>Oscar Wilde</i>	<i>Clive Staples Lewis</i>

Follow this plan.

- Introduce the quotation you have chosen.
- Suggest your own interpretation of the quotation.
- Say whether you agree or disagree with the author; support your opinion with an argument or an example.
- Explain in what way the quotation is relevant to you personally.

Do not forget to include an opening and closing comment.

WRITE ON THE ANSWER SHEET