

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников

2024 – 2025 учебный год

Школьный этап

Английский язык 10 - 11 класс

Продолжительность – 60 минут

Максимальный балл – 48

Уважаемый участник олимпиады!

Выполнение письменных заданий целесообразно организовать следующим образом:

- не спеша, внимательно прочитайте формулировку задания;
- напишите правильный вариант ответа в бланке ответов;
- после выполнения всех предложенных заданий еще раз удостоверьтесь в правильности ваших ответов;
- если потребуется корректировка выбранного Вами варианта ответа, то неправильный вариант ответа зачеркните крестиком и рядом напишите новый.

Предупреждаем Вас, что:

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

при оценке тестовых заданий, где необходимо определить все правильные ответы, 0 баллов выставляется, если участником отмечены неверные ответы, большее количество ответов, чем предусмотрено в задании (в том числе правильные ответы), или все ответы. Задание письменного тура считается выполненным, если Вы вовремя сдаете его членам жюри.

LISTENING (7 points)

Time: 10 minutes

Task 1. Listen to the talk about how getting more sleep can help you achieve better exam results and put the thing that Professor Manson talks about in the right order that you hear them. You will hear the text twice.

- A. Reasons why the human body needs sleep.
- B. What memory consolidation is.
- C. Conditions that improve memory consolidation.
- D. When memory consolidation takes place.
- E. A personal memory from the past.
- F. The ideal amount of sleep at each stage of life.
- G. The average time students in the class sleep.

READING (15 points)

Time: 30 minutes

Task 2. Read articles about heroes. For questions 1-8, choose the right abstract A-D.

Someone who...

1. was dedicated to world peace?
2. who has been the victim of violence as a result of their campaigning?
3. someone who left a more conventional job to help young people in their country?
4. was excluded from the professional community of the time?
5. would like to meet the hero?
6. wrote a book about the effect humans could have on nature?
7. made an important scientific discovery while still a child?
8. faced strong criticism from big business?

A. My hero isn't very famous, but she ought to be. She's Mary Anning, who was only 12 years old and from a poor family when she made an amazing discovery. She found the first dinosaur skeleton, that of an ichthyosaur, on the cliffs of Lyme Regis in the south of England. That was in 1811, and until then people had thought that it was impossible for an animal to become extinct. Because she was a woman and didn't have enough money for a proper education, she wasn't able to take part properly in the scientific community of the time. But she read as much scientific literature as she could and continued to search for fossils, often risking her own life to get them by climbing dangerous cliffs. She once nearly died in a landslide which killed her dog. Although she didn't write famous books about fossils, her contribution to palaeontology, the study of fossils, is said to be enormous. I admire her because she kept on trying to make new discoveries at a time when usually only men, and men with money, were allowed to be scientists. After her death the writer Charles Dickens said that 'the carpenter's daughter has won a name for herself, and has deserved to win it'.

B. My hero is Kailash Satyarthi, who has been campaigning against child slavery for years. He is from India and first became aware of the problem of children working when he was 6 and noticed that a boy younger than himself had to spend all day polishing shoes and was unable to go to school. When he was 11, he began to collect money to help buy textbooks for other children, and when he was 26 he gave up his job as an electrical engineer to fight child slavery in India, by doing things like raiding factories where children were forced to work, making rugs or glass bottles. He introduced a programme first called RugMark, now known as Goodweave, which puts tags on child-labour-free

rugs made in factories. He has saved many thousands of children, over 80,000, from a terrible life of enforced labour in South Asia and helped them to get an education. He has often been physically attacked for helping children, for example for trying to free Nepalese children forced to work in a circus. He regularly risks his life to fight injustice; two of his colleagues have been murdered. I believe that the best thing he has done is to change how people think about child slavery and to make it an international issue.

C. I'm really interested in ecology and my hero, or heroine, is Rachel Carson because she first got people thinking about the way we humans are causing permanent damage to the Earth's ecosystems. She began as a biologist, specialising in writing about the sea, but she gradually became aware of the danger of using pesticides like DDT and the way they can harm the whole of the food chain, from the worm to humans! She wrote her classic book *Silent Spring* in 1962 to explain this to the general public, to explain how humans and nature are interdependent. The title of *Silent Spring* refers to the fact that one day all the birds might be dead so they won't be able to sing in the springtime. The agricultural and chemical industries reacted very badly to the book and said she was unprofessional. But further research by other scientists proved that she was right about the dangers of chemicals used to kill insects. Nowadays there is a growing movement for organic food production, but unfortunately things in general are still getting worse, rather than better. We still need to read Rachel Carson's book and think about its message.

D. My choice of hero isn't very original, I'm afraid, but he's the person I would most like to have met: John Lennon. He died a long time before I was born, and his most famous songs were written long before that, but when I listen to his music I really feel as if he's speaking to me personally. I love the whole range of the Beatles' music, from the early pop songs to the very experimental music at the end of their time as a group. John Lennon was the most innovative writer in the Beatles and he continued to create exciting music when he left and went solo. But although I love his music, what I admire about him is his dedication to universal peace. It's amazing that the song *Imagine*, written in 1971, is still incredibly popular after all this time. It's about a world where everyone can be equal, a world with no wars, no divisions between countries, no greed, no hunger, no material possessions ... I'd like to meet him because he was a lifelong rebel, and although he could be a difficult person, he was original, clever and funny. It was awful that he was killed in 1980 when he was only 40. I wonder what he would be doing if he was alive now.

Task 3. For items 9 -15, read the text and choose the best answer for the questions below.

The history of graffiti

The first drawings on walls appeared in caves thousands of years ago. Later the Ancient Romans and Greeks wrote their names and protest poems on buildings. Modern graffiti seems to have appeared in Philadelphia in the early 1960s, and by the late sixties it had reached New York. The new art form really took off in the 1970s, when people began writing their names, or 'tags', on buildings all over the city. In the mid-seventies it was sometimes hard to see out of a subway car window, because the trains were completely covered in spray paintings known as 'masterpieces'.

In the early days, the 'taggers' were part of street gangs who were concerned with marking their territory. They worked in groups called 'crews', and called what they did 'writing' – the term 'graffiti' was first used by The New York Times and the novelist Norman Mailer. Art galleries in New York began buying graffiti in the early seventies. But at the same time that it began to be regarded as an art form, John Lindsay, the then mayor of New York, declared the first war on graffiti. By the 1980s it became much harder to write on subway trains without being caught, and instead many of the more established graffiti artists began using roofs of buildings or canvases.

The debate over whether graffiti is art or vandalism is still going on. Peter Vallone, a New York city councillor, thinks that graffiti done with permission can be art, but if it is on someone else's property it becomes a crime. 'I have a message for the graffiti vandals out there,' he said recently. 'Your freedom of expression ends where my property begins.' On the other hand, Felix, a member of the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City, says that artists are reclaiming cities for the public from advertisers, and that graffiti represents freedom and makes cities more vibrant.

For decades graffiti has been a springboard to international fame for a few. Jean-Michel Basquiat began spraying on the street in the 1970s before becoming a respected artist in the '80s. The Frenchman Blek le Rat and the British artist Banksy have achieved international fame by producing complex works with stencils, often making political or humorous points. Works by Banksy have been sold for over £100,000. Graffiti is now sometimes big business.

9. Why was the seventies an important decade in the history of graffiti?

- a) That was when modern graffiti first appeared.
- b) That was when modern graffiti first became really popular.
- c) That was when graffiti first reached New York.

10. What is a 'masterpiece' in graffiti?

- a) A really high-quality piece of graffiti.
- b) A work of graffiti showing the artist's name.
- c) A full piece of graffiti, like those seen on subway trains.

11. What was the main motivation for the first taggers?

- a) Showing which streets belonged to which gangs.
- b) Creating a strong visual identity for their 'crew'.
- c) Sending coded messages to other gangs.

12. Who coined the phrase 'graffiti'?

- a) New York gangs who had a lot of Italian immigrant members.
- b) A newspaper and an author.
- c) The man who was the mayor of New York in the late seventies.

13. How did things change after the first war on graffiti?

- a) It was considered a more serious crime.
- b) Graffiti artists had to find different places to paint.
- c) New York looked a lot cleaner.

14. What does New York city councillor Peter Vallone say about graffiti?

- a) Graffiti can be good for cities as long as it is tasteful and conveys positive messages.
- b) Graffiti can be beautiful if it is done by a skilled artist.
- c) Graffiti is a crime if the artist does not have permission.

15. What do the Berlin-based group Reclaim Your City say about graffiti?

- a) Involving young people in graffiti stops them getting involved with serious crime.
- b) Graffiti helps the public to own the streets and take control away from advertisers.
- c) Graffiti actually increases the value of property by making the area more attractive.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

USE OF ENGLISH (26 points)

Time: 20 minutes

Task 4. For questions 1- 8, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only **ONE** word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

One of the unusual films in the list (0) OF box office hits is *Isle of Dogs*, directed by Wes Anderson.

He is known for making films that are very visual but (1) _____ have interesting but uncomplicated stories. My favourite is *The Grand Budapest Hotel*, which follows the extraordinary adventures of guests and staff (2) _____ occupy the hotel in the 1930s.

In contrast, the *Isle of Dogs* is made (3) _____ stop motion. This is an animated technique (4) _____ objects are moved in very small steps and (5) _____ photographed. When the frames are played back (6) _____ fast speed the objects appear to move independently. The director also used it with great success in the previous film, *Fantastic Mr. Fox*, based (7) _____ the children's story by Roald Dahl.

Isle of Dogs is set in Japan in the near future. After an outbreak of dog fever, all the canines in Megasaki City are sent away to Trash Island where they have to look after (8) _____.

Task 5. Match the two columns. (COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. cereal | A. a group of musical notes |
| 2. serial | B. rough |
| 3. chord | C. an admiring remark |
| 4. cord | D. a grass producing an edible grain |
| 5. coarse | E. self-satisfied |
| 6. course | F. an addition that improves something |
| 7. complacent | G. happening in a series |
| 8. complaisant | H. willing to please |
| 9. complement | I. a school subject |
| 10. compliment | J. a length of string |

Task 6. Match the names of famous writers (poets) with their books.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Oscar Wilde | A. Great Expectations. |
| 2. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle | B. The Phantom of the Opera. |
| 3. O. Henry | C. The Nightingale and the Rose. |
| 4. Charles Dickens | D. Little Women. |
| 5. Jules Verne | E. The Gift of the Magi. |
| 6. Gaston Leroux | F. Around the world in 80 days. |
| 7. Louisa May Alcott | G. The Lost World. |
| 8. Jack London | H. White Fang. |