

**Школьного этапа Всероссийской олимпиады школьников
по английскому языку 2018-2019 учебный год**

**Максимальный балл за все выполненные задания - 55.
Время выполнения – 100 минут.**

ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 9-11 КЛАССЫ.

**LISTENING
Time: 10 minutes**

For items **1–10** listen to a dialogue between a famous actor and his woman colleague and decide whether the statements **1–10** are TRUE according to the text you hear (**A**), or FALSE (**B**), or the information on the statement is NOT STATED in the text (**C**). You will hear the text **twice**.

		A True	B False	C Not stated
1	The woman says that her colleague likes the process of film-making.			
2	The man never drinks tea from plastic cups.			
3	The man thinks it's important to find a place where he could feel at home.			
4	The man has never worked in a theatre.			
5	The woman says that many people in the film industry become bored with their work.			
6	The man says that his new film is coming soon.			
7	<i>The Daughter</i> was filmed in summer.			
8	In <i>The Daughter</i> the man plays a role of a Comanche.			
9	The man is Irish.			
10	The man thinks <i>The Daughter</i> is a western.			

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

**READING
Time: 30 minutes**

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.

here 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.

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. Questions 9 – 15

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.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 20 minutes

Task 1.

Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given at the end.

1. He left me with no ... but to disqualify him. CHOOSE
2. She gave me a very ... look when she saw that I wasn't wearing the correct uniform. APPROVE

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 3. She became more and more ... as time went by. | ANXIETY |
| 4. One of the ... sat down in front of the lorry and refused to move. | DEMONSTRATE |
| 5. The telephone service was very ... and we spent hours trying to make a single call. | RELY |
| 6. There's a ... of highly-skilled engineers so we might have difficulty getting the work done. | SHORT |
| 7. As her only ... relative, he expects to inherit all her money. | SURVIVE |
| 8. I consider him to be one of our greatest ... poets. | LIFE |
| 9. The sea defenses need to be ... before the winter to reduce the risk of flooding. | STRONG |
| 10. It is an ... fact that children watch too much TV. | DENY |

Task 2.

Translate the Russian words into English.

11. Don't _____ (лежи) in the sun so long.
12. Mary wrote a note to _____ (сказать) me she couldn't come.
13. Do you feel as _____ (плохо) as yesterday?
14. I'll _____ (сделаю) my best but I can't promise _____ (ничего).
15. Before you buy a boat, you ought to _____ (научиться) swimming.
16. I think there is _____ (нет) enough food for all of us.
17. Do you happen to know who _____ (сделал) those marks on the wall?
18. I'm sorry to say but Haydn did very _____ (плохо) in his History class.
19. I had _____ (едва) closed my eyes when the phone rang.
20. Actually, his absence doesn't _____ (делать) much difference.

TRANSFER ALL YOUR ANSWERS TO YOUR ANSWER SHEET

Comment on the following statement:

Parents should decide for their children what university to go to.

What is your opinion? Do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Write **200–250 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

Бланк ответа:

Participant's ID number Answer sheet

LISTENING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

READING

1	
2	
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USE OF ENGLISH

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