

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников**Английский язык****Муниципальный этап 2018-2019 уч. г.****Комплект заданий для учащихся 9-11 классов****LISTENING**

Task 1. You will listen to some news reports. For items 1-5, choose the correct summary of each story (A, B or C). You will listen to each text twice.

Text 1

A. European leaders will be discussing Britain's future relationship with the EU in meetings with the British prime minister.

B. European leaders will not be discussing Britain's future relationship with the EU in meetings with the British prime minister.

C. European leaders will be starting the process of Britain leaving the EU in meetings with the British prime minister.

Text 2

A. A new superbug has been found which can't be cured by antibiotics.

B. A new superbug has been found which can only be cured by Colisten.

C. A new antibiotic has been developed which can cure superbugs.

Text 3

A. The authorities in Australia have paid \$1.8m to move some bats.

B. The authorities in Australia plan to pay \$1.8m to kill some bats.

C. The authorities in Australia plan to pay \$1.8m to move some bats.

Text 4

A. Wild bees in the US are being turned into biofuel.

B. An increase in growing corn in the US has led to a decline in the number of bees.

C. The number of wild bees in the US has fallen by a quarter.

Text 5

A. Researchers say there are only 2,000 types of plants left in the world.

B. Researchers have discovered 2,000 types of new plants but also say many are at risk.

C. Researchers say 2,000 plants are at risk of dying out.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

READING (Time: 60 minutes)

Task 1. Read the text about the development of fertilizers in the nineteenth century. For items 1-6, match the scientist from the list (A, B or C) and his invention (1-6).

List of Scientists: A. Boussingault B. Lawes C. von Liebig

1. He showed that nitrogen is essential for plant nutrition. C
2. He demonstrated the need to vary the quantity of nitrogen in fertilizers. A
3. He introduced a fertilizer that saved money but was ineffective. C
4. He invented a method of processing a food for human consumption. C
5. He invented the first synthetic manure. B
6. He set up a research establishment that is still in operation. B

Food production was greatly improved in the 19th century, one reason being the development of effective fertilizers. The German chemist Justus von Liebig (1803-1873) added considerably to knowledge of plant nutrition, identifying the crucial importance of nitrogen, and the French scientist Jean Baptist Boussingault (1802-1887) discovered that different kinds of fertilisers required different amounts of nitrogen. However, a business venture by von Liebig failed: although the fertilizer he sold was much less expensive than the guano it was intended to replace, crops were unable to absorb it adequately. Von Liebig later developed a manufacturing process for making beef extracts cubes, which are still used in kitchens around the world.

In Britain, John Bennet Lawes (1814-1900) owned a farm where he experimented with crops and manures: at first he tested the effects of various manures on potted plants, and later worked on crops in the field. In 1842 he patented a successful

superphosphate, which was the first artificial manure. Lawes made provision for the experimental farm to continue after his death, and it exists to this day.

Task 2. Read the text. For items 7-12, choose the best answer (A, B or C) for the questions.

7. What was analysed during the climate-change attribution study?

- A. the temperatures at seven locations in northern Europe
- B. the temperatures across all of northern Europe
- C. the temperatures across the globe for a three-day period

8. What was the extreme weather of 2018 compared with in the study?

- A. computer models of how the climate would be if there were no carbon emissions and measurements from the Arctic Circle
- B. measurements from the past and from the Arctic Circle
- C. measurements from the past and computer models of how the climate would be if there were no carbon emissions

9. In the future, how often do the scientists believe we will experience heatwaves like the one in 2018?

- A. every summer
- B. three times more often than now
- C. every two years

10. What do they say we must do?

- A. be prepared to fight wildfires
- B. restrict our greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible
- C. keep a record of the temperatures where we live

11. What caused the 2018 summer heatwave in Europe?

- A. El Niño raising the average temperatures all over the world
- B. the jet stream being stronger than normal
- C. the jet stream not bringing cooling Atlantic air to Europe

12. Why might the effects of global warming be even worse than the study's findings show?

- A. Even higher record temperatures are still expected.
- B. Not enough locations were studied.
- C. The computer models aren't strong enough.

Heatwave made more than twice as likely by climate change, scientists find

27 July, 2018

1. The 2018 summer heatwave in northern Europe was made more than twice as likely by climate change, according to a rapid assessment by scientists.
2. The result is preliminary but they say climate change is "unambiguous". Scientists had already predicted that global warming was increasing the number and the intensity of heatwaves. They think events even worse than the one in 2018 will occur every other year by the 2040s.
3. "The logic that climate change will do this is inescapable – the world is becoming warmer and so heatwaves like this are becoming more common," said Friederike Otto, at the University of Oxford and part of the World Weather Attribution (WWA) group that did the work.
4. "What was once seen as unusually warm weather will become common and in some cases, it already has," she said. "So this is something that people can and should prepare for. But there is no doubt that we can and should hold back the increasing likelihood of all kinds of extreme weather events by limiting greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible."
5. The new analysis is a climate-change attribution study. By comparing extreme weather with historical measurements and with computer models of a climate not affected by carbon emissions, researchers can find how much global warming is increasing the risk of dangerous weather.

6. The researchers analysed records of the hottest three-day period at seven locations in northern Europe, from Ireland to the Netherlands to Scandinavia, where data was easily accessible.
7. “We found that for the weather station in the far north, in the Arctic Circle, the 2018 heatwave is just extraordinary – unprecedented in history,” said Geert Jan van Oldenborgh, at the Royal Netherlands Meteorological Institute and also part of WWA.
8. Across northern Europe, the group found global warming more than doubled the risk of scorching temperatures. “We can see the effects of climate change on local extremes,” he said. “It is amazing now that it is something you can really see at a local level.”
9. “Most heatwave studies have been done on large-scale averages so they look at temperatures for the whole of Europe,” said Otto. “In this study, we have looked at individual locations, where people live, to represent the heatwave people have actually been experiencing.” The analysis is a preliminary study because a full study requires many climate models to be run on high-powered computers, which takes months.
10. Previous attribution analyses have shown very strong connections between climate change and extreme weather events. The scorching summer in New South Wales, Australia, in 2016–17 was made at least 50 times more likely by global warming, meaning it can be “linked directly to climate change”, said the scientists.
11. The “Lucifer” heatwave across Europe’s Mediterranean nations in summer 2017 was made at least ten times more likely by climate change, while the unprecedented rain delivered in the US by Hurricane Harvey, also in 2017, was made three times more likely by climate change, new research has found. However, other events, such as storms Eleanor and Friederike, which hit western Europe in January, 2018, were not made more likely by climate change, according to the scientists.
12. In Europe, the heatwave was caused by the slowing of the jet stream wind, which usually moves cool Atlantic weather over the continent. This has left hot,

dry air in place for two months – far longer than usual. The slowing of the northern hemisphere jet stream is linked to global warming, in particular to the rapid heating of the Arctic and resulting loss of sea ice.

13. The role of climate change in causing extreme weather events may actually be underestimated by these attribution studies, according to Professor Michael E Mann at Penn State University in the US. The work is good, he said, but computer models cannot yet reliably analyse the complex jet stream changes caused by global warming.

14. Serious climate change is “happening before our eyes”, said Professor Rowan Sutton, director of climate research at the University of Reading. “No one should be surprised that we are seeing very serious heatwaves and associated impacts in many parts of the world.”

15. The wide geographical spread of the heatwave, right across four continents, suggests global warming is the culprit, said Professor Peter Stott, a science fellow at the UK’s Meteorological Office: “That pattern is something we wouldn’t be seeing without climate change.”

16. The 2018 heatwave across northern Europe saw wildfires in the Arctic Circle and prolonged heat across the UK and the European continent. In the south, fierce fires have devastated parts of Greece, with many people killed.

17. But extreme weather has struck across the globe. Severe floods killed at least 220 people in Japan in early July, with an “unprecedented” heatwave that reached 41.1C and left 35,000 people in hospital. In the US, extreme heat in the west fed wildfires, with Yosemite National Park being evacuated, while flooding affected the east.

18. There have also been records temperatures in Taiwan, with a temperature of 40.3C in Tianxiang, and 51.3C in Ouargla in Algeria’s Sahara desert, the highest temperature ever reliably recorded in Africa. The first six months of the 2018 were the hottest recorded for any year without an El Niño event, a natural climate cycle that raises temperatures.

Task 3. For items 13-20, find the words in the article (Text 2) that match the definitions below. The paragraph numbers are given to help you.

13. clear and with only one possible meaning preliminary (para 2)
14. increasing the amount of something result unambiguously (para 2)
15. the act of believing that something is the result of a particular situation, event or person's actions inescapable (para 3)
16. a group of companies or people with similar aims who have agreed to work together WWA (para 3)
17. limit doubt (para 4)
18. the greatest in size, amount, degree etc that has ever been known unprecedented (para 7)
19. extremely hot local level scorching temperatures (para 8)
20. a very heavy fall of rain storm / global warming heat wave (para 11)

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

USE OF ENGLISH (Time: 30 minutes)

Task 1. For items 1-14, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Rivers through history

Rivers have always ^{been} (1)... important to people. In prehistoric times, people settled along the banks of rivers, ^{when} (2)... they found fish to eat and water ^{to} (3)... drinking, cooking, ^{about} and bathing. Later, people learned ^{about} (4)... the fertile soil along rivers is good ^{for} (5)... growing crops. ^{The} (6)... world's first great civilizations arose in the fertile flood plains of the Nile in Egypt. Centuries ^{later} (7)..., rivers provided routes for trade, exploration, and settlement. The Volga River in Eastern Europe

allowed Scandinavian (8)... Russian cultures, near the source of the river, to trade goods and ideas (9...^{of}) Persian cultures, near the mouth of the Volga in southern Europe. The Hudson River in the U.S. is named (10...^{by}) English explorer Henry Hudson, (11...^{who}) used the river to explore (12...^{what}) was then the New World. (13...^{Many}) towns and industries developed, the rushing water of rivers supplied power to operate machinery. Hundreds of factories operated mills powered (14...^{to}) the Thames in England, the Mississippi in the United States, and the Ruhr in Germany.

Task 2. For items 15-20, read a part of a text about a research method called 'participant observation'. Complete the summary below. Answers should be no more than two words.

Participant observation

Cultural anthropologist often adopt a research method known as 'participant observation' to become familiar with a community's customs and behavior, and to gain understanding of them. Users of the method immerse themselves in the life and culture of the people they are studying, with whom they interact in the community's natural environment. Their involvement often extend over a considerable period – some researchers live in the community they are studying for a matter of years. They may use a variety of methods, including informal interviews, group discussions and the study of personal documents, as well as observation. Through their involvement in the life of the community they expect to gain the perspective of an insider on the customs and behavior of the group, while at the same time taking the role of an objective observer.

Summary

'Participant observation' is a research method sometimes used by 15... and other researchers to study a community in its 16...^{method}. The research may require a commitment lasting several 17...^{gain} years. The researcher's goal is to acquire some 18...^{people}

of the community's customs and behavior by viewing them from the community's own viewpoint as an **19...**, while simultaneously remaining a detached **20...**

perspective
them

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

WRITING

Time: 45 minutes

Your district education office has asked you to write a **report** about your school for an international organisation working in the field of education in your local area. They are very interested to learn about all aspects of your school and in particular about what is being done to improve English language skills in the school.

Your report should include the following:

- Factual information about the school. Location, number of teachers/students etc.
- Some of the achievements in your school regarding improving the English language skills of teachers and students.
- Some of the challenges that your school faces.
- Some of the possible solutions to these challenges.

Write your report. Use 140-160 words.

Transfer your review to the answer sheet

Participant's ID number

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A-9-1
 L R UE W
 4 10 9 16 39p

ANSWER SHEET

Listening

Task 1

1	A	B	Ⓒ —
2	Ⓐ +	B	C
3	A	Ⓑ	C —
4	A	Ⓑ +	C
5	A	B	Ⓒ —

Reading

4p

Task1

1	A	B	Ⓒ +
2	Ⓐ +	B	C
3	A	B	Ⓒ +
4	A	B	Ⓒ +
5	A	Ⓑ +	C
6	A	Ⓑ +	C

Task2

7	Ⓐ +	B	C
8	A	B	Ⓒ +
9	A	Ⓑ	C
10	A	Ⓑ +	Ⓒ
11	A	B	Ⓒ +
12	Ⓐ	B	C

10p

Participant's ID number

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Task 3

13	preliminary	-
14	unambiguous	-
15	inescapable	-
16	WWA	-
17	doubt	-
18	unprecedented	+
19	scorching	temperatures
20	storm	-

Use of English

TRP

Task 1

1	been	✓	+	8	from	-
2	when	✓	+	9	of	-
3	to	-	-	10	by	-
4	about	-	-	11	who	+
5	for	✓	+	12	what	+
6	the	✓	+	13	Many	-
7	later	✓	+	14	to	-

Task 2

15	cultural anthropologist	✓	+	19	perspective	-
16	method	-	-	20	them	-
17	years	✓	+			
18	people	-	-			

gp

Participant's ID number

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Writing

Report

Introduce:

~~At first~~ I want to tell that nowadays there are too many schools in the world. They can be absolutely different, but we need all of them. So, I have to start.

Advantages:

What about ~~my~~ school ^{My school is} It is Svetlogorsk school number one and it is a little school. There are one thousand pupils and sixteen teachers, with great And the bigger part of them has great skills. This school is located in Svetlogorsk, Kaliningrad region, 1 Novaya street.

Teachers in my school are too busy and they do their work perfectly.

Disadvantages:

But in some aspects our school is not good. ~~It~~ ^{this aspect} is 101
about English because the skill of ~~the~~ teachers is not good and ^{study} programme not exciting at all. Pupils don't like these classes and they often miss them. They have no interest because there is not anything new that they want to do. 143

Conclusion:

All in all, my school is a good school. ~~I and my~~ friends like it very much. Because of warm and comfortable atmosphere. But there is something that we totally need to correct. We should develop the English by more interesting programme and amazing events like ^{English} contests.

8.2 = 16

171

