

A-27

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников по английскому языку

2023/2024

Муниципальный этап

7-8 классы

Answer sheet

Part 1. Listening

Аудирование 9
Темме 18

Лексико-грамм. т 2р
Темме 148
Умово: Вд.

Task 1

1	2	3	4	5
million +	nineteenth +	wars +	too difficult	equal +
6	7	8	9	10
spelling +	ten 2	Chinese +	nineteen +	Bulgaria +

9

Part 3. Reading

Task 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A -	C +	B +	A +	B +	C +	C +	A +

7

Task 2

I.

1	2	3	4
B +	A +	E +	D +

4

II.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
F +	F +	F +	T +	T -	NS +	NS -	F +	F +

7

III.

14	15	16	17
relatively	suggestion	the centre	merchants

Part 4. Use of English

Task 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B+	C+	C+	D-	B-	D+	C-	C+	A+

6.

Task 2

10	11	12	13	14	15
from +	on +	with +	after +	to +	at -
16	17	18	19	20	
on +	in +	to -	at +	for +	

9.

Task 3

21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30
sedt -	sedo -	tu ^t on -	key +	lie +

2

Task 4

31	32	33	34	35
elapse -	elbow +	peach +	earth +	nig ^h te +

4

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Part 1. Listening

Time: 10 minutes

Listen to a radio programme and complete the fact-file. Use one word in each space. You have to write numbers in words. You will hear the text twice.

ESPERANTO

Spoken today by 1.6 (1) million people.

Developed at the end of the (2) 19th century by L.L. Zamenhof.

He thought that a common language would help to avoid conflict and prevent

(3) wars.

He thought that existing languages were (4) too difficult for people to learn.

He proposed a new language where everyone would be (5) equal.

Esperanto has five vowels and twenty-three consonants with phonetic (6) spelling and logical grammar rules.

For an English speaker, Esperanto is (7) 10 times as easy to learn as Russian.

In 1911 there were plans to replace (8) Chinese with Esperanto.

It is spoken as a second language in (9) 19 countries.

Esperanto is on the school curriculum in China, Hungary and (10) Bulgaria.

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet.

Part 2. Writing

Time: 40 minutes

Imagine that you read the following question on a forum: "Hi, guys! I need your advice. I've been chosen to arrange our class party. What should I do to make it unique?"

Now give your advice how to arrange the party to make it **exciting** and **educational** at the same time.

Do not forget to:

- greet the members of the forum;
- give two reasons for your choice;
- sign your advice.

14 Samuel

Write about 100-110 words.

Hi, pal. Well, it's very hard to make members of the party excited and tell them something educational and useful at the same time, but you should try your best. To make it unique you should make some unusual decorations, otherwise your place will look a bit boring. You can also make your party themed, for example make most of the decorations in red and blue or add some interesting details to the decorations, like pumpkins on Halloween. If you have any questions or problems you can contact me at any time you want. I wish you a successful party and a great time.

By Ivan

10/7/11

Task 2

I. Read the text below. The text has 4 sections. For each section choose the correct heading A-E. There is one heading that does not suit any of the paragraphs.

- A. The creator of the Christmas card**
- B. The place of creation**
- C. Displeasure of some people**
- D. The ancestor of the Christmas card**
- E. The description of the first Christmas card.**

1. Today, we send millions of Christmas cards every year. But in fact, the Christmas card is a relatively modern invention. In the Middle Ages, European wood engravers produced prints with religious themes. But the first real Christmas card, as we understand the term today, was designed in London, England in 1840. It went on sale in 1843.

2. The designer was John Callcott Horsley, a well-known British painter and member of the Royal Academy. He designed the card at the suggestion of his friend Sir Henry Cole, who was the first director of the Victoria & Albert Museum. Horsley produced 1,000 cards and offered them for sale at 1s (one shilling) each.

3. They were printed on stiff card and coloured by hand, with the greeting: "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You". The card showed three pictures: in the centre, a family party; to one side the hungry receiving food; to the other side the poor being clothed. Puritans immediately denounced the card, since it showed people drinking in the family party. But with most people the idea was a great success, and the Christmas card quickly became very popular.

4. Christmas cards were not the first greetings cards. Since 1796, with the improvements in printing, merchants had been sending cards to their customers offering "best wishes" for the New Year. In many countries, Christmas cards gradually became even more popular than New Year's cards.

1	2	3	4
B	A	E	D

II. Read the text again. For questions 5-13 decide if these statements are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).

5. The Christmas card dates back to the Middle Ages.
6. The first Christmas card was sold in 1840.
7. The designer of the card was Sir Henry Cole.
8. John Callcott Horsley produced ten hundred cards.
9. The cards were very cheap.
10. Puritans were the first buyers of Christmas cards.
11. The first Christmas card was a great success with all British people.
12. New Year's cards became more popular than Christmas cards in many countries.
13. Christmas cards were the first greeting cards.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
F	F	F	T	T	NS	NS	F	F

III. Read the text again and complete these sentences using the words and expressions from it.

14. He is a relatively good squash player. (1)
15. I went to the Park Street dentist's at Ann's Suggestion. (2)
16. We really have to leave the centre. (3)
17. Most online merchants will email you an order confirmation with details of your purchase. (4)

14	15	16	17
relatively	Suggestion	the centre	merchants

Part 4. Use of English

Time: 40 minutes

Task 1

Read the email. Fill in the gaps with the most suitable word (A, B, C or D).

Hi Jackie,

I'm writing to tell you about my holiday. We hired bicycles and on the first day we cycled beside the Grand Union (1) B, which was built in 1793 to carry goods from the Midlands to London. It was very relaxing. The next day we cycled around a (2) C. That took a few hours but there was a small sandy (3) C and a little (4) d where you could sit (5) B the shade. We camped there and the next day we hired a boat. The only problem was there was a lot of thick (6) d at the side of the lake which we got stuck in. We weren't in danger because the water was (7) C, but there was a risk of not being able to get the boat out. On another day we went for a walk to the top of a (8) C. It wasn't very high but we had a lovely (9) A. We came down the other side and stopped in the village at the bottom for lunch in a really nice café. I'd recommend it.

Write back soon.

Love,

Maria

	A	B	C	D
1	stream	canal	flood	river

2	sea	ocean	lake	waterfall
3	bank	shore	beach	coast
4	wood	forest	rainforest	timber
5	in	under	on	out
6	sand	soil	dust	mud
7	little	shallow	narrow	gentle
8	mountain	cliff	hill	cave
9	view	look	sight	scenery

Task 2

Fill in each gap with a preposition.

Prepositions can be used as many times as you need:

for	at	with	in
on	to	after	from

I got home (10) from work (11) on Thursday (12) with a really awful sore throat. As I was really tired (13) after a long day, I went (14) to bed immediately. When I looked (15) at the mirror (16) on Friday morning I realised my throat was bright red and covered (17) in spots. So I made an appointment (18) to the doctor (19) at the local surgery. My doctor gave me a prescription (20) for antibiotics. It cleared up quickly once I started taking them.

10	11	12	13	14	15
<u>from</u>	<u>on</u>	<u>with</u>	<u>after</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>at</u>
16	17	18	19	20	
<u>on</u>	<u>in</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>at</u>	<u>for</u>	

Task 3

Fill in the gaps using the same word which suits both sentences.

Here is an example:

0. Can I have some _____?

00. If you don't _____ the plants, they'll die.

Answer: water

21. This is my favourite seat.

22. We'd better seat a table in advance.

23. They had a terrible _____ yesterday.

24. Our seats are in _____ 5.

25. He is the best tutor of our school.

26. His left eye tutor is wider than his right one.

27. Where is the key to this door?

28. The key character in the book was a beauty.

29. I like to lie in the sun.

30. Don't lie to me.

21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30
seats	seat	tutor	key	lie

Task 4

Sort out the following anagrams (31 - 35). Look at the example first.

Example: Change toga into an animal.

goat

31. Change **asleep** into a word used by polite people.

elapse

32. Change **below** into a part of the body.

elbow

33. Change **cheap** into a fruit.

peach

34. Change **heart** into a planet.

earth

35. Change **thing** into a time of day.

night

31	32	33	34	35
elapse	elbow	peach	earth	night