

ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ 2017–2018 уч. г.  
ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 5–6 КЛАССЫ

**Part 1**

**Listening (10 minutes)**

*Maximum points – 10*

*Listen to the text and mark the sentences 1 – 5 T (True) or F (False).*

		<i>T</i>	<i>F</i>
<b>1</b>	Vladimir was founded by Prince Vladimir Monomakh and became the capital of South-Eastern Russia in the 12 <sup>th</sup> century.		
<b>2</b>	Suzdal is a great place to visit if you like walking.		
<b>3</b>	Kostroma is situated where three rivers join together.		
<b>4</b>	Lake Nero has National Park status.		
<b>5</b>	Peter the Great founded a library of religious books at the largest monastery in Russia.		

**Match descriptions 6–10 with the places from the text (A – E).**

- |   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| <b>6.</b> Peace and quiet and lovely buildings.           | <b>A</b> Kostroma           |
| <b>7.</b> A place where ships were built.                 | <b>B</b> Vladimir           |
| <b>8.</b> A very large, very loud bell.                   | <b>C</b> Suzdal             |
| <b>9.</b> Architecture from different periods of history. | <b>D</b> Rostov the Great   |
| <b>10.</b> The Romanov Dynasty started here.              | <b>E</b> Pereslavl-Zalessky |

*Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!*

**Part 2**

**Reading (20 minutes)**

*Maximum points – 15*

**Task 1**

*Read the text below. Find the correct word in the passage for each of these definitions 1–7. The number in the brackets shows how many letters there are in the words.*

1. A set of letters in a fixed order used for writing the words of a particular language  
\_ \_ \_ h \_ \_ \_ \_ (8)
2. A book that gives a list of words in alphabetical order and explains what they mean  
\_ \_ \_ t \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ (10)
3. A word that means the opposite of another word  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ y \_ (7)
4. A word that means the same as another word  
\_ \_ \_ o \_ \_ \_ (7)
5. Another word for a book, or one of a series of books  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ e (6)
6. A book of maps is called an/a  
\_ \_ \_ a \_ (5)
7. A picture, shape, mark or letter used to represent something  
\_ \_ \_ b \_ \_ (6)

## **Reference Books**

Reference books are not designed to be read from the first page to the last but rather to be consulted to answer questions and give both general and specific pieces of information.

One of the most widely-used reference books is a dictionary, which provides information about words. It lists meanings and spellings, tells how a word is pronounced, gives examples of how it is used, may show its origins and also lists synonyms and antonyms. To help you to find the word faster, there are guide words at the top of each page showing the first and the last words on the page – and of course it helps to know the alphabet! There may be many special sections at the back with facts about famous people and places, list of dates and scientific names, etc. There is usually a section at the front explaining how to use the dictionary.

An encyclopedia comes as either a set of books or a single large volume and is nearly always arranged alphabetically. As information changes so fast, encyclopedias have to be brought up to date regularly – this is easier if the information is in electronic format.

An atlas is also a reference book and contains charts, tables and geographical facts, as well as maps. Political maps locate countries and cities, physical maps show the formation of the land with its mountains and valleys, and economic maps show industries and agriculture. To find a specific place, you need to look in the index at the back of the atlas and find a reference number which will indicate the correct page and the exact position on the map. There are a lot of map symbols that you need to know in order to be able to read a map – almost like a special language – and these are explained at the front of the atlas.

## Task 2

*Read the text below. Then complete the gaps 8–15 in the text with eight of the phrases A–J. There are two extra phrases.*

- A. about our universe
- B. many years after his death
- C. so no one believed it
- D. to reach higher floors
- E. in shops and supermarkets
- F. because it was very popular
- G. for stopping a lift in dangerous situations
- H. man-made orbiting satellite
- I. which later became a commercial freezer
- J. that the Earth orbited the Sun

### More People Who Changed the World

Have you ever stood in a lift and wondered if it can crash to the ground? There's no need to worry! In 1854, the American engineer Elisha Graves Otis invented a safety brake (8) \_\_\_\_\_ . Three years later he designed the first passenger lifts in the United States. Thanks to Otis, people no longer had to climb hundreds of stairs (9) \_\_\_\_\_ , and so buildings could be much taller. Thanks to Otis we have skyscrapers today!

The telescope was invented in Holland in 1608. The Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei heard about this new invention in 1609 and soon he built his own telescope. He used it to prove his theory (10) \_\_\_\_\_ . He also used it to make important discoveries about the Moon, the planets and the stars. Thanks to Galileo, we now know much more (11) \_\_\_\_\_ .

In 1925 the American inventor Clarence Birdseye created the world's first quick-frozen food. He was able to develop a freezing process which kept food fresh and tasty. He then invented a fast-freezing machine **(12)** \_\_\_\_\_. As a result of his work, there is now a lot of different kinds of frozen food which you can buy **(13)** \_\_\_\_\_.

Our world of modern global communications began on 4 October, 1957, when the Soviet Union sent Sputnik 1 into space – it was the first **(14)** \_\_\_\_\_. It was invented by aircraft engineer and rocket designer Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov, but because of the Cold War, people all around the world didn't know about his success until **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_. Also thanks to Korolyov, Yuri Gagarin made the first manned space flight in 1961.

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

### Part 3

#### Use of English (30 minutes)

*Maximum points – 35*

#### Task 1

*Open the brackets 1–18 and use the right form of the verb. The first one is done for you.*

Mr Sherlock Holmes (0 – sit) was sitting one morning at the breakfast table in his room in Baker Street. His friend Dr Watson (1 – stand) near the window examining a walking stick which a visitor (2 – leave) the day before. “To Dr Mortimer, from his friend,” (3 – write) upon it.

Sherlock Holmes suddenly (4 – turn) to Watson, “The owner of the stick (5 – have) a dog which (6 – be) larger than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff.” Watson was surprised. “How you (7 – know)?”

“I (8 – examine) that stick carefully and (9 – notice) the marks of the dog’s teeth on it,” answered Holmes. “They (10 – be) too broad for a terrier and not broad enough for a mastiff. I suppose the dog often (11 – carry) the stick behind its master. It is a spaniel.”

After breakfast Holmes came up to the window. Watson (12 – think) for a second and then asked how he (13 – can) be so sure of that.

“I (14 – be) sure of it because I (15 – see) the dog with its master at our door. I (16 – wonder) why the visitor (17 – want) to see Mr Sherlock Holmes. Well, we soon (18 – find out)!”

#### Task 2

*Each group of four words 19–23 should remind you of another word. You have been given some of the letters of the word to help you. The first one has been done as an example.*

0	leaf	branch	wood	forest	<u>t r e e</u>
19	collar	pet	bark	friend	_ o _
20	sand	beach	sun	holiday	s _ a _ _ _ e
21	flow	water	fish	the Lena	_ i _ _ _
22	high	rocks	climb	snow	_ _ _ n _ _ _ n
23	ships	waves	deep	dolphin	_ _ e _ _

### Task 3

*Most countries share the same wise expressions about life. Look at the English proverbs below divided into halves. Match the beginnings 24–29 and their endings A–H. There is one ending you do not need to use. Then find the Russian equivalent to each of the proverbs. There is an example for you. You will get 2 points for each correct answer.*

*Example - 0 \_\_ - \_F\_\_ - I*

0	<i>Don't count your chickens</i>	A	but you cannot make him drink.
24	When the cat is away,	B	catches no mice.
25	Learn to walk	C	worth doing.
26	You can take a horse to water	D	worth two in the evening.
27	Never put off till tomorrow	E	what you can do today.
28	A cat in gloves	F	<i>before they are hatched.</i>
29	An hour in the morning is	G	before you run.
		H	the mice will play.

*I – Цыплят по осени считают.*

*II – Без кота мышам раздолье. (Кот из дома – мыши в пляс.)*

*III – Не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня.*

*IV – Всему свой черёд.*

*V – Утро вечера мудренее.*

*VI – Насильно мил не будешь.*

*VII – Без труда не вытащишь рыбку из пруда.*

***Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!***

## Part 4

### Writing (30 minutes)

*Maximum points – 15*

This is part of a letter you received from your friend:

*I've got the flu. I feel terrible and I'm bored because I have to stay in bed. What can I do to make myself feel more cheerful? Tell me about the last time you were ill.*

Now write a letter answering your friend's questions. In your letter you should

- greet your friend
- express your pity about his/ her illness
- describe the last time you were ill
- give 3 pieces of advice on how to spend time when you are ill
- wish him/ her to get well soon

Remember the rules of letter writing! You do not have to write the address.

**Write 60–80 words.**