

**Пробный муниципальный этап Всероссийской олимпиады школьников
по английскому языку
9–11 классы**

Задание	1	2	3	4	Всего
Максимальный балл	15	20	45	20	100

Listening

Time: 15 minutes (15 points)

Task 1

For items 1-10 listen to a short lecture about vanilla cultivation. Decide whether the sentences (1-10) are TRUE (A), or FALSE (B) according to the text you hear. You will hear the text TWICE. (THREE times if students are in 8th or 9th grade)



Task 2

For items 1–5 listen to the monologue. Choose the correct answer to answer questions 1–5. You will hear the text only once.

1. According to one study, friendships tend to end because friends
 - a. Don't see each other often enough
 - b. Don't use the Internet to text each other
 - c. Don't spend enough time in isolation
2. According to the same study, half of our friendships end every
 - a. Seventeen years
 - b. Seven to ten years
 - c. Seven years
3. To create a bond with a new acquaintance, you need to
 - a. Spend a lot of time with them
 - b. Be polite if they are your colleague
 - c. Spend 10 hours of quality time with them
4. The narrator's mother thinks that
 - a. Things are not as bad as they seem
 - b. You will never find people who truly understand you
 - c. You don't need to talk to people to be their friend
5. At the end the narrator says that she
 - a. Needs to go and call her mother





- b. Needs to go and call her good friend
- c. Needs to recall how many friends she has

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Reading

Time: 45 minutes (20 points)

Task 1

Read the following article and answer questions 1-10 below.

The theory of multiple intelligences

A. What do you think about when someone says the word "intelligence"? You might say that it's that mysterious quality that helps people to succeed in life. Intelligent students are more likely to do well in tests and at school in general. Experts have traditionally seen a high level of intelligence as applicable across the board to most human activities, guaranteeing the possessor of high intelligence success in whatever he or she does.

B. In the 1980s, however, a new hypothesis about intelligence was developed. The theory of multiple intelligences was first conceived by a Harvard University professor named Howard Gardner. His book, *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*, suggested that the mind does not possess just one kind of intelligence, but rather many distinct "intelligences." Among the intelligences Gardner identifies are linguistic, logical-mathematical, spatial, bodily-kinesthetic, musical, naturalistic, interpersonal, and intrapersonal. He has also alluded to several others and suggested that there could be many more intelligences to be discovered.

C. For example, a person with a high level of linguistic intelligence is endowed with a large vocabulary and the ability to express him or herself well. Gardner sees the poet as the best example of an astute user of language. In creating poems, poets make use of the full complexity of meaning and the widest range of linguistic dynamics. Naturally, someone with a high level of linguistic intelligence would excel at any of a wide variety of language-related activities including writing, teaching, persuading others, and public speaking.

D. Logical-mathematical intelligence refers to the skills often associated with scientists and mathematicians. Societies tend to associate this type of intelligence with "true" intelligence, somehow giving it a more central or significant role than other intelligences. Gardner certainly disagrees with this point of view. He sees logical-mathematical intelligence as simply one among a set of intelligences. While he asserts that it has been of exceptional importance in Western societies, he points out that it has played a more modest role in other societies.



E. Spatial intelligence refers to the ability to visualize things in the mind accurately and precisely. This intelligence is therefore associated with artists, who are experts in visualizing and making intelligent use of forms and colors. A person with a high level of spatial intelligence may also have an excellent visual memory, and perhaps even a so-called photographic memory.

F. The personal intelligences include interpersonal and intrapersonal intelligence. Intrapersonal intelligence refers to the capacity to access and control one's interior life of feelings, moods, and emotions. Someone who can accurately describe sensations of pleasure or pain, or someone who, rather than being controlled by feelings, is able to exercise restraint over them and understand them could be said to have high intrapersonal intelligence. On the other hand, people who have a high level of interpersonal intelligence are able to notice and understand the moods, intentions, and motivations of others. These individuals are effective communicators who display great empathy and work well in groups.

G. This revolutionary theory of multiple intelligences has resulted in several criticisms. Some have questioned the criteria that qualify something as an intelligence — something that we might otherwise simply call a talent or an ability. Others have pointed out that the existence of multiple intelligences has never been proven through scientific research. These criticisms notwithstanding, the theory of multiple intelligences has sparked fascinating debate about the value and nature of intelligence. Its applications in the field of education have led to more diverse educational methods as teachers seek to access and develop the multiple intelligences of students.

1. Where can this article be published?
 - a. Collection of scientific articles.
 - b. Scientific journal.
 - c. Tabloids.
 - d. Popular science journal.
2. What is the article mainly about?
 - a. The ways we can apply the “multiple intelligences” theory.
 - b. An innovative theory in cognitive science.



- c. How artistic people view the world.
- d. Different traits of thinking process of various people.

3. Which intelligence would a scientist most rely on?

- a. Logical-mathematical intelligence.
- b. Personal intelligences.
- c. Spatial intelligence.
- d. Linguistic intelligence.

4. What is true of people with interpersonal intelligence?

- a. It is easy for them to understand the reasons behind a certain behaviour.
- b. They can control their lives.
- c. They are mostly solo workers.
- d. They can find the right words to describe emotions.

5. What is NOT MENTIONED about the theory of multiple intelligences in paragraph G?

- a. There have been disagreements about the author's definition of intelligence.
- b. The theory left an impact on the field of education.
- c. The theory led to new discoveries linked to the value and nature of intelligence.
- d. There is a lack of scientific evidence to prove the theory.

In which paragraph is the following information mentioned? Write the letter (A-G) of the paragraph needed.

- 6. Different types of something that is traditionally viewed as whole and uniform.
- 7. Practical use of a theory.
- 8. How the value of something varies in different settings / environment.



Find a word from the text that fits with the definition on the right. The number of letters is given to help you.

9. -----	(adjective) having or showing shrewdness and an ability to understand a situation quickly
10. -----	(noun) control / limit over the freedom of someone or something

Task 2

Read an article about food for pets. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-K the one which fits each gap (11-20). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

HOW GREEN IS YOUR PET?

At one of Europe's largest pet shows, Pet Plex, onlookers gather around as a company representative places a spoonful of dog food in her mouth. She has a point to prove; the company sells the most expensive pet food on the UK market, with the promise that the contents are 'proper food'. The UK pet food industry has been the recipient of unkind remarks and rumors as to the true origin of its ingredients for decades but the market continues to be dominated by products containing delights such as 'animal derivatives'. 11)_____

Now the industry has to become a target of criticism yet again as a new book triggers a debate about the environmental impact of owning a well-fed pet. The Current Scientist magazine, in a recent editorial, largely agreed with the book's findings that some pets, due to the food they eat, have a shockingly high 'ecological footprint', which is a way of quantifying human demand on the planet's ecosystems using a measure called 'global hectares'. 12)_____ An even more startling comparison is that in 2004, the average Vietnamese citizen had an ecological footprint of 0.76 hectares. 13)_____ In a world where scarce resources are already hogged by the rich, can people really justify keeping pets that demand more than some people?'

The authors of the book admit to having been 'genuinely surprised' when calculating the environmental impact of pets. 14)_____ For example, the book suggests catching pests such as rats and processing them into a 'natural' cat

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food or getting a pet which serves a dual purpose like keeping a pair of rabbits and eating their offspring. 15)_____ In other words, opt for pet foods made from rabbit and chicken meat as they are less damaging to the environment than red meat and fish.

As you might expect, the Pets Food Manufacturers' Association puts up a spirited defense, arguing that the vast majority of used ingredients in pet foods is of adequate quality for human consumption but surplus to requirements. 16)_____ In addition, he points out that pets should not be viewed just on their 'carbon pawprint'. 'Pets in the home instil responsibility, encourage social awareness and have positive health benefits.'

17)_____ But of course, it's not just the food they eat that's the problem. For a long time now conservationists have been saying that cats, being opportunistic predators, are having a detrimental effect on small mammals. 18)_____ It concludes that, realistically, education rather than legislation is the answer for the UK, urging people to take measures such as putting bells on cats' collars and keeping them in during their natural hunting time which is between dusk and dawn.

It's important to note that the authors of the book do not advocate a mass killing of all the world's pets. 'All we are arguing in the book is that we should be making sensible informed choices. So it's not going to be that much of a problem if you have a big dog but take the bus everywhere, don't fly, live in a small home and have a small family. 19)_____ If we are to examine the way we live,' the authors argue, 'nothing should be off limits, no matter how uncomfortable it is to discuss. 20)_____'

- A. And some of the ideas they put forward to alleviate this are likely to shock some pet owners.
- B. According to the authors of the book, 'it takes 0.84 hectares of land to keep a medium-sized dog fed, which is twice that needed to run a large car.'
- C. However, despite the economic recession, there is now a significant move towards using only 'premium' products.
- D. We can't go blind into this debate.
- E. That people greatly benefit from pets isn't really disputed.
- F. 'If we didn't recycle animal by-products to sell, they might otherwise be disposed of via landfill, which is not very green,' says the chief executive.





- G. Our environment is greatly enriched by the part they play in our lives.
- H. Dogs are not the only environmental sinners: the eco-footprint of a cat equates to about 0.15 hectares, roughly the size of a small car.
- I. We have to recognise that we live in a world of finite resources where pets are an extravagance rather than a right.
- J. One UK university report points out that in the US animal welfare associations advise keeping only 'indoor cats', while some Australian states are considering mandatory neutering to reduce the population of cats.
- K. When feeding a pet, however, the advice is to 'think feathers and long ears'.



Use of English**Time: 60 minutes (45 points)****Task 1 (15 points)**

For Questions 1–15, read the text below and look carefully at each line. Some of the lines are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick. Use the letter "V" as a tick. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word in a given space. There are two examples at the beginning (0 and 00).

0	Inventing a skateboard trick is difficult enough, but this man homemakes boards that are part of the tricks in themselves.	in
00	Meet Matt Tomasello, professional skateboarder and amateur engineer.	V
1	He is reinventing the sport with a unique approach.	
2	He says that the board modification adds to a layer of complexity that steps away from competitive skateboarding and more into an art form.	
3	Matt spends countless hours testing any of his 50 plus boards, all in a DIY space near his own work.	
4	It is a semi-abandoned parking lot, where he and his friends built some ramps to skate on.	
5	Sometimes the boards can break. However, Matt says that if they will usually break before he's physically harmed.	
6	According to him, falling is being the most important trick in skateboarding. It's an inevitable thing that's going to happen.	
7	If you learn how to fall correctly, you're not going to be able to just keep trying.	



8	Matt is always looking to test a new idea. He volunteered to engineer a new board from the scratch in his bedroom workshop.	
9	In his room he has a little workbench and a giant stack of boards usually donated from local skateboarders and friends.	
10	Matt has lived in Boston his whole life. There are not so many spots to skateboard there, so he has to work with what he had got.	
11	He says it's natural progression: he tried to find a way to adapt to his environment and make it be interesting.	
12	With most of his boards still being a work being in progress, his success rate now is about 20-25 percent.	
13	No matter how many tries his boards can take, Matt loves the freedom of the process.	
14	"They're trying to make rules in the Olympics and everything, but you can do absolutely whatever you want", says Matt.	
15	Nobody can throw up a flag on the field and say you didn't do it right."	

Task 2 (10 points)

For items 1-10, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use from three to five words. The number of words is specified in the brackets. Do not use short forms. Please mind both grammar and spelling. There is an example at the beginning (0).

1. The pool isn't deep enough to swim in.

TOO



The pool _____ swim in. (4 words)

Example: The pool **IS TOO SHALLOW TO** swim in.

2. Jill has a good relationship with her father.

ON

Jill _____ her father. (4 words)

3. Markus went to London yesterday to find a new job.

LEFT

Markus _____ yesterday to find a new job. (3 words)

4. We are very sorry to announce that your flight has been cancelled.

REGRET

We _____ your flight has been cancelled. (4 words)

5. When Carl finished the race, his car had almost no petrol.

HARDLY

At the end of the race _____ left in Carl's car. (5 words)

6. It's not worth telling him he is wrong — he won't agree with it.

POINT

There _____ him he is wrong because he won't agree with it. (5 words)

7. I went to the party on my own and did not wait for my friend.

INSTEAD

I went to the party on my own _____ for my friend. (3 words)

8. Her appearance on stage caused the crowd to start screaming and shouting.

RESULTED

Her appearance on stage _____ to scream and shout. (5 words)



9. I want you to tell me the truth about what happened yesterday at that party.

RATHER

I _____ me the truth about what happened yesterday at that party. (4 words)

10. I think you should take an umbrella with you. It might start raining.

CASE

I think you should take an umbrella with you _____ raining. (4 words)

11. Yesterday I went to the garage and they repaired my car.

HAD

Yesterday I went to the garage and _____. (4 words)

Task 3 (10 points)

For items 1-10 read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a new word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example done for you.

Example: 0. DEFINITELY

Are you a snack lover? If yes, then you will (0) _____ like our new snack recipe for a weekend.	DEFINE
Roasted pistachios are a (1) _____ snack in its own right as well as a complement to side dishes and baked goods.	DELICE
You can roast pistachios (2) _____ in the oven or a skillet. Shells need to also be removed before roasting.	EASY
Then, roast them until they turn light brown and give off a (3) _____ smell.	NUT
Make sure the pistachios do not cover each other while roasting, as this will (4) _____ they roast in a proper way.	SURE



It wouldn't hurt to use two (5) ____ sheets. The number of sheets you may need depends on how many pistachios you are roasting.

BAKE

Roast them for 10 minutes or until they become (6) ____.

FRAGRANCE

It will take about half an hour for your roasted pistachios to cool. Once they are no (7) ____ hot, put them into an airtight jar.

LONG

You may choose to use a skillet if the amount of pistachios to roast is quite small. A skillet would be perfect if you are roasting a (8) ____ of pistachios.

HAND

We don't think a skillet is the right (9) ____ if you are going to roast not evenly-sized pistachios.

CHOOSE

As they start to roast, stand over the stove and use a spoon or a spatula to stir them around. You can also shake the skillet (10) ____ by holding the handle and shifting the skillet around.

LIGHT

Task 4 (10 points)

For items 1-10, match the educational units (column 1) with their description (column 2). One educational unit is not needed.

Educational unit	Description
1. Harvard	A. A public school with an extremely competitive acceptance rate as it is the best public school in New York. Most of its graduates go on to Ivy League schools.
2. Eton College	B. A university in California, which was founded in 1868, born out of a vision in the State Constitution of a university that would "contribute even more than California's gold to the glory and happiness of advancing generations."



3. Bronx High School of Science	C. An Ivy League university, which is located in the city of Cambridge. It is primarily famous for its Law Faculty.
4. Oxford	D. A private land-grant research university in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Established in 1861, it has played a significant role in the development of many areas of modern technology and science.
5. HSE	E. A university founded in 1755 by an outstanding Russian scientist.
6. Cambridge	F. A private research university in California. The campus occupies 8,180 acres, among the largest in the United States, and enrolls over 17,000 students. The university is widely considered to be one of the most prestigious universities in the world, although it is not a part of the Ivy League. Its graduate founded the Silicon Valley.
7. MIT	G. A public school for boys in England, which was founded in 1440 by Henry VI. It was attended by Prince Harry, Boris Johnson, and many others.
8. LSE	H. Consistently ranked as one of top universities, it is a leader in education and one of the preeminent economics and social sciences universities in Eastern Europe and Eurasia.
9. Stanford	I. A university which is a part of Oxbridge, a very popular British top university with 30 undergraduate programs. It is located in the cognominal city on the east of the country.
10. MSU	J. A public research university in London, England, and a member institution of the University of London. Specifically, it is a social science specialist university — well-known for its economic and political studies.
	K. This university is ranked the first in the world by The Times. Sir Walter Raleigh and Stephen Hawking graduated from this university.





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Writing

Time: 60 minutes (20 points)

Comment on the following quotation.

Money and success don't change people; they merely amplify what is already there.

Will Smith

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- Make an introduction, explaining how you understand the author's point of view;
- Express your personal opinion and give reasons to support it;
- Give examples from literature or history to illustrate your reasons;
- Make a conclusion restating your position.

