**9-11 КЛАССЫ. ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 2016-2017 УЧЕБНЫЙ ГОД.**

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**Time: 110 minutes**

**LISTENING**

**Task I.** *Вы услышите разговор репортера с директором музея. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений А1-А6 соответствуют содержанию текста (1), какие не соответствуют (2) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.*

**A1 Somebody has stolen a painting from the museum.**

1) верно 2) неверно 3) в тексте не сказано

**А2 This is the first time something has been stolen from the museum.**

1) верно 2) неверно 3) в тексте не сказано

**A3 The crime happened during the night.**

1) верно 2) неверно 3) в тексте не сказано

**А4 Two people were working at the museum when the crime happened.**

1) верно 2) неверно 3) в тексте не сказано

**А5 The museum is closed at the moment.**

1) верно 2) неверно 3) в тексте не сказано

**А6 The police think they will probably catch the criminals.**

1) верно 2) неверно 3) в тексте не сказано

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| A1 | A2 | A3 | A4 | A5 | A6 |

**Task II***. Вы услышите интервью с телевизионным продюсером. В заданиях А7-А13 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.*

**А7 Liz says that she**

1) works at a national TV channel.

2) runs her own video production business.

3) is employed to find production companies.

**A8 Liz explains that her main role is to**

1) buy and sell TV programmes.

2) appear in and present TV programmes.

3) organise and plan TV programmes.

**A9 Liz is involved in making**

1) game shows.

2) comedy shows.

3) a range of different shows.

**A10 According to Liz, most TV producers**

1) work their way up from other positions.

2) take training courses to learn the job.

3) start doing the job with very little experience.

**A11 Liz thinks that she could be better at**

1) predicting what programmes will be popular.

2) dealing with difficult people on the shows.

3) working out the cost of a new programme.

**A12 Liz believes that she knows what viewers want because she**

1) talks to a lot of other TV producers.

2) conducts a lot of research.

3) watches a lot of television.

**A13 Liz says that most people who watch her programmes**

1) like learning new facts.

2) dream of appearing on them.

3) want to work in television.

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| A7 | A8 | A9 | A10 | A11 | A12 | A13 |
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**READING**

**Task 1***.* ***Read an extract from a novel. For questions 1-8, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.* *Write down your answers in the table.***

I shifted uncomfortably inside my best suit and eased a finger inside the tight white collar. It was hot in the little bus and I had taken a seat on the wrong side where the summer sun beat on the windows. It was a strange outfit for the weather, but a few miles ahead my future employer might be waiting for me and I had to make a good impression.

There was a lot depending on this interview. Many friends who had qualified with me were unemployed or working in shops or as labourers in the shipyards. So many that I had almost given up hope of any future for myself as a veterinary surgeon. There were usually two or three jobs advertised in the Veterinary Record each week and an average of eighty applicants for each one. It hadn’t seemed possible when the letter came from Darrowby in Yorkshire. Mr S. Farnon would like to see me on the Friday afternoon; I was to come to tea and, if we were suited to each other, I could stay on as his assistant. Most young people emerging from the colleges after five years of hard work were faced by a world unimpressed by their enthusiasm and bursting knowledge. So I had grabbed the lifeline unbelievingly.

The driver crashed his gears again as we went into another steep bend. We had been climbing steadily now for the last fifteen miles or so, moving closer to the distant blue of the Pennine Hills. I had never been in Yorkshire before, but the name had always raised a picture of a region as heavy and unromantic as the pudding of the same name; I was prepared for solid respectability, dullness and a total lack of charm. But as the bus made its way higher, I began to wonder. There were high grassy hills and wide valleys. In the valley bottoms, rivers twisted among the trees and solid grey stone farmhouses lay among islands of cultivated land which pushed up the wild, dark hillsides.

Suddenly, I realised the bus was clattering along a narrow street which opened onto a square where we stopped. Above the window of a small grocer’s shop I read ‘Darrowby Cooperative Society’. We had arrived. I got out and stood beside my battered suitcase, looking about me. There was something unusual and I didn’t know what it was at first. Then it came to me. The other passengers had dispersed, the driver had switched off the engine and there was not a sound or a movement anywhere. The only visible sign of life was a group of old men sitting round the clock tower in the centre of the square, but they might have been carved of stone. Darrowby didn’t get much space in the guidebooks, but where it was mentioned it was described as a grey little town on the River Arrow with a market place and little of interest except its two ancient bridges. But when you looked at it, its setting was beautiful. Everywhere from the windows of houses in Darrowby you could see the hills. There was a clearness in the air, a sense of space and airiness that made me feel I had left something behind. The pressure of the city, the noise, the smoke – already they seemed to be falling away from me.

Trengate Street was a quiet road leading off the square and from there I had my first sight of Skeldale House. I knew it was the right place before I was near enough to read S. Farnon, Veterinary Surgeon on the old-fashioned brass nameplate. I knew by the ivy which grew untidily over the red brick, climbing up to the topmost windows. It was what the letter had said – the only house with ivy; and this could be where I would work for the first time as a veterinary surgeon. I rang the doorbell.

**1. As he travelled, the writer regretted his choice of**

**A** seat.

**B** clothes.

**C** career.

**D** means of transport.

**2. What had surprised the writer about the job?**

**A** There had been no advertisement.

**B** He had been contacted by letter.

**C** There was an invitation to tea.

**D** He had been selected for interview.

**3. The writer uses the phrase ‘I had grabbed the lifeline’ to show that he felt**

**A** confident of his ability.

**B** ready to consider any offer.

**C** cautious about accepting the invitation.

**D** forced to make a decision unwillingly.

**4. What impression had the writer previously had of Yorkshire?**

**A** It was a beautiful place.

**B** It was a boring place.

**C** It was a charming place.

**D** It was an unhappy place.

**5. What did the writer find unusual about Darrowby?**

**A** the location of the bus stop

**B** the small number of shops

**C** the design of the square

**D** the lack of activity

**6. What did the writer feel the guidebooks had missed about Darrowby?**

**A** the beauty of the houses

**B** the importance of the bridges

**C** the lovely views from the town

**D** the impressive public spaces

**7. How did the writer recognise Skeldale House?**

**A** The name was on the door.

**B** It had red bricks.

**C** There was a certain plant outside.

**D** It stood alone.

**8. How did the writer’s attitude change during the passage?**

**A** He began to feel he might like living in Darrowby.

**B** He became less enthusiastic about the job.

**C** He realised his journey was likely to have been a waste of time.

**D** He started to look forward to having the interview.

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| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |

**Task 2. *For Items 9-15, read part of an employee handout regarding working with businesses in other countries and decide which country (A, B, C or D) is being referred to in the statements below. Write down your answers in the table.***

Like most companies in an increasingly globalised world, our firm does business with other firms abroad. Company cultures vary worldwide, and it is important for delegates from our company to recognise how company culture overseas might be different from our own. This document will give you a brief guide to company culture in the countries we associate with.

**A Russia**

Until recently, people and businesses were oppressed by the state and this has affected people’s attitudes. It is not uncommon for laws to be ignored and taxes to go unpaid. In some cases, only contracts between close personal friends are acknowledged. Therefore, networking is vital for successful business. Presently, the legal situation in Russia is in a state of flux, with laws constantly being rewritten. Those that exist are often unenforceable. Most agreements are therefore made on a trust basis, so it is vital that personal relationships do not break down. The management style is centralised and directive. Too much debate can indicate a lack of decisiveness. Subordinates take orders from the ‘big boss’. Many westerners see this as a lack of initiative on the part of middle managers, but in actual fact, middle managers have little power. Most delays occur because the question has not been presented to actual decision-maker. However, things are changing in Russia. The old regime is gradually being replaced by western business style, and younger managers will have a much more modern approach than their older counterparts.

**B South Korea**

South Korea is one of the world’s most successful economies, having seen five consecutive decades of high economic growth. When faced with adversity, South Koreans change direction quickly and effectively. Despite the frantic economic growth, South Korean society is still very conservative and conformist due to the influence of Confucian values. Companies are hierarchical and regimented and ‘face’ is very much valued. Consequently, change can sometimes be slow and painful. Managers are paternalistic, authoritative figures who expect their instructions to be carried out obediently and respectfully. In return, they give their subordinates support and help, not only in work issues but in home issues as well. Group harmony is important, so South Koreans avoid confrontation and blame, especially among people of equal rank. Friendship is therefore vital to business success. The Korean saying 'make a friend first and a client second' sums this up exactly.

**C Australia**

Australia has a relatively small population in relation to its vast size. Its geographic isolation and its small domestic market mean that international trade is essential to guarantee future prosperity. Increasingly, this is done in countries in Asia rather than Commonwealth countries. Australian managers are not considered to have superior status to other workers. Their jobs are just different. Authoritative management styles are not appreciated among Australians workers. Instead, managers adopt a more consultative and inclusive style which encourages open debate. Challenging superiors is acceptable, indeed it is a sign of commitment and professionalism. Outsiders may consider such dialogues confrontational, but Australians regard them as effective ways to communicate ideas. Australian managers like to be seen as ‘one of the boys’ and they are more likely to socialise with their team than segregate themselves and just mix with other managers.

**D UK**

In the last half century, Britain, like many industrialised countries, has moved away from heavy engineering towards service and high-tech industries. With this has come a major shift in management style. Hierarchical systems have been swept aside and replaced by modern business models, heavily influenced by the US. The ‘job for life’ is rare. Neither managers nor junior workers expect to climb the corporate ladder within one company; rather, they manage their own career paths by progressing from company to company. Such short-termism can be frustrating for outsiders. British managers tend to be generalists rather than specialists, and are not necessarily the most technically competent person in the team. Instead, they are expected to have the necessary interpersonal skills to ensure the team works together effectively. They cultivate a close and humorous relationship with subordinates, which may be considered too soft. Giving direct orders can be seen as impolite, so managers often make indirect requests rather than explicit instructions, which is sometimes confusing for non-British people.

**Which country is being referred to in the statements below?**

**9.** “The people I deal with keep moving on to new jobs.”

**10.** “Unless you’re friends, they may not honour your agreement.”

**11.** “It’s frustrating because the official regulations keep changing.”

**12.** “Disagreements between colleagues are frowned upon.”

**13.** “I thought the manager had the authority to make a decision, but it turned out that he didn’t.”

**14**. “The manager and another member of staff had a huge disagreement in the meeting, and no-one seemed to care.”

**15.** “They weren’t terribly charming – they just wanted to get on with making the deal.”

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| **9.** | **10.** | **11.** | **12.** | **13.** | **14.** | **15.** |

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Task 1*. For questions 1-8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. Write down your answers in the table.***

**The Goulburn Valley**

The Goulburn Valley is situated in the south-east corner of the Australian continent, in the state of Victoria. Because **(1)**… the introduction of irrigation over a century ago, primary industry flourished, resulting **(2)**… a multitude of orchards and market gardens. After World War II, migrants flocked to the area in search of work on the farms, and in many cases, establishing a property of their own. Unfortunately, the region has **(3)** … a turn for the worse over the past decade. The irrigation water that was **(4)**… plentiful has now been rationed, and many farmers have been forced **(5)** …the land. The main source of water is from the Goulburn River, with several reservoirs located along its stretch to the mighty Murray River. Dam capacities have fallen to dangerous levels, resulting in some farmers having **(6)**… inadequate supply of irrigation water. Despite the recent hardships, some farmers **(7)**… continued to eke an existence out of the land. Many have become **(8)**…ingenious, devising new ways to utilize water plus finding special niches to service the ever-changing urban needs. Perhaps the Goulburn Valley can return to its prosperous times again.

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| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |

**Task 2. *For items 9-20, read the text below and decide which option (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. Write down your answers in the table.***

**A Love of Travelling**

For Nigel Portman, a love of travelling began with what’s called a ‘gap year’. In common with many other British teenagers, he chose to take a year out before **(9)** ….. to study for his degree. After doing various jobs to **(10)** ….. some money, he left home to gain some experience of life in different cultures, visiting America and Asia. The more adventurous the young person, the **(11)** ….. the challenge they are likely to **(12)** ….. themselves for the gap year, and for some, like Nigel, it can **(13)** ….. in a thirst for adventure.

Now that his university course has **(14)** ….. to an end, Nigel is just about to leave on a three-year trip that will take him **(15)** ….. around the world. What’s more, he plans to make the whole journey using only means of transport which are **(16)** ….. by natural energy. In other words, he’ll be **(17)** ….. mostly on bicycles and his own legs; and when there’s an ocean to cross, he won’t be taking a **(18)** ….. cut by climbing aboard a plane, he’ll be joining the crew of a sailing ship **(19)** ….. .

As well as doing some mountain climbing and other outdoor pursuits along the way, Nigel hopes to **(20)** ….. on to the people he meets the environmental message that lies behind the whole idea.

**9. A** holding back **B** getting up **C** taking over **D** settling down

**10. A** raise **B** achieve **C** advance **D** win

**11. A** greater **B** wider **C** stronger **D** deeper

**12. A** put **B** aim **C** set **D** place

**13. A** create **B** lead **C** cause **D** result

**14. A** brought **B** turned **C** reached **D** come

**15. A** just **B** right **C** whole **D** complete

**16. A** powered **B** charged **C** forced **D** pulled

**17. A** attempting **B** using **C** relying **D** trying

**18. A** quick **B** swift **C** brief **D** short

**19. A** anyway **B** instead **C** alike **D** otherwise

**20. A** leave **B** pass **C** keep **D** give

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| **9.** | **10.** | **11.** | **12.** | **13.** | **14.** | **15.** | **16.** | **17.** | **18.** | **19.** | **20.** |

**WRITING**

**You recently saw this notice in an English-language magazine called Theatre World.**

***Reviews needed!***

*Have you seen any plays by William Shakespeare in the theatre recently? If so, could you write us a review of the play you saw? Include information on the* ***characters, costumes and story and say whether you would recommend the play to other people.***

***The best reviews will be published next month.***

**Write your review. Use 150-200 words.**