



Подготовка учащихся  
к школьному этапу Всероссийской  
олимпиады по английскому языку  
(на примере пособия «Олимпиады по  
английскому языку для 9-11 классов»)

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Российской академии образования

# ЭТАПЫ ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЫ ШКОЛЬНИКОВ В Г.МОСКВЕ



## Новости

- ➔ Порядок проведения этапов всероссийской олимпиады в Москве в 2014/15 учебном году
- ➔ Школьный этап для тех, кто по объективным причинам не смог поучаствовать
- ➔ Организаторам школьного этапа: форма отчета о проведении олимпиады
- ➔ Прием заявок школ на проведение муниципального этапа
- ➔ Открыты тренировочные туры к школьному этапу по информатике

## УЧАСТВУЙ В ШКОЛЬНОМ ЭТАПЕ

[Школьный этап](#)
[Муниципальный этап](#)
[Региональный этап](#)
[Заключительный этап](#)
[Международные олимпиады](#)

## Полезные документы

- [Порядок проведения этапов всероссийской олимпиады в Москве в 2014/15 учебном году \(приказ ДОГМ №748 от 2.09.2014\)](#)
- [Положение об этапах всероссийской олимпиады школьников в городе Москве \(приказ ДОГМ №741 от 29.08.2014\)](#)
- [Приказ МОН РФ №1252 от 18.11.2013 «Об утверждении Порядка проведения всероссийской олимпиады школьников»](#)

[Все документы](#)

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По поручению Департамента образования координацию организационной работы осуществляет ГБОУ центр педагогического мастерства.

## Школьный этап - 2014 | Главная

График школьного этапа утвержден [приказом](#) Департамента образования г. Москвы №748 от 02.09.2014

Предмет	График школьного этапа
английский язык	26 сентября - 3 октября
астрономия	3 - 10 октября
биология	24 сентября - 1 октября
география	23 - 30 сентября
информатика	30 сентября - 7 октября
история	25 сентября - 2 октября
литература	29 сентября - 6 октября
математика	22 - 29 сентября
МХК	24 сентября - 1 октября
немецкий язык	17 - 24 сентября
ОБЖ	16 - 23 сентября
физика	10 - 26 сентября

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# УЧАСТВУЙ В ШКОЛЬНОМ ЭТАПЕ

[Школьный этап](#)
[Муниципальный этап](#)
[Региональный этап](#)
[Заключительный этап](#)
[Международные олимпиады](#)

## Муниципальный этап - 2014 | Главная

Обновлено 12.09.2014 17:06

### Полезные документы



Порядок проведения этапов всероссийской олимпиады в Москве в 2014/15 учебном году (приказ ДОГМ №748 от 2.09.2014)



Положение об этапах всероссийской олимпиады школьников в городе Москве (приказ ДОГМ №741 от 29.08.2014)



Приказ МОН РФ №1252 от 18.11.2012 в утверждении Порядка проведения всероссийской олимпиады школьников

[Все документы](#)

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До 19 сентября принимаются **заявки школ** на проведение 2 этапа всероссийской олимпиады школьников 2014-15 учебного года.

График муниципального этапа утвержден приказом Департамента образования г. Москвы №748 от 02.09.2014 (приложение 4).

Предмет	График муниципального этапа
английский язык	22 - 23 ноября
астрономия	24 ноября
биология	14 ноября
география	21 ноября
информатика	14 декабря
история	30 ноября
литература	25 ноября
математика	7 декабря
МХК	20 ноября
немецкий язык	29 октября
ОБЖ	25 октября
обществознание	26 октября

Всероссийская олимпиада школьников

поиск...

Логин

Пароль

Олимпиады Пресс-центр Результаты Организаторы Документы Блоги Форумы

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО ПРОВЕДЕНИЮ ШКОЛЬНОГО И МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОГО ЭТАПОВ ВСЕРОССИЙСКОЙ ОЛИМПИАДЫ ДЛЯ ОРГАНИЗАТОРОВ ОЛИМПИАДЫ В СУБЪЕКТАХ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

Вложения:

- [Английский язык\\_рекомендации ШЭ и МЭ\\_2014-2015.pdf](#)
- [Астрономия\\_рекомендации ШЭ и МЭ\\_2014-2015.pdf](#)
- [Биология\\_рекомендации ШЭ и МЭ\\_2014-2014.pdf](#)
- [География\\_рекомендации ШЭ и МЭ\\_2014-2015.pdf](#)

**ВСЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОЛИМПИАДА ШКОЛЬНИКОВ  
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**Методические рекомендации  
по проведению школьного и муниципального этапов  
всероссийской олимпиады школьников  
по английскому языку в 2014/2015 учебном году**

**Рекомендации для школьного и муниципального этапов Всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку в 2014/2015 г. утверждены на заседании центральной предметно-методической комиссии по английскому языку (протокол № 1 от 9.06.14).**

- Школьный этап: 5 – 11 классы
- Муниципальный этап: 7 – 11 классы

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## **Методические рекомендации центральной предметно-методической комиссии олимпиады по составлению заданий школьного и муниципального этапов олимпиады**

Основными целями и задачами Олимпиады являются выявление и развитие у обучающихся творческих способностей и интереса к английскому языку, создание необходимых условий для поддержки одаренных детей, пропаганда лингвистических и социокультурных знаний, связанных с историей и современным функционированием различных вариантов английского языка и историей и культурой англоязычных стран.

Задания олимпиады должны носить проблемно-поисковый характер и выявлять творческий потенциал участника. Задания олимпиады не должны повторять экзамен ЕГЭ по английскому языку, однако должны соответствовать всем требованиям тестовых заданий.

Задачей школьного этапа олимпиады по английскому языку является популяризация английского языка в школах, привлечение как можно большего числа школьников к участию в олимпиаде, поэтому уровень сложности заданий на этом этапе не должен быть завышен, задания должны быть интересными и посильными для учащихся соответствующих возрастных групп.

## Требования к составлению заданий олимпиады

### 1. Уровень сложности заданий.

Для определения объективного уровня сложности олимпиады можно рекомендовать шестиуровневую модель, предложенную Советом Европы<sup>3</sup>.

Для школьного этапа рекомендуется уровень:



для 5-6 классов – А1 -А2;

для 7-8 классов – А2 -В1;

для 9 - 11 классов – В1 -В2.

### 5. Продолжительность конкурсов

Рекомендуемая **общая продолжительность** всех четырех конкурсов

для 5-6 классов – от 45 до 60 минут

для 7-8 классов – от 45 до 60 минут

для 9-11 классов – от 60 до 90 минут

При подготовке заданий рекомендуется сочетать задания разного уровня сложности (т.е. сочетать более сложные и менее сложные задания, чтобы участники могли выполнить хотя бы одно олимпиадное задание). Уровни сложности разных заданий внутри пакета заданий для одной возрастной группы не должны расходиться больше, чем на одну степень.

**A1**

Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.

**A2**

Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.

**B1**

Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. Can deal with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Can produce simple connected text on topics which are familiar or of personal interest. Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes & ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.

**B2**

Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialisation. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.

**C1**

Can understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning. Can express him/herself fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions. Can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. Can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.

**C2**

Can understand with ease virtually everything heard or read. Can summarise information from different spoken and written sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation. Can express him/herself spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in the most complex situations.



#### 4. Методическая и технологическая корректность составления пакета заданий.

При составлении заданий для конкурсов понимания устного и письменного текста и лексико-грамматического теста рекомендуется использовать связанные тексты, а не отдельные предложения.

Рекомендуется использовать разнообразные виды заданий следующих типов (т.е. внутри одного пакета заданий рекомендуется сочетать задания разного типа):

- множественный выбор: выбор среди трех или четырех вариантов ответов, или выбор вариантов ответов из предложенного меню (списка вариантов);
- альтернативный выбор (правильно/неправильно) или усложненный альтернативный выбор (правильно/неправильно/ в тексте не сказано);
- перекрестный выбор (из двух списков единиц подобрать пары по тем или иным предложенным признакам);
- упорядочение (составить связный текст из разрозненных предложений или абзацев; восстановить последовательность событий, представленных в произвольном порядке; вставить в текст пропущенные предложения или части предложений);
- трансформация, замена, подстановка (при проверке лексико-грамматических навыков);
- завершение высказывания (нахождение недостающего компонента);
- ответы на вопросы закрытого и открытого типа (краткие и развернутые);
- внутриязыковое перефразирование (относится к наиболее продуктивным типам тестовых заданий, требует от составителя четкой формулировки задания);
- клоуз-процедура или клоуз-тест (заполнение допущенных в тексте пробелов словами, артиклями и т.д.).

# Это важно!

Внимание! Представленный вариант заданий является демонстрационным и не может быть использован в качестве рабочего комплекта заданий для школьного этапа олимпиады.

*см. «Методические рекомендации по проведению школьного и муниципального этапов всероссийской олимпиады школьников по английскому языку в 2014/2015 учебном году»*

Изменения в образцах олимпиадных  
заданий  
2014/2015 уч.год

# Writing grades 5-6

Time: 20 minutes

Imagine that you are going to visit a shopping center soon. Write an invitation to your friend and ask her/him to join you.

Do not forget to write about:

- the date and the name of the place you are going to visit
- why you want to go there
- the programme of your visit

Follow the rules of letter writing.

You should write about 70-80 words.

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Time: 15 minutes

Imagine that you are going to visit a shopping center soon. Write an e-mail to your friend and ask her/him to join you.

Do not forget to write about:

- the date and the name of the place you are going to visit
- why you want to go there
- the programme of your visit

You should write about 50-60 words.

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2013/2014

2014/2015

# Use of English

## grades 9 – 11

### Task 2.

Complete the sentences with the prepositions from the box. The prepositions can be used more than once.

into with out of on to by off

11. The man got ..... his yellow car and walked away.
12. We're going to Spain ..... sea – we're taking the ferry.
13. The ship will leave as soon as everyone is ..... board.

2013/2014

### Task 2

For questions 1-10, read the text below and choose A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps.

J.K. Rowling is the author of a successful series of books. She uses the initials J.K. because her publishers thought that a book by a woman might not appeal \_\_\_\_\_ (11) boys.

Rowling was born in 1965 and brought up in England and South Wales. After she finished university, she got a job in London.

In 1990, while she was traveling from Manchester to London, her train was held \_\_\_\_\_ (12) and during the four-hour delay she got the idea of writing about a young wizard. In 1991 she \_\_\_\_\_ (13) to Portugal, where she had a job teaching English, and she \_\_\_\_\_ (14) the manuscript for the first Harry Potter book with her. She returned to Britain in 1993 and carried \_\_\_\_\_ (15) writing it.

Rowling completed *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* in 1995. Twelve publishers turned \_\_\_\_\_ (16) before Bloomsbury agreed to publish it. The decision was apparently \_\_\_\_\_ (17) by the young daughter of the company's chairman, who loved the first chapter of the book.

- |    |       |      |      |        |
|----|-------|------|------|--------|
| 11 | A for | B of | C on | D to   |
| 12 | A up  | B on | C in | D back |

2014/2015

# Speaking grades 9 – 11

SPEAKING

2013/2014

Карточка участника

Student 1  
Task 1

Look at the pictures and say which of these sports you think would be more in demand and thus more popular at resorts –

*hang gliding or skydiving ?*

**Give your reasons.**

*(Monologue; Time: 2-3 minutes)*

**Then answer 3 QUESTIONS of your partner.**

*(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)*

**Task 2**

**Listen to the presentation of your partner, ask your partner 3 QUESTIONS to get ADDITIONAL INFORMATION not mentioned in the presentation.**

*(Dialogue; Time: 2 minutes)*

2014/2015

В связи с техническими сложностями, связанными с проведением конкурса устной речи (Speaking), центральная предметно-методическая комиссия по английскому языку рекомендует не проводить этот конкурс на школьном и муниципальном этапах.

# Подготовка к олимпиаде

# Примеры из пособия «Олимпиады по английскому языку для 9 – 11 классов»



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# ОБРАЗЕЦ

## LISTENING

**Time: 20 minutes**

### **Task 1**

You will hear an interview with an Australian girl called Verity, who has recently been on a student exchange programme. For each question 1-6, choose the correct answer **A, B or C**.

1. Verity chose the Netherlands for her exchange programme because

- A a friend had recommended it.
- B one of her relatives was from there.
- C she had always wanted to go there.

# 5 LISTENING

## Multiple choice

This task contains listening to a monologue or conversation involving two or more speakers. There are several multiple-choice questions. You will hear the extract twice.

Read the questions before you listen for the first time and underline the important parts. Listen and make brief notes for each question. Don't try to write everything you hear — one or two key words for each question is enough. Go through the questions and choose the option which you think fits best. Listen again and check each option again.

## 1. Listen to the dialogue.

a) Circle the correct letters (a, b, c or d).

1. Which course is the man interested in?

a) English    b) Mandarin    c) Japanese    d) Vietnamese

2. What kind of course is the man seeking?

a) daytime    b) evenings    c) weekends    d) mornings

3. How long does the man want to study?

a) 12 weeks    b) 6 months    c) 8 months    d) 12 months

4. What proficiency level is the student?

a) beginner    b) lower intermediate    c) intermediate    d) advanced

5. When does the man want to start the course?

a) March    b) June    c) November    d) September



# ОБРАЗЕЦ

## Task 3

You will hear a conversation between a boy, Harry, and a girl, Laura, about wildlife photography. Look at statements 15-20 below. Decide if each statement is true or false. Put a tick (v) in the corresponding box.

№	Statement	TRUE	FALSE
15.	Harry admires the wildlife photo of a fish in 'Animals' magazine.		
16.	Harry thinks the unusual creatures in Laura's photos are what makes them good.		
17.	Laura and Harry find it's hard to keep still when taking wildlife photos.		
18.	Harry doubts whether his camera is good enough for wildlife photography.		
19.	Laura thinks it's important to get up early to take wildlife photos.		
20.	Laura and Harry are both considering getting more		

3. You are going to hear three different people talking about how different people behave in some situations. Listen and match each speaker (Laura, Gordon and John) to the statement, choosing from the list (a–d). There is one extra statement which does not refer to any of them.

4. You will hear part of a radio programme devoted to Elvis Presley. Which of the following is true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS)?

	T	F	NS
1. Presley was the best pop singer in the 1970s.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Young people used to mimic Presley's style in clothes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Elvis Presley's image is still popular with some people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Elvis ushered in a new era in pop music.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Everybody considers Presley to be alive.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The King died before his fortieth birthday.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Elvis Presley died because he was unable to go through with his stardom.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. The actual cause of his death was the overdose of pills.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. On one occasion Presley almost killed himself and a girl with drugs.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. The only drug that could have killed the singer was cocaine.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Presley was never treated for drug addiction.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Once part of the audience left the house because the singer forgot the lyrics of the song.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. The audience applauded the singer while he was giving a karate demonstration.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. The doctors got Presley addicted through carelessness.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# ОБРАЗЕЦ

## PART 2

### READING

Time: 20 minutes

#### Task 1

Read the text and **questions 1-5** below. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D.

#### MY HOME IS A WINDMILL

*by Josh Summers, aged 14*

My home's different from where my friends live because I live in a 19th century windmill! My parents saw it one day, and bought it. It was in poor condition, but it was repaired and now it's fantastic!

The windmill was once used to make flour from corn. The corn store used to be downstairs, where our kitchen is now, and horses came there to deliver the corn. The enormous 20-metre sails are still on the front, but they don't turn in the wind like they used to because it's too dangerous, so birds live in them instead. There's always a ladder up the side of the windmill so that dad can paint it and keep it a nice cream colour. He also cleans the windows, although a company comes to do the top ones as the ladder's too short.

**Multiple choice**

This task is aimed at reading a text and then answering several **multiple-choice questions** (a, b or c) or (a, b, c or d). These questions may test your understanding of specific parts of the text, words and phrases in the text, the text as a whole, e.g. the attitude of the writer, the purpose of the text.

**7. Read the text and circle the right answer (a, b or c).****Health Care in America**

In the United States, unlike many European countries, health care is not free. This is mainly due to the traditions of free enterprise and minimal government interference in matters of public welfare.

Medical treatment is very expensive and is unaffordable for the majority of Americans. This is because doctors are amongst the highest-paid professionals in the United States. Doctors justify the high fees they charge by citing the long preparation time to become a doctor (often over 10 years) and the high cost of medical school (not uncommonly \$25,000 per year). Expensive machines and technology for treating and diagnosing illnesses are another factor contributing to the high cost of health care. Finally, physicians and hospitals must buy malpractice insurance to protect themselves against lawsuits by patients who believe they have received inadequate care. This is not cheap and the price for this is passed on to the patients.

Fortunately, most Americans have insurance that covers most medical expenses. In some states, employers are required to provide their employees with medical insurance, paying for all or a portion of the monthly premium for each full-time employee. There has been controversy over this policy because some companies such as Wal-Mart (a large retail chain), purposely try to minimize the number of full-time employees, preferring instead to hire only part-time employees, in order to avoid paying medical insurance.

People who are too poor to pay for medical insurance can receive aid from a federal program known as Medicaid. Medicaid was established in 1965 and is the nation's largest social-welfare program.

Medicare, another form of federal health insurance, pays a large part of the medical bills for Americans who are 65 or older, or who are disabled, regardless of age. Medicare is financed by a portion of Social Security tax paid by each working citizen and by federal funds.

One common criticism of the system is that those who cannot afford health insurance and at the same time are not eligible for Medicaid or Medicare are not able to receive medical care. These may be people who are unemployed or who have jobs without medical coverage. Of course, in an emergency they can go to a public hospital, but they fail to obtain routine care that might prevent illness.

1. Health care in the USA is free.  
a) yes b) no c) not stated in the text
2. Every hospital in the USA has expensive machines for treating and diagnosing patients.  
a) yes b) no c) not stated in the text
3. Many Americans have insurance that covers most medical expenses.  
a) yes b) no c) not stated in the text

# ОБРАЗЕЦ

## Task 2

Read the text and mark **statements 6-12** below as T (true) or F (false).

On 2 November 1982, the British public turned on their television sets for the arrival of the nation's fourth TV station, called Channel 4. They were greeted by the smiling face of local TV news presenter Richard Whiteley, who welcomed them with the words: 'As the countdown to a new channel ends, a brand new countdown begins.' And with this sentence, the words and numbers game show 'Countdown' was launched.

The rules of this new game show were as follows: two contestants faced each other over several rounds of games with letters and with numbers. Finally, there was the

**5. Read the text and decide if the statements below are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).**

1. As the latest research shows, you'd better not fall in love at an early age.
2. Dr Brynin asserts that an intense first relationship will inevitably lead to a disappointment in a more adult partnership.
3. Brynin claims that the stronger your first love is, the happier you'll be in future relationships.
4. Dr Brewer thinks that it is not bad to marry when you are young.
5. Brewer believes that adult relationships are more mature.
6. According to Professor Fisher, intense first love can lead to successful long-term relationships.
7. All the three researchers agree that romantic love strengthens family bonds.

### **Why We Can Never Recover from First Love**

First relationships can be intense, passionate and inspire a great deal of bad poetry. But, according to new research, if you want to find happiness in later life, it is best to avoid puppy love altogether.

The claim comes in a book called *Changing Relationships*, a collection of new research papers by Britain's leading sociologists, edited by Dr Malcolm Brynin, principal research officer at the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex.

Brynin found that the euphoria of first love can damage future relationships.

~~“Remarkably, it seems that the secret to long-term happiness in a relationship is to~~ strive for the heights of excitement and intensity you had in your first experience of love. The solution is clear: if you can protect yourself from intense passion in your first relationship, you will be happier in your later relationships.”

Dr Gayle Brewer, a lecturer in social psychology at the University of Central Lancashire, agreed: “If you judge adult relationships against your first relationship, you are using a single benchmark: that of an intense and unrealistic passion,” she said. “Adult relationships need all sorts of other virtues to survive, many of which are not compatible with that level of intensity.

Adult relationships, however, require people to be committed and reliable. Someone who excels in spontaneity is unlikely to also have those characteristics. So you're caught in a bind: the characteristics that excite you are the ones that lead to the failure of an adult relationship. If you emotionally fixate on having the excitement, while knowing you need the reliability, you're making demands that no relationship can satisfy,” she added.

# ОБРАЗЕЦ

## Task 3

Read the text and match sentences 13-20 below with paragraphs A-F of the text.

### The History of BMX Biking

**A.** BMX biking began in the late 1960s in southern California. It's based on the sport of motocross, which dates back to 1924 and involves racing motorbikes across rough tracks. It started when children began to copy motocross riders by racing their bikes on tracks which they built themselves. This new form of bike racing was named bicycle motocross, or BMX.

**B.** In July 1971, a movie about motocross called 'On Any Sunday' came out. At the start of the film a group of kids from California are shown riding their bicycles as if they were riding motorbikes. This helped to make BMX biking more popular. Soon BMX races attracted hundreds of riders.

Aztec cities were (3) ... . The capital Tenochtitlan, over which Mexico City now stands, had (4) ... of streets divided into suburbs connected by a network of roads and canals.

Art, poetry and song were (5) ... of society — poetry was so highly regarded that it was seen as the only worthy occupation of a warrior in times of peace. Chocolate originated in the empire as chichi, a beer-like drink made from the pulp of (6) ... .

Colossal sculptures of the Calendar Stone and the goddess Coatlicue were found near (7) ... almost three hundred years ago. In 1978, the Great Temple of Tenochtitlan was found only a hundred yards away.

Leonardo Lopez Lujan's new find lies only a few yards to the west, in what must have been one of the most important (8) ... of the ancient capital. The relief panel portraying the goddess Tlaltecuhтли dwarfs almost all other Aztec art that we know, and would be a fitting marker for a royal tomb. If one exists, what it would be like?

Two elaborately decorated burial urns — those of "outstanding military captains" and thus high in the Aztec hierarchy — were found in the temple precincts some years

- \*10.** For questions 1–6, read the following text and choose from the list a–j given below the best phrase to fill the spaces. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all. The first one (0) has been done for you.

### What Made the Mysterious Patterns in the Wheat Fields?

The first picture of a strange pattern in a British wheat field appeared on television in the late 1970s (0) *(j) but at this point nobody paid much attention.* However, by the early 1980s, the patterns were getting larger and sometimes there were groups of six or more (1) ... . The media took notice and the resulting publicity attracted hordes of mystics and scientists. While the mystics claimed the patterns were caused by UFOs or by cosmic energy, the scientists put it down to unusual weather conditions, (2) ... . The patterns couldn't have been created by humans working under cover of darkness (3) ... . As the patterns in the fields grew more elaborate, they became tourist attractions (4) ... . As the mystery deepened, the patterns were discussed in Parliament, debated on TV and written about by the press.

Then in 1991, two elderly men told a British newspaper that they were responsible for the patterns. They claimed they'd made the first one as a joke one Friday night in 1978 (5) ... . They proudly admitted to creating around 1,000 patterns, and to prove it, they created one while a reporter watched. In the article that followed, the reporter expressed his amazement at how simple the process was, which involved string, a pole and some wooden planks, (6) ... . While they accepted that the men have been responsible for some of the patterns, this didn't explain the 9,000 others.

# ОБРАЗЕЦ

## Task 2

For questions 1-10, read the text below and choose A, B, C or D to fill in the gaps.

J.K. Rowling is the author of a successful series of books. She uses the initials J.K. because her publishers thought that a book by a woman might not appeal \_\_\_\_\_ (11) boys.

Rowling was born in 1965 and brought up in England and South Wales. After she finished university, she got a job in London.

In 1990, while she was traveling from Manchester to London, her train was held \_\_\_\_\_ (12) and during the four-hour delay she got the idea of writing about a young wizard. In 1991 she \_\_\_\_\_ (13) to Portugal, where she had a job teaching English, and she \_\_\_\_\_ (14) the manuscript for the first Harry Potter book with her. She returned to Britain in 1993 and carried \_\_\_\_\_ (15) writing it.

Rowling completed *Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone* in 1995. Twelve publishers turned \_\_\_\_\_ (16) before Bloomsbury agreed to publish it. The decision was apparently \_\_\_\_\_ (17) by the young daughter of the company's chairman, who loved the first chapter of the book.

- |    |   |     |   |    |   |    |   |      |
|----|---|-----|---|----|---|----|---|------|
| 11 | A | for | B | of | C | on | D | to   |
| 12 | A | up  | B | on | C | in | D | back |

17. If you want to park in this street you'll have to apply for a parking *licence / card / certificate / credential*.
18. Many *varieties / types / forms / species* of reptiles are popular as pets.
19. A willingness to make a fool of oneself is the *unique / sole / individual / exclusive* requirement for being a contestant on reality shows.

**\*6. Choose the right answer. The first one (1) has been done for you.**

### A. Look After Your Eyes

The eye is one of the most astonishing organs. But although our (1) *vision* dominates how we understand the world (2) ... us, most people take it for granted, giving little thought to the complex processes that enable them to see, until one day they (3) ... they have a problem. From midlife onwards several different eye conditions become (4) ... and by the age of 45 most people have noticed that they can't see as well as they once could. Some of these problems can be (5) ... with glasses or contact lenses while others need medical treatment or surgery. But there is plenty that you can do yourself to keep your eyes healthy. It's essential to have eye tests (6) ... . Many diseases can be only detected by careful testing. In bright sunshine always wear sunglasses to protect your eyes from high doses of ultraviolet light. Avoid eye strain by limiting the amount of time you spend in front of a computer (7) ... . Eat plenty of vitamins A, C and E.

- |                    |              |              |              |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. a) sight        | b) vision    | c) look      | d) gaze      |
| 2. a) around       | b) between   | c) behind    | d) among     |
| 3. a) remember     | b) realise   | c) recognise | d) recollect |
| 4. a) local        | b) typical   | c) popular   | d) common    |
| 5. a) corrected    | b) examined  | c) checked   | d) marked    |
| 6. a) occasionally | b) sometimes | c) regularly | d) rarely    |
| 7. a) screen       | b) disk      | c) processor | d) keyboard  |

What do you know about viruses? Viruses are (1) *complex* organic substances that have some living and some nonliving characteristics. For this (2) ... , they are not classified in any of the five kingdoms. Viruses are made of nucleic acids and proteins. Nucleic acid is the centre or core of a virus. A (3) ... of protein surrounds the centre.

Viruses can grow and reproduce only inside living cells. There a virus may take (4) ... and change the normal activities of the cell. Changes caused by viruses in cells produce diseases. Viruses are (5) ... among people by insects, air, food, water and other people.

# ОБРАЗЕЦ

PART 4

WRITING

Time: 20 minutes

Comment on the following statement.

*Some people think that computer games are better than life.*

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **100 -120 words**.

Remember to

- make an introduction
  - express your personal opinion and give reasons for your opinion
  - make a conclusion.
-

- 23.** Write a story (200–250 words) starting with the words: “One day in the early spring of her sixty-fourth year Mrs Brown took sick”.
- 24.** Write a story (200–250 words) finishing with the words: “I have never seen her again”.
- 25.** Write a story (200–250 words) starting with the words: “He awoke — and wanted Mars” and finishing with the words: “Maybe I can find my way back to Mars, he pondered”.
- 26.** Use these words to make up a new fairy tale (180–200 words):  
Red Cap, Mum, Granny, a wolf, a hunter

### Writing techniques 8.

In writing **an essay**, you should:

1. address the reader directly:  
*If you have the time to train your dog, it will learn to obey you.*
2. include a quotation (don't forget to mention the name of the person who said it):  
*As George Orwell wrote, “All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others.”*
3. include a rhetorical question: *Is it true that a dog is man's best friend?*

27. You are to create a text (250–300 words) using the information from the table below.

Country	Name of the holiday	Time	Preparations	Actual day	Feelings
Britain	Remembrance Day	Sunday closest to November 11th	rehearsal for the parades, paper poppies	parades, speeches, concerts, service	respect, pride

### Writing techniques 9.

**Opinion / Discursive essays** present your personal opinion on a particular topic. Your opinion must be stated clearly and supported by justifications (well-chosen examples and convincing reasons). You should also present the opposing viewpoint(s) in a separate paragraph. You normally use present tenses and a formal style.

“For and against” essays are one type of discursive writing in which you discuss the advantages and disadvantages of a specific topic. It should consist of:

1. introduction (stating a problem);
2. a main body — arguments “for” and “against”:  
*Scientists argue / claim / say that... Many people believe that...  
 Firstly,... Secondly,... In addition,... Furthermore,... Lastly,...  
 Apart from that / As well as / Besides / By contrast / On the whole  
 On the one hand,... on the other hand,...  
 However / But / Nevertheless / Whereas / On the contrary / What is more...*
3. conclusion (should clearly express your own opinion):  
*To sum up,... / To summarise,... / To conclude,... / In conclusion,...*  
 “For” and “against” essays are normally written in a formal style.

**Note:** You must not include opinion words (*I believe, I think* etc) in the introduction or the main body. Opinion words can only be used in the final paragraph, where you may state your opinion on the topic.

28. Write an essay (250–300 words) on the advantages and disadvantages of vegetarianism.

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Подготовка учащихся  
к школьному этапу Всероссийской  
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(на примере пособия «Олимпиады по  
английскому языку для 9-11 классов»)

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