

Олимпиадная работа
школьного этапа всероссийской олимпиады школьников
по английскому языку
обучающегося 10 класса
муниципального бюджетного общеобразовательного учреждения
средней общеобразовательной школы № 31 со спортивным уклоном
города Пятигорска Ставропольского края

шифр 10-01

Колеснико Виктория
Ф.И.О. участника ВсОШ
Витальевна

Педагог-наставник:
учитель английского языка
муниципального бюджетного
общеобразовательного учреждения
средней общеобразовательной школы
№31 со спортивным уклоном города
Пятигорска Ставропольского края
Лукина Ольга Петровна

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LISTENING

Task 1. Listen to the conversation about the human body and circle the best option to complete these sentences.

1. Only about one tenth of the cells in your body are ...
a. alive. **b. really you.** c. bacteria.
2. Bacteria are mostly ... **a. really helpful.** b. bad for humans. c. neither good or bad.
3. Animals need bacteria to ... a. fight diseases. b. provide energy. **c. digest food.**
4. Most of the atoms are ... a. tiny cubes. b. not used. **c. empty space.**
5. Mites are very small creatures that are about ...
a. 3 millimetres long. **b. a third of a millimetre long.** c. 0.03 millimetres long.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with a word or words.

6. Only one tenth of the cells in your body are really you. The rest are bacteria.
7. An experiment found that animals that did not have bacteria died or had to have a special diet.
8. There are seven octillion cells in the human body.
9. Most of the atoms in the human body are just empty space.
10. Without the empty space, you could fit your body inside a box measuring 500th of a centimetre either side.
11. You would be much too small to say.
12. Mites are really small creatures, like insects.
13. They live in eyelashes and eyebrows.
14. Only about fifty per cent of people have mites.
15. Mites eat dead skin.

Transfer all your answers to your Answer Sheet

For items 1-10, read the passage below and choose option A,B,C or D which best fits according to the text.

READING

Duncan Phyfe made some of the most beautiful furniture found in America. His family name was originally Fife, and he was born in Scotland in 1768. In 1784, the Fife family immigrated to Albany, New York where Duncan's father opened a cabinet making shop. Duncan followed in his father's footsteps and was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker. After completing his training, Duncan moved to New York City. Duncan Fife was first mentioned in the 1792 NYC Directory as a furniture "joiner" in business at 2 Broad Street. Two years later, he moved, expanded his business, and changed his name to Phyfe. He was a quiet-living, God-fearing young man who felt his new name would probably appeal to potential customers who were definitely anti-British in this post-Revolutionary War period. Duncan Phyfe's name distinguished him from his contemporaries. Although the new spelling helped him better compete with French émigré craftsmen, his new name had more to do with hanging it on a sign over his door stoop. The artisans and merchants who came to America discovered a unique kind of freedom. They were no longer restricted by class and guild traditions of Europe. For the first time in history, a man learned that by working hard, he could build his business based on his own name and reputation and quality of work. Phyfe's workshop apparently took off immediately. At the peak of his success, Phyfe employed 100 craftsmen. Some economic historians point to Phyfe as having employed division of labor and an assembly line. What his workshop produced shows Phyfe's absolute dedication to quality in workmanship. Each piece of furniture was made of the

best available materials. He was reported to have paid \$1,000 for a single Santo Domingo mahogany log.

Phyfe did not create new designs. Rather, he borrowed from a broad range of the period's classical styles, Empire, Sheraton, Regency, and French Classical among them. Nevertheless, Phyfe's high quality craftsmanship established him as America's patriotic interpreter of European design in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Although the number of pieces produced by Duncan Phyfe's workshop is enormous, comparatively few marked or labeled pieces have been found extant. In antiques shops and auctions, collectors have paid \$11,000 for a card table, \$24,200 for a tea table, and \$93,500 for a sewing table.

1. Based on the information in the passage, what can be inferred about Duncan Phyfe?

- A) He regretted that Great Britain no longer governed New York City.
- B) He was an excellent businessman with a good sense of craftsmanship and design.
- C) He built all his furniture by himself in a workshop in Santo Domingo.
- D) He joined the cabinetmakers' guild after he moved to Scotland in 1792.

2. According to the passage, which of the following does the author imply?

- A) Duncan Fife and his father had the same first name.
- B) Duncan Fife worked for his father in Scotland.
- C) Duncan Phyfe made over 100 different kinds of tables.
- D) Duncan Fife and his father were in the same business.

3. Which sentence in paragraph 2 explains Duncan's name change?

- A) The third sentence.
- B) The second sentence.
- C) The first sentence.
- D) None of the above.

4. Which choice does the word 'it' refer to in the second paragraph?

- A) His spelling.
- B) His chair.
- C) His name.
- D) His French.

5. Which of the following does the word 'freedom' refer to?

- A) Restricted.
- B) No longer restricted.
- C) By working hard.
- D) Took off.

6. Which choice is closest in meaning to the word 'guild' in the third paragraph?

- A) Organization of craftsmen.
- B) Verdict of a jury.
- C) Political party of émigrés.
- D) Immigrants' club.

7. Where in the passage could the following sentence be added to the passage? Every joint was tight, and the carved elements were beautifully executed.

- A) After the word "workmanship" in paragraph 3.
- B) After the word "cabinetmaker" in paragraph 1.
- C) After the word "stoop" in paragraph 2.
- D) After the words "sewing table" in the last paragraph.

8. In his business, Duncan Phyfe used all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) division of labor.
- B) an assembly line.
- C) continental designs
- D) inexpensive materials.

9. Based on information in the passage, what can be inferred about Duncan Phyfe's death?

- A) He died in the eighteenth century.
- B) He died in England.
- C) He died in the nineteenth century.
- D) He died in Scotland.

10. The author implies that furniture from Duncan Phyfe's work-shop

- A) no longer exists.
- B) costs a lot of money today.
- C) was ignored by New Yorkers.
- D) was made by his father.

Transfer all your answers to your Answer Sheet

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1. Questions 1–15

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. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word on your answer sheet. There are two examples at the beginning.

0	V
00	far

The Plaza hotel

0	The Plaza is situated close to the centre of town and only
00	20 minutes' drive <i>far</i> from the airport. There are 605 guest
1	rooms providing a luxurious accommodation for tourists
2	and business people alike. Each room it is equipped with
3	a colour television, a mini bar and an individually-controlled
4	air conditioning. Guests have the choice of five superb
5	restaurants. Why not to sample local specialities in the Bistro
6	on the ground floor or enjoy yourself the finest international
7	cuisine in the fabulous Starlight Room with its panoramic
8	view of the city? There is a wide range of facilities for
9	relaxation and enjoyment including of a swimming pool,
10	health club, beauty salon and karaoke bar. In addition,
11	our modern conference centre which has been
12	designed to meet all your business needs. Why should you not stay
13	elsewhere when you can be sure of a warm welcome <i>here</i>
14	and excellent service at the Plaza? For reservations
15	and information please to call 010 534 766 (24 hours).

Task 2. Questions 16–25

For items 16-20, 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. There is an example at the beginning.**

Example: 0. The pool isn't deep enough to swim in.

too

The pool swim in.

0 *is too shallow to*

16. It won't help if you worry about it.

point

There is ... *pointless to worry* about it.

17. I just can't decide where to go on holiday.

mind

I just can't ... *mind* where to go on holiday.

18. Make sure you kill all the germs by boiling the water.

so

The water must ... *boil so much* to kill all the germs.

19. I can't believe you stayed so calm.

temper

I'd *change temperament* if I'd been in your shoes.

20. I hope you haven't got flu coming on.

down

I hope you're *not coming down* the flu.

Transfer all your answers to your Answer Sheet

Part 4 (30 minutes) Writing

Comment on the following problem:

The global spread of the English language has more advantages than disadvantages.

Write 150 -200 words. Remember to

- make an introduction,
- express your personal opinion on the problem and give reasons for your opinion,
- make a conclusion.

Transfer your review to the answer sheet!

The global spread of the English language has more advantages than disadvantages. It is true. And let's see why.
 Everybody knows that English language is the most important language in our world. Each person ~~says~~ speaks ^{on} their own language. But it is difficult to understand each other. If you know English language, you can understand what people say. And not only ^{people's} speech. English language is using ~~even~~ for singing and written.

