

**Школьный этап Всероссийской олимпиады школьников
Английский язык - 9-11 класс
2018-2019 учебный год**

**Дорогой друг!
Желаем тебе успеха!**

(Рекомендуемое время выполнения заданий 2 часа)

Раздел 1. Чтение

*1. Установите соответствие между заголовками А-Н и текстами 1-7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву **только один раз**. В задании **один заголовок лишний**.*

A Dangerous beauty

B Living in comfort

C An ancient art

D A change in meaning

E Making a living from the sea

F An interesting read

G Living off the land and sea

H A 'smaller' read

1. The terms 'broadsheet' and 'tabloid' technically refer only to a newspaper's size. 'Broadsheets' are newspapers that have long pages about 22 inches in length, whereas 'tabloids' are newspapers that are smaller pages (about 17 inches in length). In the UK, however, most people now use these terms to mean something else. 'Broadsheets' are serious, more 'intellectual' newspapers, whereas 'tabloids' are newspapers full of celebrity gossip and sensational stories.

2. The Inuit people (or 'Eskimos' as they were once known) are hunters and fishermen, living off animal life in Arctic. They catch whales, walruses and seals from the sea and hunt oxen and caribou on land. There aren't many plants in the Arctic, so the Inuit supplement their diet with seaweed. They catch sea mammals by making holes in the sea ice and waiting for seals and walruses to use them when they need air.

3. Glamour magazine was first published in the UK in 2001. At the time, women’s magazines were quite large. Glamour, however, was different – it could fit into a small bag. Readers loved it. In fact, Glamour was so popular that eventually all the UK’s other leading women’s magazines started printing these handbag-sized magazines.

4. Rich people in ancient Egypt lived in large houses that had several rooms. Floors were covered in coloured tiles and walls were painted. Many houses had gardens and pools. In ancient Rome, the upper classes also enjoyed a good standard of living. Houses had beautiful furniture and oil lamps were used for lighting. Some people even had a water supply to their house.

5. Pearls were gathered from oysters by people in the Middle East as far back as 4,000 years ago. In fact, collecting and selling pearls was the only way people living around the coasts of the Middle East in ancient times could make money. It is believed that the best pearl divers were able to dive to depths of 40 metres and stay underwater for 15 minutes.

6. Humans have been decorating their bodies with tattoos for thousands of years. The Maoris of New Zealand considered the head the most important part of the body and men tattooed their entire face. Face tattoos, or ‘moko’, were always unique and showed a person’s status and rank. Women usually had mokos on their lips and chin only.

7. Make-up is not new. The ancient Egyptians, for example, painted their eyes with black kohl while in ancient Rome, people used red ochre to colour their lips and cheeks and ash to darken their eyebrows. In the middle ages, Europeans used lead oxide to make their skin very pale. Unfortunately, many of the cosmetics people used contained lead and mercury – highly poisonous substances.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2. *Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задание. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа и занесите в таблицу.*

“The Picture of Dorian Gray”, by Oscar Wilde

As soon as it had finished, Dorian Gray rushed behind the scenes into the green-room. When he entered the room, Sibyl Vane looked at him, and an expression of the joy came over her. “How badly I acted tonight, Dorian!” she cried. “Horribly!” he answered. “Horribly! It was dreadful. Are you ill? You have no idea what I suffered.” “Dorian”, she answered, “you should have understood. But you understand now, don’t you?” “Understand what?” he asked angrily. “Why I was so bad tonight. Why I will always be bad. Why I will never act well again.” He shrugged his shoulders. “You are ill, I suppose. When you are ill you shouldn’t act. You make yourself ridiculous. My friends were bored. I was bored.”

“Dorian,” she cried, “before I knew you, acting was the one reality of my life. It was only in the theatre that I lived. You came and you freed my soul from prison. You taught me what reality is. Tonight, for the first time in my life, I saw through the silliness of my empty theatre in which I had always played. You had made me understand what love really is. Oh Dorian, you understand now what it means? Even if I could do it, it would be a crime for me to play at being in love. You made me see that.”

He threw himself down on the sofa and turned away his face. “You have killed my love,” he muttered. “You used to stir my imagination. Now I’m not even curious about you. I loved you because you were marvelous, because you were intelligent. You have thrown it all away. You are nothing to me now. I will never see you again. I will never think of you. Without your art you are nothing.”

The girl grew white and trembled. “You are not serious, Dorian?” she murmured. “You are acting.”

“Acting! I leave that to you. You do it so well,” he answered. She moaned and threw herself at his feet. “Dorian, Dorian, don’t leave me!” she whispered. I was thinking of you all the time tonight. But I will try, really, I will try. Can’t you forgive me for tonight? Don’t leave me!” “I am going,” he said at last in his calm, clear voice. I can’t see you again. You have disappointed me.” He turned and left the room. In a few moments he had left the theatre.

When he arrived home, he entered his bedroom. His eyes immediately fell upon the portrait Basil Hallward had painted of him and he started back as if in surprise. The face seemed to have changed a little. He could see the lines of cruelty round the mouth as if he had just done some terrible thing. He quickly glanced into a mirror. He couldn’t see any lines like that around his red lips. What did it mean? Suddenly he remembered what he had said in Basil Hallward’s studio the day the picture had been finished. He had wished that he could remain young, and the portrait grow old; that his own beauty might not disappear, and the face in the picture would show all his passions and his sins. Surely his wish had not come true? Such things were impossible. But, there was the picture, with the touch of cruelty in the mouth.

Cruelty! Had he been cruel? It was the girl’s fault, not his. He had dreamed of her because he had thought she was great. Then she had disappointed him. And yet he still felt regret, as he thought of her lying at his feet crying loudly like a little child.

But what about the picture? It held the secret of his life, and told his story. It had taught him to love his own beauty. Would it teach him to hate his own soul? Would he ever look at it again?

A1. Dorian Gray seemed to be angry with Sibyl Vane because

- 1) he realized she did not love him any more.
- 2) she gave a bad acting performance.
- 3) he wanted her to end her acting career.
- 4) she refused to admit that she was ill.

A2. Sibyl told Dorian that he had made her realize that

- 1) she was a terrible actress.
- 2) she could never give up acting.
- 3) there is more to life than the theatre.
- 4) her love for him was not real.

A3. Dorian said that he had loved Sibyl because

- 1) she loved him so deeply.
- 2) he admired her character.
- 3) she inspires him because of her talent.
- 4) she made him a better person.

A4. Sibyl tried to stop Dorian from leaving her by

- 1) pretending to be crazy.
- 2) blocking the exit to the theatre.
- 3) explaining the reason for her behaviour.
- 4) promising not to act again.

A5. As soon as Dorian saw the portrait of himself, he

- 1) jumped in disbelief.
- 2) went back to the theatre.
- 3) began to feel afraid.
- 4) felt regret.

A6. Dorian Gray thought his portrait had changed because

- 1) he was looking at it differently.
- 2) a wish he made had come true.
- 3) he had told the artist to change it.
- 4) the artist had chosen to re-paint it.

A7. By the end of the story, Dorian realized

- 1) that he loved Sibyl.
- 2) why he felt so disappointed.
- 3) that he was now sure that Sibyl had behaved wrongly.
- 4) that his treatment of Sibyl may have been wrong.

A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7

Раздел 2. Грамматика и лексика.

1. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенные номерами 1-6, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Starlings

Starlings are small to medium-sized birds native to Europe, Asia, Africa and the Pacific. Their

feathers are generally dark and **1**. and they usually nest in holes, **SHINE**

laying blue or white eggs. Starlings are highly sociable animals, flying in flocks of up to one million birds. **2**....., flocks of this size are a very eye-catching sight in the sky. **NATURAL**

The shape of a starling flock is usually **3**....., but it constantly expands, **CIRCLE**
contracts and changes form. Interestingly, flocks move without any

4..... from any sort of 'leader' bird. **GUIDE**

Single males build nests to attract single females. They decorate their nests with flowers and green vegetation and sing during the **5**.....of them. Starlings can **CONSTRUCT**
produce a wide range of sounds – from beautiful songs to mechanical-sounding chirps.

Starlings are also very good mimics. In **6**....., they can learn **CAPTIVE**
to reproduce many types of speech and sounds.

1	2	3	4	5	6

2. Из четырех представленных возможных вариантов ответов выберите единственно правильный. Занесите ответы в таблицу.

1. I am going to have my kitchen _____. It is necessary that every crack _____ covered.

- A) to repair, will be
- B) to be repaired, is
- C) repaired, should be
- D) being repaired, be

2. _____rich pay higher taxes?

- A) does
- B) do
- C) does the
- D) do the

3. We are all looking forward _____ your friends.

- A) to seeing
- B) to see
- C) for seeing
- D) of seeing

4. You _____ me a postcard, but you didn't.

- A) could send
- B) could be sent
- C) could have sent
- D) could had sent

5. While our coffee _____, I _____ him my sad story which impressed him _____.

- A) was making, told, greatly
- B) was been made, said, great
- C) had been made, told, great
- D) was being made, told, greatly

6. Try to behave as if nothing _____.

- A) had happened
- B) happened
- C) was happened
- D) has happened

7. How I wish we _____ then!

- A) didn't meet
- B) hadn't met
- C) wouldn't meet
- D) wouldn't have me

Раздел 3. Письмо

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Becky who writes:

.... In towns and cities in Great Britain, houses and flats are often quite small with only 2 or 3 bedrooms. I have to share my bedroom with my younger sister. What about you – do you have to share too or do you have your own room? Would you rather live in the town or in the country? What are homes like in Russian towns and cities?

I have just come back from staying with my uncle in Wales. He's a dairy farmer with a herd of about two hundred cows...

Write a letter to Becky. In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her holiday with her uncle in Wales

Write **100-140 words**. Remember the rules of letter writing.

